C.P. CHANDA SETTLEMENT REPORT ANNEXURES VOL. 2 1897 - 1907

Rent-rate Report for the Shankarpur Group in the Warora Tahsii of the Chanda District.

- r. The Shankarpur Group is an isolated flat patch in the extreme northern corner of the Warora Tahsil, and cut off from the rice groups of the tahsil by the hills of Jambolgata and Chimur. On the east it is bordered by the Brahmapuri Tahsil, and on the north by the Tumsar Tahsil of the Nagpur District.
- 2. The group is entirely different in character to the Chimur, Chandankhera and Shedegaon groups for which reports have been—or shortly will be—submitted: though a little rice is found in the southern villages bordering the hills, it is on the whole a rabi tract, pure and simple, and more like the Sirsi Group in the adjoining Umrer Tahsil than any of its neighbours in this district: even the few nalas, none of which are of any importance, run down into Umrer. There are none of the old tukum tanks in this group, and the rice land that exists is dependent upon small boris which hold little water in years of drought, and are seldom cut in really good years. There is no Government forest, and very few villages have any malguzari forest worthy of the name; though where any collection of trees exist they are generally mahua or mango, and form a valuable asset.
- 3. The group covers an area of 45 square miles. It contains 36 villages, all of which are held on ordinary malguzari tenure. None of the proprietors are privileged, and in this corner there are no ryotwari villages.

During the ten years 1891—1901, the population increased from 8,118 to 8,887. A very similar increase has already been noted in all the open groups of this tahsil: in this remote corner of the district it might reasonably have been expected that bad crops and famine would have had some effect upon villages so remote from the railway or head-quarters; but the results show that the villages here, though depressed last year to a certain extent, never felt the shortness of food-stocks and the high prices in the same manner as those in groups to the south and east of them. Kunbis and Mahars are the chief castes, and next to them come Manas; the Kunbis are mostly of the Tirela division of their caste; though they possess big herds of cattle, they are not quite such good cattle-breeders as the Dhanoja-Kunbis; they are extremely good cultivators when they care to take the trouble; but they are particularly lavish in their personal expenditure, and are very prone to running up big money debts to cover family extravagances. The standard of personal comfort in this group is much higher than in the neighbouring portions of the district.

The Manas are found as a rule in the southern villages; they are perhaps better cultivators here than the Tirela-Kunbis, as they have lower debts and work harder; they have most of the rice cultivation in the villages at the base of the hills.

- 5. Besides the above three castes, there is a fairly large community of Telis, most of them men of substance; some of them have dealings on rather a large scale, and as a rule they have wisely kept out of the clutches of the Umrer money-lender.
- 6. Twelve of the villages are "rith" or entirely uninhabited, and one or two of the others can boast of only one or two houses where field-servants live to watch the crops. Here, however, it is practically-speaking no disadvantage for a village to be "rith": in a few cases only has it been necessary to keep the rents low for this reason: none of the "rith" villages here are shut in by jungle, and all of them are within two or three miles of a substantial basti, where the tenants prefer to live. Only 2 of the villages show a population of over 1,000 souls; these are Amboli and Shankarpur Khas, with population of 1,149 and 1,610, respectively: Sathgaon and Kolari, however, are close behind with 954 and 947 souls, but the remainder are small but not altogether poor bastis.
- 7. Besides the ordinary agricultural community there are the usual castes of village artizans; a few Salewars are found in the largest villages; they and the Mahars weave cloth for the local market: exports are of practically no importance, save as regard purely agricultural produce.
- 8. A weekly bazar is held at Shankarpur Khas; the dealings here are altogether of a petty nature. Jambulgata in the south and Bhewapur in the north of the group get most of its trade, though some grain is also taken direct to Umrer. The tenants all dispose of their own produce, and get the full benefit of the rise in prices: the rise is perhaps rather greater as Umrer is in direct communication with Nagpur; but the distance rather discounts that benefit. On the whole this group is badly cut off so far as communications are concerned: it possesses the usual network of village tracks, and the Umrer-Nagbir metalled road passes within a mile or two of the northern corner. But, so far as connection with Warora is concerned, the march is long and tedious, and over a good deal of bad ground. As was noted by Mr. Craddock in the case of the Sirsi Group,

it would be of great benefit to open up this corner: this could easily be done by connecting Shankarpur with Chimur: the distance is not great, and the soil in the group is quite good enough to attract good tenants from the Ensa and Warora tracts. The backwardness and general stagnation of cropping and cultivation will be better shown by the tables in succeeding paragraphs of the report. The disadvantage is to some extent mitigated by the frequent visit of peripatetic hawkers from Umrer and Bhewapur, mostly Telis and Kalars, who purchase produce from the tenants at the houses of the latter: as a rule they pay fair market prices; but some of the Kalars also embrace the opportunity to do a little moneylending, and Tirela-Kunbis, both malguzars and tenants, are always ready to accept their advances.

Proprietary body.

9. The lambardars of the group belong to the following castes:—

	No.
***	17
•••	8
•••	1
	J
•••	5
***	1
•••	
•••	36

Of the Brahmins, only one—the malguzarin of Amboli—resides in the group; the others are all Nagpur or Umrer men, mostly residents of the latter place and either Deshmukhs or Naiks: the Deshmukhs are not so rich a family as they used to be; they are somewhat careless and over-indulgent landlords, and most of their villages in this tahsil have stagnated for want of attention: in a number of their villages the abnormal amount of old fallow in holdings has been encouraged if not actually caused by neglecting justifiable rental enhancement: as a rule no enhancement at all has been made on existing rents.

This was noted in the case of Pipri, one on the best villages on the river bank in the Bhandak Group: and there are several villages here also where the same feature is very noticeable. Of the Naiks, Narain Sridhar is the most prominent; he has inherited some villages here, and has bought others: he has an extensive money-lending business among both malguzars and tenants here, and in one village holds mortgages for a great many holdings. Ganpat Rao Ghatate also has bought a share in one village.

- their own villages, and have big farms in nearly all of them: though good substantial cultivators most of them have got badly into debt, and unless they curtail their expenditure, it will be many years before they are free: none of them, however, are in immediate danger of losing their shares. There are three different families of Rajputs, all living at Shankarpur: each family has one village in the group, and two of them are distinctly prosperous: the third man is very poor. Similarly, there are five Mahratta families with one village apiece; they are all local men; but only two of them have any substance: the remainder have got very heavy debts.
 - 11. The Panchal and Mana are both very poor.
- 12. The total number of shareholders is 99, of which 49 are Brahmins and 23 Kunbis: 40 are now classed as A 11, as B, and 41 as C. As contrasted with the semi rice groups of this tahsil, there are few cases in which a Kunbi family has practically divided the village area to farm among themselves: in one or two villages only is the home-farm the chief feature.
 - 13. The tenant classification is given below, with the attestation figures in order that the amount of deterioration from famine may be shown :—

	Castes.	A	В	С	D	E	Total.
Kunbi Teli Marar Gond Mana Traders Other classes	*** *** *** *** *** *** ***	 20 7 5	157 15 1 2 32 35 73	128 16 1 3 90 44 81	30 I I 18: 3 27	1 1	336 30 1 11 143 87
1	Tota! at attentation	 69	313	368	80	3	833
7	l'otal at present	 76	288	427	73		36

So far as the wealth of the tenantry is concerned, this is by far the most satisfactory group in the tahsil: the only two men who were classed as E at attestation and also some of the D class men obtained bullocks from the Charitable Relief Fund and have gone in

higher class: one or two of the richest B class men have taken to lending grain and have become A class men, and only a very few of them have gone down in the scale. There is also a very respectable increase in the total number owing to the advent of men from the rice tracts, as well as family divisions. Nearly half of the total are Kunbis, and there are a lot of Manas. The Manas have the highest percentage of poor men.

14. As has been already stated, debts are perhaps in the whole higher here than in the neighbouring groups, with the exception perhaps of Chimur. Here there are a lot of money debts, contracted by big tenants for extravagant marriages. At the same time most of the debtors own big herds of cattle and could pay off their debts any day: it, however, seems a point of honour with them to owe a good sum of money. Grain debts on the contrary are, except in one or two villages, distinctly low: where they are so high as to seriously hamper the tenantry, special leniency has been observed in proposing a revised rate. Though debts are higher than usual, very few holdings are mortgaged, except in one village where Narayan Shridhar Naik has very extensive transactions: this rarety of mortgage is a feature which prevails over the whole tahsil, and in fact the whole district.

15. On the whole the tenants are a contented lot of men. Frequent change of landlords in one or two villages has rather disorganized rental collections, and in others the same bother is caused by the non-resident lambardar and his local kamdar playing at cross purposes, and both trying to collect rent and money or grain debts. With these exceptions arrears are very low, though in some cases it must be added that they really ought to be higher as more was collected last year than was authorized.

Detail of Village area.

16. The following extract from the total mahalwar statements shows the progress made in the group:—

	IN CULTIVATION.					1					
Year.	Cropped.	New fallow.	Total.	Old fallow in holdings.	Total occupied.	Total village area,	Irrigat- ed.	Irriga- tion wells.	tion	of	ployarb.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Settlement Attestation Present (Percentage on total area .	14,180°83 84,073°07 15,459°59	2,249'52 2,232'27 2,599'43 	16,430*34 16,305*34 18,059*02 61*7	5,665°05 7,541°83 6,056°45	23,847°17 24,115°47 82°4	29,030'50 29,258'25 29,260'34	5'93 675'30 43'92 1'4	49 4 13	- 3\$ 63 64 	703 863 577 	1,675 2,659 1,697
Normal year, 1895-96.	10,780'57	9.977'81	17,758.38	6,294'93	84,053.31	29,260.85	695.33	6	80		·

In spite of the rise in the new fallow, caused entirely by seed not being obtained for the worst rice land, the present figures are quiter satisfactory for this group; and the progress will also bear comparison with that made in other groups. But just at present the tenants here, like everywhere else, are doing something in order to make the best of the rise in prices: the classification of tenants here shows that the rise in occupation and cropping this year is not a mere struggle for existence. But a scrutiny of the figures in a normal year shows the stagnation in the group: though there has been extension of the occupied area, the rise in cultivation and cropping is by no means proportionate: in the normal year now quoted the total amount of fallow in holdings is over 38 per cent. of the total occupied. These figures may not seem extravagant when compared with those of the jungly group where land soon goes to waste, and will not always repay the trouble and expense of ploughing; but here there is no reason whatever to despise the wawar land. The only inference to be drawn is that as in the Sirsi Group of Nagpur, tenants are willing to take up an extra bit of land here but have no intention of ploughing it. This is still further borne out by the number of ploughs and plough-bullocks: even allowing for the large mortality in cattle last year, for which there was little reason if the tenants had sent them off to the neighbouring Government forests, the number of cattle here in the best of years is not sufficient to plough the land, and this is not because the tenants cannot afford them: many have large herds of cattle kept for dairy produce only. But, as in Sirsi, they prefer to buy any old worn out bullocks for their new land, and do not care if they die at the end of the season. There has been very little sale of bullocks to pay rent or debt de-There are of course exceptions and a few villages in the group always show very little fallow indeed: in these few case the Tirela-Kunbis are keeping up their reputation as good cultivators. The rise in prices has simply added to the luxuries of life, and it is only at very abnormal times, like the present, that the cultivators here bestir themselves to make the most out of their cultivation. Perhaps just now exhancement in rents will have the desired effect of making them break up the fallow: that it will do unless they are too hardened in their ways. But as old fallow is always high, it need not in this group be held in any case to be a good argument for keeping the rates low: it has in these proposals been specially considered only when in conjunction with high grain or cash debts, or rental arrears: the inference drawn from these figures simply is that enhancement is not only possible, but necessary; but at the present moment it is impossible to put in a big per saltum rise, though in all probability that course would have only a good effect.

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17. The irrigation figures show that little attention need here be paid to the rice cropping Most of the old irrigation wells disappeared, as too much trouble was involved in the keeping up of a garden.

Crops.

The slackness in cultivation is even more forcibly shown by the figures of actual cropping, which will now be considered:—

Year.	Wheat.	Bice.	Tur.	Linseed.	Tii.	Gram.	Juari and its mix- ture.	Cotton and mix- ture.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscel- laneous non-food crops.	l	Double- cropped.	Net cropped area,
	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Settlement Attestation	3,932'14	1,540.53		1,755'02 1,752'62	4.63 764.36		3,713.68 2,953.66	567°62	2,203°23 351°72		14,218 69 14,184*82	37.87 51.75	14,180°8± 14,073°07
(1893). Present	1,472'17	811,33	703' 68	1,105'25	1,120'95	191'22	6,853'54	110.01	3,570.63	586-31	15,535'77	76.18	15,459'59
Normal year, 1895-96.	3,165'54	\$,751.67	562.39	1,897.49	135.00	163-11	3,126'98	*75	2,956.00	1,038.84	14,818-80	38.33	14,7 80 *59

So far as the cropping forms any criterion of the industry of the tenants, the one redeeming feature in the above figures is the extension of the rice land: the present shortness of the rice is due to the dearness of seed last season, and the figures will very quickly recover; but the figures of a normal year show that tenants have done something towards embanking their fields. The irrigation, however, except in the southern villages where Mana tenants predominate, is of the very feeblest description; the boris that have been constructed were in most cases designed originally as wheat gatas, and the rice is an afterthought, and gets little help from them in years when it really needs irrigation. Just at present the cheaper juari and til have been substituted for the better rabi crops; but with so wealthy a body of tenants the change will only be temporary. But for some inexplicable reason, hardly any cotton is sown; though the area under cotton at settlement was very small, still it is sufficient to show that it will grow. In all other groups the rage for cotton has been so great that it has been lately sown in all classes of soil, in most cases with success; but here the cotton area is still practically nil. The only possible reason for this is that the tenants are too slack to get the seed and to put the produce on the market; it is not a dear crop to sow and would pay them almost as well as the wheat did; but they would have to fetch their seed some distance, and the bankers would probably not relieve them of the produce, as they prefer grain; the excuse of isolation is far too readily offered by the tenants. This is all the more to be regretted as the prevailing soil in the group is a very fertile class of bersi; it is almost the ideal soil for cotton, as it does not quickly get water-logged with excessive rain, and on the other hand it is retentive enough to give good pickings when the rainfall is short.

The large area under miscellaneous crops, such as mirchi and the like, as a rule pays well; but it takes much manure and good labour which might be employed upon a bigger area of wheat land with even more profit.

Distribution of occupied area.

18. The following extract shows the distribution of the occupied area between malguzars and the various classes of tenants:—

							Rent	-7R	
	Home-farm.	Malik- makbuzas.	Revenue- free grantces.	Absolute occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Against malguzar.	Service land.	Total occupied area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres-	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Present	3,648.54	882*47	332.74	3,451*42	15,383*11	19.11	126.12	341.93	24,115-47
Percentage on total cccupied area.) Settlement	15%	3°/° 65 3 '78	481 '94	14*/ ₀ 4,199°27	64°/° 13,949'00		 	 411*21	 12,095:39

The home-farm has decreased in almost all the villages except those held by Kunbi malguzars who want cultivation; the numerous Brahmin proprietors either have large farms in villages nearer to Umrer or care little about them, and most of their sir has gone to the tenants. It is not out of place here to mention that 360 acres of sir land are habitually leased out at an acreage rate of Re. 0-13-11; this land is very little superior to tenant land, if at all.

neither class are of much importance here. Though there has been a drop in the area held by absolute-occupancy tenants, abandonments have been far fewer here than in any other group in the tahsil, not even excepting the open-field groups. It was noted that in Warora and the neighbouring groups a great deal of land was abandoned just after last settlement: this does not seem to have happened in Shankarpur to the same extent: this fact and the present affluence of the tenants shows how little the group has been affected by bad seasons; and it also shows that the absolute occupancy rate is very low indeed.

Soil classification.

20. The present soil classification is given in detail in the following table:—

Sc	il classificati	on.	fol	lowing	g table	:—	r son C	iassinc	ation 1	s given	in det	ail in	the
	Percentage of total.		i	9,11	20.8	Ş e .	3.	*	:	:	:	ï	
	Total.	Acres.	1.64	2,081°06	49.081'01	4,482.91	86.50	1,081.88	₹o. .	13.64		17,938'49	
ROPS.	Khari.	Acres.	:	:	7.16	19.94	\$.00	91.11	ī.	i	89.	39.45	41°/°
MINOR CROPS.	Mutafa- rikat,	Acres.	:	624.30	10.146%	99.895	81*49	150'56	40.4	1.70	89.	7,343°04	
,	Khari.	Acres.	:	:	61,91	16,11	So.	61.5	:	:	3.73	38.97	
AND.	Bari santa motas- thal.	Acres.	i	:		: .	:	:	i	:	:	62.	
GARDEN LAND.	Bari marhan walit,	Acres.	:	1	3,33	Şe.	:	:	•	:	i	3*47	
	Bati marhan war- pani.	Acres.	:	:	30.63	31.44	3,00	9.15	:	:	3.31	75.42	
	Bari abadi war- pani.	Acres.	:	:		6.35	\$0. 8	£ ·	:	:	3.6	96.6	
	Rin.	Acres.	!	•	•	2.70	ŧ	47.54	i	:	:	50.24	
	Khari.	Acres.	:	04,18	E07.70	49*06		£7.4	:	ŧ		324,30	
ИĎ.	Murk.	Acres.	;	8.4	80'16	\$1.8 †		27.10	í	:	:	162.69	و
RICE LAND.	Warsal- ang.	Acres.	:	90.08	119°94	140.00		P04.50	:	7.38	:	491.88	100/0
	Jhilan,	Acres.	:	:	17.98	35.71		8 .	:	:	:	88 74	Ì
	Sawan.	Acres.	:	99.	\$5.10%	20,591	16.	593.95	:	4,56	:	967.03	
	Tikra,	- Vc	:	:	:		:	61.63	; 	:	ŧ	61.63	
	Rân.	Acres.	:	:	10.70	:	:	:	: 	:	:	10.70	
	Khari.	Acres.	! 	14.50	163.33	35.64	Şē	1	:	i .	:	211.72	
	Sadbaran.	Acres.		1,350'16	5,014'48	1,306'53	.75	:	:	•	,	7,673'56	
WHEAT LAND.	Band-	Acres.	- -	11.30	59.16	86.8	:	Ė	:	:	Ŧ	29.06	480/ 3
Wer		Acres.		15.33	48.601	20.18	•	:	:	:	i	135.08	45,
}	Wahuri,	Acres.		1,02	86,15	11.39	i	:		:	i	\$5.43	
	Pathar, Wahuri, Bandhin.	Acres.		1.50	\$12,03	251.33	:	:	:	3	i	28.892	
	Lawan.	Acres.		3,09	36.98	1.63	:	:	:	:	:	19.1*	
	Soil class.	Kall		Khanar	Ber4i	Morand	Khardi	Wardi	Batdi	Set ari	Pandhri	Total	
			9244		ant	4171	1 . 4 1				. 7	notion 1	

The figures need very little comment. Though there is little kanhar and practically no kali of the stamp found all over the Warora Group and along the banks of the Wardha

River, the soil in this group is probably better all-round than that of any group in the tahsil, with the sole exception of Warora: there is little absolutely first class soil, and just as little of the really bad: the villages are well away from the hills, and there is little sand or grit: few nalas cross them: and as regards position the soils leave nothing to be desired. As much as 43 per cent. of the total is classed as sadharan, and the wheat figures in a normal year show that the classification is merited.

The attesting officers erred, if at all, on the side of leniency: at inspection Mr. Hallifax classified as kanhar a good deal of soil which was shown as bersi, and his notes show that a good deal of the morand also might well have been placed rather higher.

21. At last settlement 20 per cent. of the total was classed as awal: at present the figure is only 11 per cent. The second class has now gone up from 68 per cent. to 82 per cent., and the third class has declined from 11 per cent. to 6 per cent. The present classification is much similar to that of settlement, as in most villages the extension of cultivation has been to bersi or morand: there is still plenty of that class of soil in the old fallow in holdings: with good and steady cultivation this group could turn out almost double the crops that it now does.

22. I will now discuss the present acreage rates of the group. The following table shows the changes in the rates of the various classes of tenants:—

		este	150	At settler	las mer		At present.		t Increase per cent.		Remarks.
		ANIE	8/122	Rs.	a ,	p.	Rs.	a .	р.	Per cent.	
Malik-makbuza					4	1	0	4	11	+ 20	
Absolute-occupancy		720	1500	0	6	10	0	7	3	+ 5	
Occupancy	•••		##J	٥	5	4	0	7	6	+ 51	Grain payment included
Absolute-occupancy-cum-occupancy		4/4/	W	٥	5	9	0		0 5	+ 22	Ditto.

If the payments on escheated malik-makbuza plots is included, the rate rises to 5 annas as given in the total mahalwar statements. The largish increase since settlement is due here to the inclusion of resumed muafi grants: they pay a rate of 7 annas, and are well worth it. Small abandonments have caused the alteration in the absolute-occupancy rate.

The large rise in the occupancy rate is due to enhancements, to a better rate being paid by tenants for what was sir at settlement, and to a good rent being fixed on new cultivation in some cases: the latter cause is, however, very seldom met with. In this group the rate is higher than the average for the tahsil, and the increase is greater: the reason seems to be that there has been free, but not really systematic enhancement: in one or two vilages the Brahmin proprietors have put up almost all the rents more than once: in most of the remaining villages the enhancement has been rather spasmodic and has left rents very uneven in many cases. In all the important villages of the group there are a large number of privileged holdings: here the higher occupancy rents do something to level up the demand as most of the tenants have composite holdings, The occupancy rate has risen a good deal during the last two years owing to a good demand for rabi and minor crop land.

23. It is somewhat surprising to find the group still backward when enhancement has been on the whole fairly general, when the status of the tenants is considered, and the amount of fallow in holdings: the only possible conclusion is that these enhancements have really been very little felt: a few acres more land has been perhaps ploughed in order to make up the rent, but beyond stirring a few of the tenants up, the higher payments have done little good except to the malguzars. The increase looks high by comparison with that of the other open groups—Warora and Bhandak—which are both easy of access and have good markets; but as a matter of fact the cultivation would probably have been immensely benefited if many of the rents had been doubled. The sub-letting rates also uphold this argument:—

				Area sub-let.	Sub-tenants*	Tenants' rate for the same land.
				Acres.	Rs. a. p:	Rs. a. p.
Malik-makbuza		•••	***	 185*12	0 9 2	0 5 7
Absolute-occupancy	•••	•••		 620.99	0 11 2	063
Occupancy	•••	•••	•••	 1,723*23	0 10 3	0 6 11

The above figures include only cases of cash payments; when the land is sub-let for debt, the acreage rate is nearly Re. 1-5-0, it has been already noted that sub-rent for sir is nearly 14 annas per acre. Besides the highness of the sub-rents, the area habitually sub-let is rather striking in this group.

24. In the earlier paragraphs of this report the group has been likened to the Sirsi Group of the Umrer Tahsil. Prior to rent fixation the acreage rates in the Sirsi Group were:—

					Rs.	2.	р.	,
Malik-makbuza	•••		•••	***	٥	8		
Absolute-occupancy	•••	•••	•••	***	0	10	7	
Occupancy	***	•••	***	***	٥	8	1	
Ordinary	***	***	•••	·	0	6	5	
All samed (see-tooless of							_	•
All-tound (exclusive of	mank-m	IKDUZA)	•••	•••	0	7	7	

In Shankarpur there is unfortunately only one ordinary tenant, and he has been ignored as of little use for the present: his rate is as a matter of fact over 10 annas. In Sirsi the ordinary acreage rate was lower than here, but excluding the malik-makbuzas—who must in Shankarpur have been very highly privileged indeed—the all-round rate is distinctly higher than that in Shankarpur unless grain payments are included, and even then Sirsi has slightly the advantage. The grain payments here are of little importance, save in one or two cases. The soil, crops and tenants are very much the same; and it is safe to reason that while occupancy rents can be raised, a much bigger enhancement can easily be put upon privileged tenants. This question was disposed of in the Tahsil report: the present proposals come fairly near to those then sanctioned.

Present assets.

25. Extension of cultivation and rental enhancements have given the following rise in assets already:—

·					Last settlement,		t. Present.		Increase per cent.
			(SIE		Rs. :	a. p.	Rs. a.	р.	Per cent,
Malik-makbuza payments	•••	•••	1/1		167	10 5	276 11		+ 6
Tenants' payments		•••	22		5,884	6 o	8,765 6 s		+ 4
Home-farm valuation		•••		(1,513	0 6	1,849 7	6	+ 1
Siwai	•••	***	सद्य	मेव	125	4 0	473 0	0	+ 27
			Total		7.690	4 11	I1 ,3 63 9	6	+ 4

Siwai is here of minor importance, but the settlement valuation was very low indeed. In both cases the home-farm has been valued at the all-round rates.

26. There has been no necessity for adopting any factors other than those sanctioned for the Tahsil report: the group is all-round of the same class as Warora and Bhandak: in point of soils it about strikes the mean between those two groups.

Unit incidences.

27. The range of the present unit incidences run as follows:-

			1	llages.
31	***	•••		2
· 16 · 30			•••	9
. 31, 32	***		•••	11
·36—·40		•••	•••	3
41-45		•		3
·46*50		•••		1
. 51 55				4
.5165		. **		I
'6—'7 0	•••			I
·75	***			I
			_	
				3 6

Though the range is by no means a short one, it lacks the ridiculously low and the exceedingly high incidences which have been found in almost all of the other groups. The reason is that all the other groups, with the exception of Nagri, Warora, and perhaps Bhandak, were of a rather heterogenous character: they include a certain number of purely rice villages, and others where a highly profitable patch of rice land discounts the somewhat lowering effects of the wawar field rents. Here, as in Warora, the villages are almost all of identically the same character: a few of them have some rice; but as a rule it is badly irrigated, and it is of very little importance: all the villages are flat open pieces of fairly good black soil growing chiefly rabi crops. The tract was fairly well taken up at settlement, and there are few cases

in which the whole of the cultivation is very recent: those in which that state is most nearly reached, show the incidences below '25. All the average villages of the group fall between '25 and '40: in the villages between '40 and '60 there has been free but not regular enhancement. The three villages which have incidences of over '60 are Pipri, Galpipri and Kanhalgaon: these villages all lie together and are owned by a family of Umrer Brahmins. In them rents have been raised rather too freely and little attention has been paid to the comparative values of the holdings: in these three villages it will be probably necessary to reduce a few of the rents.

28. For comparative purposes I append a table showing the incidences on the various classes of tenants in this and the Sirsi Group. Comparison might have been made with Warora or Nagri, if this group had been so advantageously situated as they are:—

		Shankarfur.		Sirei.				
	Rate.	Increase on settlement figure,	Incidence.	Rate.	Increase on settlement figure.	Incidence.		
	Ra, a, p.	Per cent,		Rs. a, p,	Per cent.			
Malik-makbura	0 4 11	+ 20	*25	0 8 9	+ 7	.25		
Absolute-occupancy	0 7 3	. + 5	'34	0 10 7	+ 7	•59		
Оссирансу	070	A FEET	*37	081	+ 4	*49		
Ordinary	6		A	065	+ 4	.54		
Absolute-occupancy-sum-occupancy	0 7 0	+ 11	'37			***		
Occupancy-sum-ordinary			<i>y</i>	082	+ 7	·5 9		

Grain rents have been excluded from the above figures.

No really definite comparison can be made between the incidences of the two groups, as the scale of factors is not identical. The comparison is made in order to decide the present standard rate of this group. In Sirsi 75 was adopted; but there had been very little increase in the rates since settlement. Here the all-round rate is only 37 still, and considering the general conditions of the tenantry and cultivation, I should be inclined to adopt a rate of 45; this would, however, be the highest rate in the tahsil so far. The all-round rate here is higher than in Warora, the best group probably in the district; and it would not seem advisable to exceed the rate of 40 which has been till now the highest standard rate proposed. In spite of its seclusion this group suffered as little in the famine as did Warora and Nagri; that is proved by the condition of the tenants; for that reason I am very reluctant to put forward the famine as a reason for leniency here as in other groups. But the fact remains that this group is very badly situated, and rates have already gone up very fairly; and it does not seem advisable now put on a big per saltum enhancement on the allegation that the group has come well through the famine. The occupancy tenants will be treated very lightly indeed with this standard rate of 40, and it will give only an 8 per cent. rise on the all-round rate; but it will give a fair rise in the case of the privileged tenants.

In three villages it has been advisable to take a separate rate for the home-farm as the tenants will bear little enhancement. The range is small and a comparison with that of the present incidences will show that while low rents will be fully enhanced in the average villages and average payments, only small enhancements are proposed.

Tenants' rates

30. The following table shows the enhancement which is now proposed on the various classes of tenants:—

	Ь	Mali) earka earka me	d c	nal 27-	ik•	1	Ra	te.			Abec				1	Ra	te.		0	ceuş	An-	cy.		R	2ţe	•	Total a	225	cy			Ral	æ.
		Re,	<u> </u>	p.		Re.			p.	R	٤.	٨,	P		Re.			P	R	ę,	 	p.		Rø.	a .	. р	Rø.	2.	_	p.	Re		2, 7
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Present .	-	27	6 :	1		,	•	5	•	,	8,54	•	3	3		0	7	•		7,21	.	4 4	,	0	7	б	8,70	5	,6	11	ļ	0	7
Proposed .	-	54	5	0	•	,	•	6	3	,	1.75	9	•	٥		•	8			7,618			,	۰	7	11	9.3	77	۰	.0		•	
acrease per cent, o settlement figure			•••			5:	3	•/•	,			•••			,	9	•1•				•••			45	•	•		4**			۱,	19	*/•
screase per cent. o present figure.	n		•••			1	\$	•1.	•			***			,	4	•/.	٠			•••			.6	.•,	.		an•				8	٠/.

In the above figures the one ordinary tenant has been included among the occupancy totals: his rent will not be changed.

- 31. Full enhancement is proposed on the malik-makbuzas: even then they will be paying far lower rents than men of their class in the Sirsi Group. On absolute-occupancy tenants a fair enhancement only will be put. In the case of the occupancy tenants the enhancement is rather freer than it appears from the above table: their present cash rate is 7 annas only: it is proposed to put up their payments to Rs. 7,618, and substitute cash for the few grain payments: that will mean a rise in rate from 7 annas to 7 annas 11 pies, or nearly 13 per cent. I do not think then that the proposals will be too lenient in the case of occupancy tenants if they are made to pay 13 per cent. more than they now do in cash, and 45 per cent. more than they did at settlement.
- 32. On the whole these proposals come nearer to the standard set by the Tahsil report than those of any other group: this is distinctly advisable on the whole.

Proposed assets. The effect of these proposals on the assets of the group is given in the following table:—

	Tenants' payments.	Sir valuation,	Siwai,	Total, pure malguzari aasets.	Malik-makhuza and malik-sarkar,	Grand Total.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	.Re. a. g.
Sottioment	5,884 6 0	1,515 • 6	195 4 0	7,522 to 6	367 TO 5	7,590 4 11
Present	8,765 6 11	2,849 7 6	479 0 0	11,086 :14 5	276 11 1	11 ,363 9 €
Proposed	9,329 0 0	2,6 02 o o	473 0 0	17,463 o o	346 @ p	13,809 0 4

For the above figures the home-farm has been valued at the rates proposed, with very slight reductions in one or two cases.

Revenue-present and proposed.

Revenue-present and proposed.

of the pure malguzari assets: over 60 per cent. was taken in no less than 28 villages. For the future it is proposed to take 57 per cent. of the pure malguzari assets and 85 per cent. of the payments of plot proprietors. The standard fraction for malguzari revenue as sanctioned for this tahsil is 58 per cent. here it is proposed to work nearly up to that figure, as the malguzars fall into two sections—firstly, the rich saokars of Umrer and Bhewapur; and secondly, the rich Kunbis who make a lot of profit on their farm: there are very few of the really poor class of Kunbi proprietors.

The revised revenue of malguzari assets then comes to Rs. 7,081: by adding Rs. 293 for payments by plot proprietors, the total kamil-jama is raised to Rs. 7,374: this gives an increase of 25 per cent. over the settlement kamil-jama of Rs. 5,891.

34. As regards the proprietors, these proposals will leave them an extra profit of about Rs. 85: their income from the villages has already trebled since settlement.

CHANDA:
The 15th October 1901.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Rent-rate Report for the Shankarpur Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

Memorandum No. 4106-147, aated Nagpur, the 8th September 1902.

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Revenue Department.

- 2. This group of 36 villages is almost entirely a rabi tract, similar to the adjoining portion of the Umrer Tahsil rather than the rest of the Warora Tahsil. The soil is generally homogenous, and though not first class, the bulk of it is good second class black soil. The famines have touched it but lightly, and there is not the same deterioration as is shown in the rest of the tahsil. Since the settlement of 1869, the population has increased 9 per cent., the occupied area 9 per cent., and the cultivated area 10 per cent. The high prices of recent reach have stimulated tenants to take up additional land. The Settlement years have stimulated tenants to take up additional land. Officer has some doubt as to how far this extension will be permanent if prices fall again; but I do not think that this cultivation will recede except under the pressure of poor seasons. Though fairly fully occupied the land is not closely cropped. At present only 64 per cent. of the occupied area is cropped, which is somewhat below the normal. But at settlement the same percentage was cropped, so that the Settlement Officer seems to lay too much stress upon the large amount of fallow. It does not seem to be a sign of any deterioration; but the normal condition in this tract, where the pressure of population is small and rents are light. The cultivation of rabi staples has much declined of recent years, their place being taken by juar and til. These crops are almost as valuable, and the change is due to the recent seasons which have been favourable to juar and unfavourable to wheat. Cotton has not extended although the soil seems well suited to it. The real reason of this is, in my opinion, the distance of the tract from the railway. With the introduction of machine-made yarn, the local demand for cotton has decreased, whilst cotton will not generally stand a lead of much more than 50 miles to the nearest mill or railway. The communications of this group are not good. Improved roads would do some good, but a branch railway would do more. The tenants, who are mostly Kunbis and Manas, have a higher standard of comfort than in any other part of the tahsil. They are generally substantial men; but, as in most rabi tracts, the amount of indebtedness is considerable. The Kunbis are noted for their extravagant habits. The malguzars are mostly Brahmins and Kunbis, generally men of substance. The former are often non-resident, and do not manage their villages well.
- 3. The tenant rent-rate has been enhanced during settlement from 5 annas 9 pies to 7 annas an acre, which gives an increase of 22 per cent. This is very small, considering the large rise of 70 per cent. in prices. The rents are also relatively low, if compared with those of the adjoining Sirsi Group of Nagpur:—

		•		Sha	HEAR?	UR GROUP.	S мяят,	GROUP.
				Raie per	a: rc.	Unit incidences.	Rate per acre.	Unit incidences
				Rs.	ı, p.		Rs. a. p.	
Malik-m: kburz	-47			۰	4 11	"23	083	59
Absolute-occupancy				٥	7 1	'34	0 10 7	-59
Occupancy	•••	•••	***	۰	7 0	*37	081	.40
Abs ol ute-c ecupancy-cum-occu	ipancy	***	•••		7 0	*37	0 8 9	·5a

In the Sirsi Group rents were enhanced 21 per cent. above these, and although the present is not such a favourable time for rent enhancement, all the circumstances seem to indicate that this group is as well able to stand enhancement as any portion of the tahsil. The proposals of the Settlement Officer seem to me inadequate, because he has overestimated the importance of the large areas of fallow, and underestimated the capabilities of the group. He proposes a standard rate of '40, which he admits is low; but would not raise it because a higher rate was not taken in the Warora Group. The standard of the Warora Group was admittedly pitched low on account of deterioration. In this group any signs of deterioration are small. Nor do I think that much stress should be laid upon the enhancement of 22 per cent. imposed by malguzars since settlement, for this is very far below the enhancement justifiable on general considerations. I would then raise the standard rate to '45. I also propose to raise the village rates in some instances, because I do not think that the Settlement Officer has allowed sufficient scope for an equitable distribution of enhancement over the majority of the tenants. My object in raising these rates is not to impose larger enhancements upon any low-rented tenants who are poor, but to reach other tenants, who would otherwise escape; whilst the rates proposed are still low compared with the real value of the land. I estimate that the rates proposed will result in an enhancement of 25 per cent. on malikmakbuzas, 15 per cent. on absolute-occupancy, and 10 per cent. on occupancy tenants, giving a 11 per cent. enhancement on all tenants. This will still be very moderate. It is much below the Tahsil standard of 25 per cent. on malikmakbuzas and absolute-occupancy, and 15 per cent. on occupancy tenants; but this standard cannot be worked up to after the second famine.

4. It is estimated that these proposals will result in an increase of assets to Rs. 13,150, as against Rs. 7,690 at settlement. The rental enhancement will amount to some Rs. 960 only, so that this large increase has accrued to the malguzars during the period of settlement from extension of cultivation and enhancement of rents. At last settlement no less than 76 per cent. of the assets were absorbed as land revenue. The Settlement Officer now proposes a standard of 57 per cent. This will result in a revenue of Rs. 7,590, which gives an increase of 26 per cent. over the present revenue of Rs. 6,014. This is by no means excessive, considering the development that has occurred in the past thirty-three years.

F. G. SLY,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture,

Central Provinces.

STATEMENT A.—Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Shankarpur Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.

				1;	3									
	Increase per cent- in cultiva. tion.	91		+	+ 17	g I	\$ +	6e +	+	+ 81	+	I	. 51	+ 76
	Percent- agc.	1.5		+ 234	€ +	+ 54	+	8. +	+ 103	+ 132	+	+	+ 128	+ 618
INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.	Actual.	7	Rs. a. p.	+ 118 13 0	+ 38 11 0	+ 28 88 0	+ 116 8 11	+ 77 6 3	£ 6 0S +	8 11 64 +	+ 76 11 7	+ 118 3 7	+ 76 13 10	+ 453 12 11
	Total,	13	Rs. a. p.	169 7 3	137 15 7	8r 4 p	497 I 3	162 13 3	99 4 9	139 13 5	1 81 878	615 9 4	136 15 8	504 I 7
Assets at Present.	Siwai income.	2	Rs.		&	:	25	w	:	or Or	:	8	:	i
ASSETS AT	Estimated value of sir, khud- kasht and muah land.	11	Rs. 2. P.	19 7 8	5 1 7	15 9 5	7 51 90°	39 6 3	6 11 91	39 13 \$	40 \$ 7	\$ 13 8	1 6 11	9 8.
	Cash including malik-makouza payments,	10	Rs. a. p.	150 0 0	• 11 111	65 11: 4	395 3 II	r18 7 o	0 0 6	0 0 16	0 80 808	496 11 8	135 8 9	411 15 1
Percent-	-	6		66	3,	8	3	47	63	S	85	. is	69	185
	Revenue.	**	Rs.	S.	8	8	88	3	, g	24	8	₫.	\$	130
	Total.	,	Rs. 2. P.	SO 105	99 8 7	\$8 E3 9	\$10 8 4	85 % I	48 11 6	6 1 09	179 9 0	497 5 9	60 I 10	70 \$ 8
Settlement.	Siwai income,	9	Re. B. p.	o v	0 %	i	0 0	0		0	:	27 0 0	:	:
Assets at last Settlement.	Estimated value of strip, khud- krasht and muafi land,	-	Ке, а. р.	8 8 71 11	47 2 7	8 11 9	78 15 4	2 8 18	8	6 1 66	40 1 0	\$1.15	16 \$ 10	% %
	Cash including malik-makbuza payments.		Re. a. p.	31 08	47 0 0	1	931 9 0	28 14 6	40 60	35 0 0	0 1 \$11	438 dt o	43 13 0	e 8
				:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Name of Village and Mahal,	4		Susandri (Buzurg)	Khandala (Waidhey)	Chichala (Pardhi)	Kawadsi (Naik)	Erva (Tirboti)	Jhari (Aochat)	Dahegaon	Panchgaon (Wagh)	Shankarpur	Pendhri (Deshmukh)	Anjgaon
	No. No.	•		% ≈ ∞	445 ×	451 C	‡ ×	# B	2	443 D	457 P	\$ ₹ 	454 P	
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STATEMENT A.—Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Shankarpur Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Concld.)

Increase in Assets since last Settlement.	Increase percent, in cultiva- flon, age.	15 16	á	4 + 103 + 9	* + * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	4 35 + 35	\$ +	# +	7 + 45 + 19	7 - 5 + 15	6 +	+ +	+	+ 34 + 34
INCRIMANT SINCE LAST	Actual.	2	R f.	+ 106 3	¥ 89 +	+ 265 0	+ 187 18	+ 151 7	+ 183 10	1 8	+ 25 12	+ \$4 13	+ to	9 106 +
	Total.	13	Rs. a. p.	309 3 3	288 I 3	I,026 0 B	480 15 11	808 3 4	590 1	148 3 1	287 14 9	\$ 23 92	154 10 3	190 4 \$
EBENT.	Siwai Income.	13	Re.	:	i	:	;		:	:	:	:	:	\$.
ASSETS AT PRESENT.	Estimated value of sir, khud- krash and muafi land.	11	Re. 2. p.	47 9 8	84 6 80	98 3 6	e & 16	6 51 801	313 7 3	90 10	65 59	47 7 8	900	34 15 8
	Cash including malik-makbuza payments,	0.0	Rs. a. P.	161 9 6	203 10 5	927 12 8	389 19 9	697 3 7	376 16 0	6 6 7 8	0 6 222	381 4 9	134 9 0	699 4 7
	revenue on sucte of former Settle- ment,			6\$	7.5	₩.	22	60	2	73	S.	8	*	*
	Revenue,		Ba.	9	160	ęşo		\$\$0	8,	OII		es 	130	9\$
	Total.	स	Rs. a. p.	102 15 7	220 0 3	760 15 8	293 3 8	676 18 1	406 67	8 \$ 151	9 7 792	873 IS o	149 15 6	588 11 10
Settlement	Siwal income,	9	Rs. 2. P.	:	•	0	:	:	1	÷	i	•	:	0 00
Asses at Last Settlement.	Estimated value of sir, khud-kasht and musfi	S	Rs. a. p.	26 4 7	73 15 8	83 14 8	8 09	106.11	75 8 7	98 10 8	9 6 9	6 6 94	9 22 76	37 1 10
	Cash including malik-makbuza payments.	+	Rs. 2. P.	76 11 0	143 I 0	9.194	0 0 726	\$70 \$ 0	330 I4 o	0 0 03	o 6 Eoz	\$47 I 3	195 3 0	531 4 0
				: :	:	1	:	:	<u> </u>	:	:	:	- :	:
	Name of Village and Mahal.	9		Khairi	Chichola (Kunbi)	Kolara (Buzurg)	Panjrepar (Nalk)	Sathgaon	Hiwara	Susandri (Khurd)	Khokarla	Jawala (Bori)	Ladegaon (Rith)	Ambholl
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Asola	Dhanbori	Wakharia	Bamhni (Daji)	Вогдаон	Pipri Brahmin	Galpipri	Chichala (Shastri)	Khursapar	Lawari	Nawegaon (Dhotia)	Kanhargaon (Rith)	Kanhalgaon (Brahmin)	Gothangaon		Tota
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P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

CHANDA: The 15th October 1901.

STATEMENT B.—List of Factors for the Shankarpur Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.

						1	5					
	Remarks.			For garden lands the Khari	For wheat, rice and minor crop	lands, add the following per-	Kali and kanhar + 25	Bersi-kanhar and morand + 33	•	Wardiand other soils + 50	The deduction for ran in all classes should be 33 per cent.	-
	INCLUD-	Khari.		:	Ş	3	72	9		20	:	:
LAND,	IRRIGABLE INCLUD- ING CANBLAND.	Ordin- ary.		:	Ę	7,	3	So		4	:	:
GARDEN LAND,	WARPINI.	Khari.		:	~	ς, ~	4.5	36		K,	:	15
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		Pathar. Wahuri.		39	%	9	98	61	13	:	:	. :
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				Kali	Kanhar	Pandhri	Bersi-Kanhar	Morand	Khardi	Wardi	Betar i	Bardi

The factors sanctioned should be used for patasthal including (pan and haldi baris) unless very special advantages are enjoyed, when they may be raised 25 per cent. at the outside.

CHANDA: The 15th October 1901.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Sottlement Officer.

STATE MENT C.-Shankarpur Group of the Warora Taksil in the Chanda District.

O				(18)
		Reasons for rate.	12	A small but fairly prosperous village. At settlement a Kunbi was the malguzar: he had a big home-tarm but got into debt, and his family now holds only 6-annas: the rest has passed by a series of debt transactions to a Brahmin and a rich Maratha: the latter has lately become lambardar, and cannot get on with the tenants, a quarrelsome lot of Telis. All of the rich home-farm has passed into tenants' holdings; this and enhancements have raised the rent-rate considerably: there has also been some extension, and 85 per cent. of the total area is now occupied. Old fallow is now lower than it has been for many years, and a new tenant took up a holding last year from waste: fallow figures are still high; but this seems to be quite a normal feature as there is a lot of kans. Bersi is the predominating soil, and wheat is generally the best paying crop: at present juai and some miscellaneous crops occupy most of the cultivation: the cropped area decreased last year, and no cotton is grown: this is rather exceptional for a wawar village. Tenants are substantial—9.8,8.C and 2-D: rental arrears
		Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	H	ę,
		Inci- dence per soil- unit.	10	ন ন জ
	Increase (+)	() per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	6	+ + + ::
		Incidence per acre.	&	8, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	AT PRESENT.	Rent,	7	73 78 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
		Area.	9	Sol 73 Sol 73 1911
	ENT.	Incidence per acre.		R3. 0 0 1 10 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Rent.	+	α ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε
	AT	Arca.	3	Acres. 279'12 279'12
		Name of Village and Mahal.	a	Susandri Occupancy Buzurg. All-round Ordinary
		Serial and Settlement Nos.	94	450

low, and some collections were made last year. Though the tenants are a powerful lot, the short cropping and old fallow dictate caution in enhancement, though the ordinary rate shows that good rents can be paid. I propose a rate of '30, but would only put on about a 12 per cent. enhancement.	Very similar to the preceding, with the exception that here there is no abadi. It has lately passed from the Panchal settlement maleuzar for a debt of under			Another rith village of the same class: here, however, the malguzars-		
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	112 13	112 12	YAVVAY	55 8	55 B	Jence on
	400.20	02.004		60.918	60.912	payments the incidence on various classes is neg tenants 31 All-round 31
	<u></u>	-	यस्य प्रवास	ıη	120	n paym
	٥ 4	0		0	0	N. B.—Including grain payments to Occupancy tenants
	0	°		0	0	-Includ
	47	42		й 4	4	N. B
	185.12	185.12		294.63	294.63	
	:	:	1	1	1 1	
	Khandala Occupancy	All-round		Chichala Pardhi Occupancy	All-round	
	" 3	?		e ;	+ St	

STATEMENT C.—Shankarpur Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

			(20)					
	Reagons for rate.	12	home-farm covers 16 per cent. of the occupied area, and none of it is leased. Enhancements have given a big rise in assets; but the assessment at settlement was very high indeed. The soil is mostly rather inferior bersi, and juari is always the main crop: there is no rice land worth consideration. Arreats of rent are low, and all of the suspended rents were collected last year. Transts are a fair lot—z-A, 1-B and 4-C, with no actually poor man. A rate of 30 will suffice here also: the old fallow is again a very prominent feature.	A larger and more prosperous village:	remainder by two rich Marathas :	d-anna snare changed nangs in 1995 for a debt of Rs. 300. Between them the	proprieties taking a dustrict of the propriet is they have added to their hone form time sattlement and the	Liso considerably ures are about nor S. per cent. of st year they drop
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	=	I .				SE.	
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	oī		.58	ဇို	.27	.27	
Increase (+)	of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	55	:	+	+ 7	+ 3 6	+ 22	
	Incidence per acre.	8	ci. e :: Si Mi	0, 7.1	0 7 5	0	0 5 1	
AT PRESENT.	Rent.	7	R.s. a. p.	3 3 11	\$6 1 0	235 15 0	202 0 0	
	Ares.	9	भू स्टाम्ब जयन	7.35	121.23	294.68	16,516	
ZNT.	Incidence per acre.	5	RS. e.g. :	•	0 6 11	0 3 8	0 4 2	
AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Rent.	4	ઇ. તં : જે	:	54 13 0	166 12 0	221 9 0	
AT 1	Area.	က	Acres,	:	126.66	721.59	848.25	
	Name of Village and Mahal.	q	Chichala Pardhi.—(Coneld.)	Malik-makbuza	Kawadai Naik Absolute-occupancy	KouednooO)	All-round	
	Serial and Setilement Nos.	₩	451		+	444		

一类点点: 网络大哥巴克斯尼拉西巴 电影的名词 告告 电	eastern corner or the group, I he proprietor is a rich Maratha; the tenants	and the resident tensants are not well and the majority come from ortside	off: the majority come rion outside and are either malguzars themselves or very wealthy men. Bersi is the predominating soil; but contains a lot of grit and sand, due to the proximity of the hills. Rice land covers only ‡th of the cultivated area: it is mostly unitrigated, but one patch of it is very productive: little rice was sown last year, and the rice fields were left fallow. The wawar land is about of average fertility: just is now the chief crop: half of the area is under scrub jungle: St per cent, is occupied, and 41 per rent. cultivated: old fallow is rather low for this group, and there has been a good increase in cultivation since settlement.
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Malik-makbuza	(Absolute-occupancy	Erva Tirbodi. { Occupancy	All-round
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STATEMENT C.—Shankarpur Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

Rent. Inoidence per				ATE	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	EXT.		AT PRESENT		Increase (+)			
Erra Tirbedi.—(Conclet) Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. dertes, Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p	Serial and Settlement Nos.		Village and Mahal.	Area.	Rent.	Inoidence per acre.		Rent.	Incidence per	or decrease (-) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last		Unit-rate roposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
Rra Tirbodi.—(Gricid.)	1			es	4	v,	9	7	60	6	2	=	12
Malik-makbura	~ ‡	Brvs Tirbodi		A cres.	ei :	र्व : दे	Acres.			:	ř	:	men—2-A, 4-B and 12-C, though none are actually poor. Rental arrears are low, though small sums are frequently due from rich tenants owing to the slackness of the malgurar's servants. Last year most of the demand was collected. Rents are very uneven composite holdings do something towards equalizing them, but the privileged rates are absurdly low. Resamption of quit-rent holdings has doubled the malik-markhus rate.
Mailk-makbuza													2 2 2 - 0
Eschested Malik-				61.59		4	55.75	0	v		.23		A small rice village: half of it is
Absolute-accupancy 82:31 23 4 0 0 4 6 42:24 22 0 0 6 4 + 85 72 Occupancy	• 3	***************************************	Escheated makbura	;	:	ï	7.31	1 0	٥	;	ž.	·	covered with rock, and there is no room for extension of cultivation. The rice land is all morend or ward!, and there is
ound 68751 23 4 0 0 4 6 8362 59 8 0 0 11 5 +154 54		July Accust	~	16.88	4	4	43.34	٥	80		8 £.		practically no irrigation: it is really very poor. Only a third of the rice land
04 45. 421+ 2 110 0 8 92 62 83 62 0 4 0 0 4 55				ij	:	÷	41.38	œ	71	:	73		was cropped with rice last seeson. The rest was fallow, but some just was fallow, but some just was
				82.31	*	*	83.62	i	0 11 5	\$1+	\$	4	the ways raids

(2	3)	
malguzar for debt: they are hard men, and in this village have managed to enhance even the malik-makbuzas payments. Prior to last year arrears were ments. Prior to last year arrears were high: last year's collections were made rather rigorously; but rents are slaws paid here with difficulty. The abandonments of privileged holdings show that the land is poor; and the present occupancy rate is far too high for it. Tenants are only a moderate lot of Manas, chiefly—2-A, 7-B 16-C and 1-D all the occupancy tenants are poor, and two holdings were relinquished last year; but other tenants took them up. Home-farm consists of only 19 acres of sir land. There are few composite holdings. I would here disregard the occupancy rate entirely: it will have to be reduced. Comparison with preceding villages points to a rate of 40 here, considering that it is all very poor rice land. I propose a rate of 40 with margins on each side. Old fallow figures are here low.	Another small village close to the Ambai- Nimbai hills. The settlement malguzars were Manas: they got badly into debt, and the village is now passing into the	hands of the Kawarsi-Maratha on a decree. The soil is nearly all rather inferior bersi: rice as a rule covers about \$\frac{2}{4}\$th of the cultivation; but the irrigation is only moderate. Practically not rice was sown last season, and there was a big drop in the cropped area; Ringni was the chief crop, but gave only a small outturn here. The occupied area is now slightly less than at settlement, but old fallow has dropped to about normal figures: 33 per cent. of the occupied area is settlement sir. Rents have been very freely enhanced, and seem to be frequently paid with difficulty, though the tenants are not proor—2.4, 3.B, 5.C, and 1.D; still attents and the more without more without
malguzar, malguzar, malguzar, and in	nother Nimbai were M	hands decree- inferior inferior inferior inferior inferior incigati no rice was a was a plied ar plied ar settlem to abou of the of the and see difficult poor— arears arrears
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	Occupancy	₹
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STATEMENT C.—Shankarpur Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

	Reasons for rate.	12	surrendering. Though there has been no actual deterioration here up to date, it would not be safe to raise the rents much. I propose a rate of '35. A fair-sized village owned by two poor Marathas. Though it shows an increase in cutivation, it probably flucturents.	ates more than any other village in this group. All the soil is morand, and there are 35 acres of irrigated rice; badly irrigated: 30 acres of irrigated being 93 per cent. of the total area; if figures are true the cropping varies between limits as wide as 312 to 639 acres; at present 448 is the figure; and new fallow figures are high. Juari and linseed are now the chief crops. There were two surrenders last year, but other tenants took up the holdings: remaining tenants are not a rich lot—1.A, 7.B, 13.C and 2.D. Collections were higher than was ordered, but rental a reasts are usually high from all classes of tenants. Rents have been freely enhanced, chiefly on surrenders: they are still not high, but circumstances seem to show that the
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11	i .	SC
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	10	: 4s. sc	33
Increase (+)		6		+ + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 +
	Incidence per acre.	∞	6 : 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 5
AT PRESENT.	Rent.	7	Rs. a. P. 24 6 0	808
	Area,	9	Acres. 65.89 561.62	627.21
BNT.	Incidence per acre.	S	RS. 0 0 0 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 3 9
AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Rent.	4	86 86 86 86 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96	123 1 0
Ar 1	Ares.	8	Acres	529'50
	Name of Village and Mahal.	7	Dahegaon.—(Concid.) Pachgaon Absolute-occupancy Wagh. (Occupancy	All-round
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	I	443 8 857	

								(25)															
cultivation is unstable, and hence little enhancement is advisable. I propose, to level up rents with a rate of 33 only. Home-farm covers only 13 per cent. of the occupied area.	Ine chief whitage in the group: it is a large and flourishing place with two bazar-days a week; it was sold in 1872	for Rs. 400 to the Deshmukhs of Umrer by the settlement majeuzar.	spendthrift Brahmin. Though there has lately been a good rise in the crop-	ped area, the old fallow figures are very high: this seems the normal condition	ed by the low rents and neglect, as	best village in the Bhandak group and also belonging to the Deshmukhs; the	the cultivation is rice land, mostly good bersi: hardly any is irrigated, though	the lambardar allows no water to be taken, though the tenants are ready	to pay a heavy water-rate: he keeps	0 5	crops: only little rice being sown.	Home farm is very small. Tenants are a really rich lot, though careless culti-	vators-10-A, 16-B, 20-C and 3-D: there	have been three recent surrenders of holdings in they have been all taken	up by other men or the malguzar. Most	of the tenants have plenty of cultivation	low, save from suspension, or rich privi-	leged tonants. Since settlement there has been a high rise in the occupied area.	which is now 76 per cent. of the total:	there has been no deterioration, and	vation will probably be thereby im-	proved. Inattention has allowed this	of assets is due to the spontaneous ex-	pansion in the area occupied. I propose	ment on all classes of tenants.
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96,511	10.16£	896.70	1,28771	ents the incide	cupancy tenants tenants	All-round	***************************************	-	花	यम	1 7	(Y)	9	,											
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Malik-makbuza	(Absolute-occupancy	~~	All-round	1																					.,
professional and a specific and a sp		Shankarpur								***				·											
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STATEMENT C.—Shankarpur Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

	Reasons for rate.	12	A small rith village owned by the Deshmukhs of Umrer. It has no rice land, and the wawar fields are only moderate, being largely morand: little but just is now being grown though in just is now being grown though in occupied and cultivated area since settlement and the demand for land is now good: old fallow figures also are about normal, though there is a lot of kans all over the village. Most of the tenants come from Kolhari, also owned the same proprietors: they are a fair lot of men only—4-B, 4-C and 4-D; but rental arrears are very low. The grain payments included in the cash assets in Statement A are rather nits-leading: just is paid for 30 acres which was till lately khudkasht: this high payment is only temporary, and it would not be safe to consider it in fixing a rate. There is now no home-farm. High market prices induced a tenant to take this holding; but it will be relinquished now that prices have dropped. The present cash rents show little enhancement; but the soil is not good, and the village rith. I propose a rate of 35.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11	.35 [Sanctd, '40]
Tać:	dence per soil- unit.	o c	42 84 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85
Increase (+)	of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	6	\(\omega \ome
	Incidence per acre.	8	Rs. a. p. 0 7 6 0 7 6 0 8 6 6 0 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
AT PRESENT.	Rent.	7	8s. a. p. 6 12 9 3 4 0 58 0 0 61 4 0
	Area,	9	Acres. F 14'47 208'66 214 214'80 cupancy tenants tenants All-round
.NT.	Incidence per acre.	ν	Rs, a p. Rs, a p. Acres. Rs, a p. Rs, a p. Rs. a p
AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Rent.	4	Rs. a p 3 4 0 40 8 0 43 13 0 N. B.—Inclu
Ar L	Area.	3	Acres. 5'82 5'82 160'31 166'13
	Name of Village and Mahal.		Malik-makbuza Pendhri Sabsolute-occupancy Deshmukh. Cocupancy All-round
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	7	454

close to Shankarpur. The malguzar is a young Pardesi, not too well liked by his tenante. The village has made		home-farm is large and covers over 100 acres. There is very little rice land: wheat and linseed are usually the chief	very high: most of the soil is bersi: it seems very fertile, and the tenants are	an exceptionally good set of men, who embank and manure their rabi land well: the cultivation here is far above	the average for this tabsil. This apparently accounts for the high rents	high for a village with nothing better	not much enhancement. The tenants	there have lately been one or two	surrenders, but other men have taken on the land. Grain rents may be	neglected here also, as cash rents predominate. There is a very big rise in	assets from enhancement and expansion	of cultivation. Home farm was very big at settlement: a lot of it passed into	tenants' hands before the present pro-	ance: he seems inclined to take up	more land. A rate of '55 will be high enough here: little should be done	except level the rents.	Another village of moderate size belonging to the Deshmukhs: it was well	taken up at settlement, and has made some nominal progress since then as old	fallow is lower than it then was and now covers rather a comparatively small	area for these parts. The home-farm bas	decreased: it is now 17 per cent. of the occupied area; none of it is leased out:	there has been no drop in the tenant area: the total figures on this page give	only cash rents, and the area that they cover. The village possesses 45 acres
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+ 270	+270											-					121+	+	- 1	5	+ 95		
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368'27	368'27	yments the incidence on various classes is—y tenants	All-round						1						>	<u>-</u>	4.78	1325		339.12	339.12	N. B.—Including grain payments the incidence on various classes is	All-round
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33 0 0	33 0 0	N. B.—Including grain pa Occupanc							-	,							0 11 0	 :		76 0 0	0 0 94	N. BIncludi	
61.241	172 19	4													 ·		4.25			397.49	397.49	<u> </u>	
Occupancy	All-round	<u> </u>															Malikmakbuza	(Escheated Malik-)	makbuzı.	(Occupancy	All-round	1	-
Ajangaon										·									Khairi				
11	ê F																	81	197	ŧ			

STATEMENT C.—Shankarpur Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

			(28)
	Reasons for rate.	12	of rice land, and half of it was cropped with rice last year: it is really an open field village; at present the wheat has given way to juan: little cotton is ever sown. The soil is chiefly bersi, though there is some kanhar and a lot of morand; it is about average for this group. Tenants are mostly Khaira-Kunbis: good culivators, but only an average lot of men—9-B and 17-C; they pay their rents well. The basti loaks flourishing and is situated in a very fertile patch of kanhar: the patch of rice is close to the basti, and is very freely enhanced and give a big rise in assets. Here as the tenants are only an average lot of men, I would allow a good deal for the rise in the rates and only put on a 10 per cent. enhancement: for that purpose a rate of '35 with big margins will be necessary.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11	1
]	dence per soil- unit.	0.	i
Increase (+) or decrease	(-) per cent, of present acreage incidence over that of last	6	:
	Incidence per acre.	8	Rs. a. p
AT PRESENT.	Rent.	7	다. 다. 다.
	Area.	9	Acres.
ENT.	Incidence per acre.	25	ਨ ਫ਼ ਫ਼
AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Rent.	4	RS
ATI	Area.	3	Arces,
	Name of Village and Mahal.	a	Khairi.—(Concld.)
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	-	# 4

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medium-sized village similar to the preceding; but here the fallow figures are very high lowing to the presence of	have been reduced lately,	cultivation generally has resulted on	the wildle the village is much as it was at settlement, and it has kept its wheat	figures up fairly well. The malguzar	is a fireta-found boy: his mother manages the village for him : he is fairly	well off. The tenants are also Tirela.	are good cultivators, but their division	of the caste is rather noted for personal	extravagance, and some of them have big money debts of long standing.	high. Most	here is very	ntue kannar: on the whole it is about everage. There is no rice land at all	in the village: some of the morand here	fetches rather high rents for its class.	Occupancy rents have been enhanced	privileged holdings in spite of had wears	re. Here I	would enhance all classes of tenants	wards levelling the rates. I propose a	rate of 45, with big margins for privi-	eged tenants. The home farm is rather	less than at settlement, but still covers	rate may	big village, and one of the heat in the	group: the Umrer Deshmukhs own it	Tirela-Kunbis-11-A, 11-B, 37-C and	3.D: quite a substantial body of men,	but very extravagant: none of them went on to works last vear, and their	money debts increased. Nearly all the	of 100 acres of rice land, mostly unirri-	gared. Indee is rather a minor crop: even last year 250 acres of wheat were	sown here. It is somewhat curious that no cotton is ever grown; the soil is
A medium-sized village similar preceding; but here the fallow are very high, owing to the pre-	been red	y has re	ige is mu it has ke	rell. Th	a ooy: e for him	nants are	s, or an	er noted	some of	rent are never high.	si, but the	tne whole	e of the	h rents 1	have bee	inginter	ir rates a	classes	S do soj Pates.	ig margi	e home-fe	nent, but he same	ne same	e of the	Deshmu	-A, 11-B	tantial b	gant: no	ased. N	land, m	acres of	omewhat
sized vij ; but he	y have	n general	ent, and	fairly v	the villag	The ter	cultivato	te is rath	ince, and	rent ar	il is ber hrei	There	age: som	ther hig	y rents	l holding	w low the	nance al	elling the	S, with	ants. Th	at settlen	it	e, and or	ie Umrer	inbis-11	e a subs	extrava; to works	bts incre	res of rice	sice is ra year 250	e. Itissa n is eve
necount.	kans: they	ultivation	ne whole at settlem	figures up	nanages	well off.	are good	of the cas	extravage bio mone	arrears of	of the soil is bersi, but there is	nttle Kan Average.	in the vill	fetches ra	Occupanc	privileged	shows how low their rates are.	would enl	wards lev	rate of '4	eged ten	ess than	fixed for it.	big villag	group: the	Tirela-Ku	3-D: qui	but very	money de	of 100 ac	gared. Asice is rather a minor even last year 250 acres of wheat	sown her no cotto
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245'70	301.32	547.02	5	Dayments the incidence on various classes :	Absolute-occupancy tenants	SiuRual	All-round							6							,			103.37	605.45	1,315.54	15	1,920'99	N. BIncluding grain payments the incidence on various classes is	Absolute-occupancy tena Occupancy tenants	All-round	
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-	4																								-	4						

STATE MENT C.—Shankarpur Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

	Reasons for rate.	12	very suitable: next to wheat, linseed is an important crop. Here the ring ni was very good last year as well. This is another village where the absolute-occupancy tenants have remained; abandonments are very rare indeed, and the village was not really affected much by famine. All the rents are very low in spite of some enhancement; the acreage rate might easily go up to that of Ajangaon, by instalments: it probably would have done so with a resident lambardar. Home-farm is still 170 acres, but it was bigger at settlement; some of it has gone to tenants, and they have also taken off a lot of new land. Fallow is normal for this group. Arrears of rent are due from the last two years only. I would put the rate up to '45 here also in order to touch all classes of tenants.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11	
1	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	2	:
Increase (+) or decrease	(-) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	o	:
	Incidence per acre.	∞	Rs. s. p.
AT PRESENT.	Rent.	7	8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8
	Aren.	9	А сге s ,
BNT.	Incidence per acre.	v	ं सद्यमेव जयते • स्थ
AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Rent.	4	RS. a. ::
AT	Area.	ဗ	Acres
	Name of Village and Mahal.	a	Kalara Buzurg.—(Concid.)
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	_	4 4 86

In the extreme north-east corner of the	group: it is a fairly big village, but the proprietor, a resident Maratha, has	gant marriages. The occupied area is about the same as at settlement, 96 per	cent. of the total, but there has been a tremendous decrease in cultivation in	40 cropped area in the last two years: the	is bersi and kannar, quite up average: the reason for the that the malguzan changes the tenants are a little extra grain renting to the prices of grain is taken by a C class	and partially plougned and cropped to give quick returns: on the other hand the B class men stick to their hand the B class men stick to their holdings. Just at present the demand for land is good, but as prices drop the demand will slacken. Most of the tenants are substantial—14.B 12-C and 19 per cent. of the occupied area is in the home-farm. Bice generally covers 60 acres only: mostly univigated bersi, very productive: juaristificated bersi, very productive: juaristificated bersi, very productive: juaristificated bersi, very good. For some reason new fallow figures are rather high still. The rack-renting has given a good rise in assets, but rents are still not high: arrears are of little account as new tenants frequently pay for five years in advance. Grain payments are fairly big, but a rate can be fixed on the cash trints case.
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STATEMENT C.—Shankarpur Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

	and Reasons for rate.	12	A big village on the Nagpur border; at settlement it was equally divided between a resident Kunbi and a Nagpur-Varatha: the Kunbi family still is in possession, but is only moderately well off: the other share passed in 1865 to a Kalar of Bhewapur for Es. 1,580 in cash, Naisin Sridhar Naik of Umrer has paid a good deal of attention to this village, and a great number of holdings are mortgaged to him, and everybody is in his debt, including some of the shareholders. Cultivation is much in the same position as at settlement: thanks to a big ringui crop last year, fallows are normal, and wheat figures still respectable. The rice fields cover con acres, but the rice is only of minor importance. Home-farm covers 12 per cent, of the area occupied. The soil is mostly kanhar and bersi, but on the whole it is only of average fertility as one corner of the village is very sandy and the rock crops out. Tenants are mostly Kunbis: the basti looks flourishing, but there are a great many poor men—Thanks to Narain Shridhar's debts—5.A, 9-B, 29-C and 13-D few of
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	=	
	dence per soil- unit.	<u></u>	61 85 85 44
facrease (+)	of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	6	+ 15
	Incidence per	8	Re. a. p. 0 7 5 0 7 5 0 7 5 0 7 5 0 7 5 0 7 6 0 7 6 0 7 6 0 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
AT PRESENT.	Rent.	7	Rs. a. 1 13 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
	Arcs.	9	p. Acres. 3'97 12'05 2
RMT.	Incidence per Acre.	20	
AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Rent.	+	Rs. 2. p Rs. a
AT	Arca.	ရ	
	Name of Vilage and Mahal.	a	Malik-makbuza Satgaon Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	•	ž žį.

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them will stand much enhancement, and some of the mortgages will probably be foreclosed in a year or two. Most of last year's demand is in arrears: previous to that rents were well paid up. I propose a rate of 'So in order that full enhancement can be put on a few of the occupancy men: on the whole little should be done except level the rearts on account of the tenants' debts	Another good village on the Nagpur	owned by two Kalars of Bhewapur,			of the remainder bersi: wheat and	the good crops were chiefly confined		are always shown as mgn by the malguzar and low by tenants: neither	can be really relied upon: the truth is	that frequently both the navidat and the absentee landlord realise rents	independently, and the tenants refuse	down to their debt account in the	malguzar's books. In spite of that the tenants are in a fairly good position—	14-B and 11.C; but their debts will	the full, and the crops that they sow	show they are not really so substantist a lot as figures show, except the	non-resident men. Enhancements have	made present payments very uneven, but have given a big rise in assets. I	propose a rate of 40 only for the	they could pay 45 and that rate may be fixed for the home-farm.		
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STATE MENT C.—Shankarpur Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

	Mahal. Area. Bent. Incidence per Area. Rent. Incidence per acre. Rent. Incidence per acre. Rent. Incidence per acre. of last anit.	3 4 5 6 7 7 9 10 11	Acres, Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Bs. a. p.	e-occupancy 4613 21 9 0 0 0 7 4 - 2 34	1cy 79'29 31 0 0 0 6 3 83'41 31 0 0 0 5 11 - 5 23	1.round 125.42 52 9 0 0 6 8 130.20 52 9 0 0 6 5 - 4 .26 40	
AT PRESENT.	-	7	ė, Ç	0 6	0	0 6	
		90	Acres.	46.79	83.41	130.50	
ENT.		'n	તં	1-1-1	9	٥	
LAST SETTLEN	Bent.	4	ré	6	۰	6	
AT	Area.	ဗ	Acres,	46.13	79.29	125.42	
	Name of Village and Mahal.	6	A GRAPA VALLA	Susandri Khurd	(Occupancy	All-round	
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	-		∞			

at present the acreage rate is ridiculous for this class of soil, where the demand is good as it now is. Over 60 per cent. of the occupied area is in the home-farm: such of it as is leased fetches about 9-annas per acre. I propose a rate of 40 here to touch all classes of tenants: considerable margins may be given to occupancy men. Another exceitent but small rabi village: the soil is even better than at Sunsandri,	and wheat is generally the chief crop. The tenands are the Tirela-Kunbis of Wakherla and sowed ringni last year;	but here the wheat area will expand at once. Proprietor is an Umere-Brahmin; rather badly in debt. The village is well taken up as it always has been during the last ten years old fallow figures have been rather bigh, possibly because the tenants are mostly nonresident, and have big holdings elsewhere: fallow figures are now dropping. Tenants are really a rich lot of mendants are really a rich lot of mendants are really a rich lot of mendants are paid up regularly and with ease in spite of the old fallow. Rents have been only very slightly enhanced, and are perhaps tather more level than usual. So per cent. of the occupied area is in the home-farm, but none is lessed; and fittle tenant land is sublet. A rate of *45 will give a fair acreage rate for the occupancy tenants: So might have been proposed if the old fallow figures	Another good rabi village of fair size and good soils, mostly kanhar and bersi.	Proprietors are three rich Brahmins of Umrer, and tenants mostly resident	Kunbis—2-A, 11-B, 8-B and 3-D. The village was fully taken up at settlement	and has remained in much the same condition ever since: cropped area is	also well maintained, and fallow is normal for the village. Home-farm still covers over 100 acres, but some of the
	45 [Sanctd, 'So]			_		•	[Sanctd:45.]
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Absolute-occupancy	All-round		Malik-makbuza	Salute occupancy	. Cocupancy	All-round	
Khokarla			·	Terrelle Dod:		•	
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STATEMENT C.—Shankarpur Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

		AT	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	IENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)	•		
Serial and Settle ment Nos.	Nume of Village and Mahal.	Arcs.	Ren t	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	(-) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	dence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
	es .	3	4	5	9	7	80	б	01	11	12
8 8	Jawala Bodi.—(Concid.)	Acres.	c. 	ं संयम्ब जयत	Acres	Rs. P.	.е. .:	:	:	i	tenants. Wheat is still largely grown and was supplemented by ringui last rice. Rents have been enhanced, but are low: till last year there were no arrears, and tenants are about double actual tenants 'payments. Basti looks a prosperous place, and one or two of the tenants have big grain stocks and lending businesses. Rents refaily even here. The village was highly assessed, but is now paying fairly well: the proprietors also make money out of their grain transactions with the tenants had one treated.
# &	Ladegaon Bith Occupancy Occupancy	132'94	57 11 ° 67 8 ° 60 ° 125 3 ° 60 ° 60 ° 60 ° 60 ° 60 ° 60 ° 60 °	0 5 10	217.15	45 0 0 79 9 0	0 0 0 0	& n n + + + +	9 4 9	38	A small rith lying due north of Amboli, its parent village, where the malguzar and tensatis live. Proprietor is a Brahmin widow: she owns Amboli also, and is well off: the tenants are Kunbis and are also men of substance—3-A, 14-B and 12-C, with no poor men. Over half the soil is classed as kanhar, and the rest is bersi: wheat

0 3 8 6350 18 15 10 0 4 9 + 30 20 0 12 0 22676 163 1 3 0 11 5 - 5 39 0 7 10 93593 518 3 6 0 8 10 + 13 38 0 8 11 1,16269 680 4 9 0 9 4 + 5 38 [Sanctd. '50]
8 63.50 18 15 10 0 4 9 + 30 20 10 22675 162 1 3 0 11 5 - 5 39 11 1,1625
8 63.50 18 15 10 0 4 9 + 0 226.76 162 1 3 0 11 5 10 935.93 518 3 6 0 8 10 + 11 1,162.69 680 4 9 0 9 4 + 11 1,162.69 680 4 9 0 9 4 +
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Malik-makbusa Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round
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STATEMENT C.—Shankarpur Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.— (Contd.)

			(30)
	Reasons for rate.	13	Another black-soil village which has done well. It is not large, but is fairly well taken up: 78 per cent. orcupied and 64 per cent. cultivated: little old fallow now; but new fallow figures are high, as the poorest rice land—unirrigated—was fallow last season. Rice land covers ¼the fithe cultivation: only half is irrigated and the rest is poor wardi: Altogether kanhar and bersi occupy most of the area, and rabi crops predominate, though the wheat area has fallen considerably, and ringni has taken its place. Proprietor is a Rajput, a good cultivator, who farms over 60 acres, the has enhanced the rents, but arrears are as a rule low save from one or two bankrupt tenants. Holdings are small, and last year there were one or two bankrupt tenants. Holdings are small, and last year there were one or two by the poorest men. On the whole the tenants are in average circumstances: 1.A, 5.B, 16-C and 2-D: the poorest men average tenants are absurdly low. I would not put the rate higher than 40 here, as a number of the Colass men require easy treatment.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11	c t
	Inci- dence per- soil- unit.	2	36 30
Increase (+)	(-) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	6	1 + 66 + 66
	Incidence per acre.	œ	88. 8. 0 0 0 4. 0 0 0 1. 1. 0 0 0 1. 1. 0 0 0 1. 0 0 0 1. 0 0 0 0
AT PRESENT,	Rent.	7	Bs. a. p. 25 15 0 119 6 0 0 145 5 0
	Area.	9	Acres. 29833
ght.	Incidence per acre.	א	86. 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Rent.	4	83. 8. 8. 9. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.
AT L	Area.	3	Acres. 83.56 189.94 273.50
	Name of Village and Mahal.	8	Asola \ Occupancy \ All-round
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	-	457

A tiny rith village practically forming part of Sathgaon and owned by the Kunbi proprietor of that village. It had deteriors of a attestation but has lately	improved wonderfully and is now very	4
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Dhanhodi		Wakerla
437		432

STATEMENT C.—Shankarpur Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

			(40)
	Reasons for rate,	61	A small and practically rith village: the malguzar's zervants live here: he farms over half of the occupied area, but all the tenants live at Wakharla. The proprietor is a big Brahmin saccar: he came into the village in 1890 for debt: the former owner was a Vider. Though 99 per cent, of the area is occupied, old fallow has doubled since settlement: the figures are still about normal, and there has been little actual deterioration. All the soil is kanhar or bersi, and wheat and linseed are still the chief crops: there is no rice land, and there have been no surrenders. Tenants are a good lot— 4.B and 5.C: they owe however, a rather big debt to the malguzar, and it would not be advisable to enhance too much for that reason. Rental arrears are low, though the agent keeps his accounts badly and confuses debt and rental payments. The acreage rate is really about as high as is now possible Sofar as the tenants are concerned, I would consider their position with the malguzar, and fix a rate of 40 only: for the home-farm I propose 'go: it is not too high for this class of land.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11	.40 Home-farm .50 [Sanctd45]
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	01	86. 88.
Increase (+)	(—) per cent, of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	9	Q
	Incidence per	80	A 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
AT PRESENT.	Rent.	7	6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	Area.	9	6'8\$.
SNT.	Incidence per acre.	ъ	8
AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Rent.	4	Rs. a. p 771 0 0 0
AT L	Area.	e e	135.75 135.75
	Name of Village and Mahal.	8	Malik-makbuza Occupancy Ali-round
) 	Name of		Ba mhni Daji
	Serial and Setilement Nos.	-	8 4

	(41)	O
ish rabi village: the soils aly average, as there is a lot of the chief crop. It is owned in equal shares by a Brahmin and a Kunbi family, both well off: they have, now roost of the tenants rather badly in their debt, and there are a lot of disputes over rental and debt payments, which results in rather big arrears bloing usually shown. A quarter of the opening areal sping usually shown. A quarter	Kundishare-holders, and is the best land in the village. Old fallow has increased ance settlicent, but is only just above the normal for the group: there is little new fallow. One holding was surrendered last year and went into the home-farm. Tenants are rather a poor to for these parts, though most of them are Tirela-Kundis—4-B, 12-C and 4-D: most of them are bodly hampered by debts-both grain and cash. The present rents are about fair for this village, and I would interfere with them very little. I propose a rate of '55 for the tenant land. The home-farm is especially good, and the classification does not quite bring out its value: for it I propose a rate slightly higher, '60. A small patch of 260 acres, owned by a family of Umer-Brahmins: 255 acres are occupied, and 201 were cropped last year. The soil is about average for the group, chiefly bersi, but the village has always been well occupied and tilled: 60 acres are recorded as suffit, and are cultivated by the share, sholders. Wheat is still the best cropphoders. Wheat is still the best cropphoders. Wheat is still the best cropphod of them are Tirela-Kunbis. Rentabave of them are Tirela-Kunbis. Rentabave of them are Tirela-Kunbis. Rentabave been too freely enhanced here, and in one or two cases will have to be reduced: what were khari fields pay big rents; but the bast i disappeared big rents; but the bast i disappeared	
55] .ome-farm .60	.70	
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o 5 11 2 o 6 4 36 o 6 4 36 ing grain payments the Absolute-occupancy Occupancy tenants	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
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483.86	8.75 1.58.30 1.67.05	
Malik-makbuza Daya { Occupancy All-round	Pipri, Brahman. { Occupancy All-round	
Borgson Daya		
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STATEMENT C.—Shankarpur Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

				(42)			
	Reasons for rate.	12		long ago. Still the amount of wheat grown shows that a good average rate can easily be paid. I propose a rate of '70, but would keep the poorest tenants' rents below that.	A medium-sized village belonging to the Umrer-Brahmin proprietors of Pipri preceding. It is a substantial place that has done very fairly well, though that has done very fairly well, though	per cent. is occupied and 38 per	cent, cultivated railow being about normal for the group. There has been no	deterioration from famine. The solution about average, perhaps rather better on about average, perhaps rather better on the whole. Rice is a minor crop, but half of the rice area was cown last year. Wheat and justi are the chief crops, but the wheat figures are just now rather lower some cotton has lately been started, but the area is still very small, though this crop would grow well here, though this crop would grow well here, the high rent—128, 9-C and 3-D; the "e high ent—128, 9-C and 3-D; the "a men have been out of possession" an the figures show. Some vite highest rents get
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	:		:		04.		
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	01		<u>:</u>	3 = 3.08			
Increase (+)	per cent.	oarman 6		i	1	+ 22	Ì	
In	Incidence per	60		R. e · :	6000	0 12 9	0 12 9	
AT PRESENT.	Rent.	7	70.000.000	ದೆ. ಕೆ : ಬ	° °	352 13 0	358 3 0	
A;	Area	9		Acres.	66.8	441.33	450:31	
	Incidence per	100	He	R 23 44 :	0 9 10	0 10 5	0 10 2	
FARMETT SERVE	Rent.	.		77. 2. 2. : 2. :	67 3 0	0 0 6	164 3 0	
V	Area.	n		Acres.	09.601	149.45	\$0.652	
	Name of Village and Mahal.	a		Pipri, Brahman.—(Concid.)	Absolute-occupancy	(Occupancy	All-round	
-	Seri. and Bettlement Nos.	1		84 8	•	3 5	†	

				((43)											_		_	14	,,
into arrears occasionally, but as a rule the total is inconsideable. Home-farm is very small, and little land is sub-let. Rates were fixed high at settlement: the abandonment of the privileged holdings shows that their rate was too high: still there is a good demand for land at the present rents, and I do not see any reason to lower the occupancy rate: few of the tenants need any reduction deserving of mention. Expansion has given a good rise in assets. I would accept 70 as being a fair market value for the land.	A medium-sized villege not unlike the preceding, though it has a good deal of	wardi rice land, part of which was fallow last year. The proprietors are a couple of	Nagpur-Brahmins. There has been a big rise in the occupied area since settle-	ment, but old fallow figures are not low, in spite of a recent increase in the total	cropped area. About 25 per cent. of the cultivation is rice, and only half of the	rice crop was sown last year: it is mostly wardi, and the irrigation is of the	.2	average for this group, and occasionally	ringni and til are the main crops. There	is no home-farm. The basti is fair only,	and a lot of the tenants are inanais, with very small holdings: the privileged	tenants are Kunbis, and slightly better	on: on the whole they are only an average lot of men1-A. 11-B. 14-C and	5-D. There are a good many grain	payments, especially by the small Mahar tenants: the incidence that they	give is rather too high for this class of	village as the rice land is very insecute:	year. Enhancements and application	of grain rents has given an enormous	rise in assets. Considering the grain pay-	enhancement on	cash rents, but margins can be given: an all-round acreage rate of 8 annas is	about fair for this village, considering
		.40					-										-		_				
	33	Ŗ	33																				
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	0 7 9	0 5 1	0 5 8	classes is-		\$2555 \$2555		THE CASE OF			1									_			
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	141.87	498 63	640.50	grain payments the incider	paney cenames	All-round	Transfer and the	i i	ज ज	沿海市)			_						-		-	
	077	0 4 8	0 5 5	N. B.—Including grain paymen	Occupancy ten		-		-														
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	145.12	380.57	69.525				•			- -													
	Chickels Chartie Absolute-occupancy.	Chicaste, Singiti.	All-round						****														
	g) Se																					

STATEMENT C.—Shankarpur Group of the Warora Taksil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

			(44 /
	Reasons for rate.	ā	A small village of only 284 acres: 274 acres are occupied, and 202 cultivated: tho village is in exactly the same position as at settlement. It has changed hands frequently in the course of business transactions among various rich Brahmins: at present it is equally divided between a Kunbi and a Brahmin both well off: the last transaction was of annas 8 in 1896 for Ra. 850,a very fair price indeed. Nearly all the soil is bersi, quite up to the average, and growing wheat well: ringni was the chief crop last year. The village is rith, but adjoins big villages and needs little watching. Tenants are Kunbis, more substantial than most lots of tenants—1-4, 8-B, 7-C and 1-D: rental arrears are very low indeed in spite of suspensions. The village is always well taken up: surrenders are very rare: little land is sub-let, and it has not suffered from famine. Rents have been only moderately enhanced: the acreage rate runs up to 15 annas per agre.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11	.40 [Sanctd. 45]
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	01	13, 33
Increase (+)	(—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	6	+ + 21
	Incidence per acre.	8	P. Acres. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. 8
AT PRESENT.	Rent.	2	Rs. a. p. 5 10 0 0 0 14 0 0 14 0 0 15 10 0 14 0 0 15 1
	Area.	v	Acres. 34.11 229.30 263.41 nents the incide upancy tenants cenants All-round
INT.	Incidence per	ν	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Acres. 7 10 0 0 2 8 34 11 69 8 0 0 5 6 229 30 77 2 0 0 4 11 263 41 N. B.—Including grain payments the incide Absolute-occupancy tenants Occupancy tenants All-round
AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Rent.	+	Rs. a. p. 7 10 0 69 8 0 77 2 0 N. B.—Include
AT L	Area.	8	Acres. 45'31 203'50 248'81
	Name of Village and Mahal.	G	Khursapar-sha. { Absolute-occupancy stri.
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	-	15 69

	(45)					
There is no home farm now. This vilage is always flourishing, and the tenants can afford enhancement. I propose a rate of 40. A larger and better villige-on the whole, though the bast is poor. It has a fair system of irrigation, and over 1/4 of of	drop of rocarres in ecopoing last year as very little rice was sown, and a lot of the rice fields are ward! At actilement will since land was practically the sole cultivation: since then there his been a steady extension to good bersi wawn land: low rents for these have pulled down the occupancy rate. Last year little was sown to take the place of the rice, and the cropping was very short. There is no home-farm, as the village has lately passed by Civil Court decree to an Umrer-Brahmin: the former proprietor has retained all sir land; she mismanaged the village very badly. Rive rents are distinctly high here, but wawar rate is very low indeed. Tenants are only an average lot—1.4, 6.8, 11-C and 3-D: all the rich men live in other villages, and the local tenants are chiefly Mahara. Rental arrears are rather high owing to carelessness in collection before the present proprietor came into possession. As the village is rather badly cropped just now a rate of 50 only.	A small rith village which was pur- chased by Ganoat Rao Ghafate and	o, , ,	available. The settlement malguzars were six boor Kunbis. The village has	always been very well taken up, but the of the holdings are old fallow. It is a name	rabi village, all kanhar and bersi: wheat a.ea is still respectable. There is no home-farm. The tenants are mostly
	 G				32.	
43	85	°£.	98.	25.	£ 7.	
+ 1	- 47	1	6+	+ 47	+ 44	
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32 86	13986	38 31	114.75	00.99	180.75	
(Absolute-occupancy	All-round	Malik-makbuza	Absolute-occupancy	Dhotis. Cocupancy	All-round A.	
32 Lawari	4		33 Na m	· · ·		

STATEMENT C.—Shankarpur Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

			(46)	
	Reasons for rate.	2	Kunbis from Amboli—r.A, 7-B, 6-Cand 3-D: some of them have rather high debts. They are careless of their caltivation here, and the proprietors pay no attention to the place: this is the cause of the old fallow. All the settlement sir has gone to tenants at high rents: hence the rise in rates and assets: practically no value was put on the sir at settlement, and tenants rents were also very low indeed. Some slight enhancement only can be made in the occupancy rate: the richest men are privileged, and higher rents may induce them to break up old fallow. I propose a rate of 55.	Another rith village, but rather a large place. Though there has been some increase in the occupied area, it has deteriorated rather badly owing to poor seasons. Nearly all the soil is morand, but seems to grow wheat well if it gets plenty of rain. Bingni and til are the chief crops. The proprietors two Kunbis, and most of the tenants
	Unit- rate proposed and sanctioned.	11	:	\$5.
	Incidence per soil-	10	i	8 8 2
Increase (+) or decrease	(-) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	6	:	+ + 15
	facidence per acre.	8	ć. ai : ⊗	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
AT PRESENT.	Bent.	7	я. .e. ::	35 0 0 242 6 0 277 6 0
7	Årea.	vo	Actes	62.61 553.34 615.95
INT.	Incidence per acre.	٧,	सटक्षेत्र जयते द	0 7 10 0 5 11
AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Bent. 1	4	ය . :	49 1 0 186 1 0
AT LA	Area.	3	Acres:	\$1.00,3
	Name of Village and Mahal.	8	Nawegaon Dhotia,—(Cencld.)	Kanhalgaon Absolute occupancy Rith. Cocupancy All round
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	-	33	\$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \

	(47)			•
come from Puyard, and the former are comfortably well off: the latter are not too substantial—6-B, 10-C and 2-D. There is only a small home-farm. Over strd of the occupied area is old fallow, and pays rather a high acrasge rate for the class of soil. Still arrears are low, except from suspensions, and there has lately been no desire to abandon land. One or two tenan's have constructed boris, and irrigate as few acres of rice from them: they seem a deserving lot of men on the whole. There is still some room for extension, and possibly light assessment might have good results in inducing more tenants to come. The present rate is nearly high enough for this class of village. I would take .55 for levelling purposes only.	A patch of 107 acres belonging to the Brahmin malguzars of Garpipri: 22	acres are occupied by five poor tenants—2-C and 3-D: they cultivate 10 acres	of poor rice land. Last year they sowed three acres of rice and one of fil: they irrigate one or two fields from small boris, but it is very feeble irrigation and gives no help except in years of mornal rainfall, and then it is little wanted. At settlement there was no cultivation. There is also a little siwal from mangoes and mahua. I would accept the present rents for this cultivation, considering the status of the tenants. I propose 60. Rents are in arrears for the last two years.	A small village that has made and main- tained some progress: 94 per cent	fallow is normal for the group, and cultivation is very steady. The	proprietors are a couple of rather poor Kunbis, and the tenants are only a poor lot of men—3-B and 9-C: their rents are always well paid, chiefly from the sale of chillies. The proprietors farm over a quarter of the area occupied:
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	12 0 0	12 0 0	in (f)	104 8 0	104 8 o	
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	:		80	188.60	308.40	
	son Occupancy	All-round	Absolute-Occument	Occupancy	All-round	
	Kanhalgaon			Gotangaon	بريد خانوا	
	x {	ì	Å	1 3		

STATEMENT C.—Shankarpur Group of the Wavora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Concld.)

	d Reasons for rate.	a	at settlement there was no home-farm, but they have since acquired sir rights in land abandoned by tenants. Though they are all-round a poor lot of men, there have lately been no surrenders. The village went to pieces soon after settlement, but has now quite recovered. It is a rabi village, and sa a rule the wheat area is large: now juari has ousted the wheat to a large extent and it will be some years before the tenants can afford the bettor crop: there is no rice land. Soil is mostly bersi. Rents have been very freely enhanced, and I would not put them much higher considering the state of the tenants: the proprietors cannot afford to help them. The settlement assessment seems to have been prospective; but as a matter of fact it almost ruined the proprietors. I propose a rate of 35 only.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	H M	:
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	01	
Increase (+) or decrease	(—) per cent. of present acresge incidence over that of last Settlement,	6	:
	Incide n ce per acre.	8	ત હ જ
AT PRESENT.	Bent.	7	Вз. р.
	Area.	9	Acres.
IBNT,	Incidence per acre.	¥G	BS.
At last Settlement,	Bent.	4	ਲ ਫ਼ ਫ਼ ਰ
Aı	Area.	6	A Cres.
	Name of Village and Mahal.	a	Gotangaon,—(Concld.)
	Serial and Serial med Nos.	Į.	429

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(Standard '45.) 37 Ř 37 ģ + 23 **8** + 31 0 4 11 0 2 0 0 10 1 290 835'59 257 6 1 14.870'06 6,519 13 6 18,330'48 8 of 15 9 3451'42 1.542 2 3 19 88.9* 0 4 1 0 5 4 8 0 6 10 0 12,249'09 4,088 11 0 16,448'36 5,884 6 0 653.78 167 10 5 4,199.27 1,795 11 0 : Malik-makbuza ... Absolute-occupancy ... Escheated Malik-makbuza. All-round Ordinary Occupancy GRAND TOTAL.

Setilement Officer. P. HEMINGWAY,

The 15th October 1901.

CHANDA:

Secretariat Press, Negpur !- S. A. S. R., 13 4-1904-40.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Revenue Bepartment.

FROM

B. ROBERTSON, Esq., I. c. s., c. I. E.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 15th September 1902.

SiR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Rent-rate Report for the Shankarpur Group, in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District, submitted with your memorandum No. 4106-147, dated the 8th September 1902, and to convey the following remarks and orders of the Chief Commissioner.

- 2. This group lies in the extreme northern corner of the tahsil. The tract differs in character from the other groups of the tahsil, being a rabi tract pure and simple and consisting of good black soil. The means of communication in this corner of the tahsil are indifferent, being merely the usual net-work of village tracks. The malguzars are generally men of substance, but the Brahmin proprietors have not the reputation of managing their villages well. The tenants, who are mostly Kurmis and Manas, enjoy a higher standard of comfort than in any other part of the tahsil.
- 3. No less than 82 per cent. of the total area is recorded as occupied, but of this the cropped area is only 64 per cent. As, however, the cropped area was recorded at this same percentage at the last settlement, it is evident that the tract has not been touched by the famine to any appreciable extent.
- 4. During the currency of the recently-expired settlement the tenancy rent-rate has advanced 22 per cent. Taking into consideration the large rise in prices this enhancement is very small, and theoretically there are reasons for substantial rent enhancement. But having regard to the large fallow area, the Settlement Officer has proposed a standard unit-rate of '40, which is low for a group of this description. You are of opinion that the Settlement Officer has under-estimated the capabilities of the group and accordingly propose a rate of '45. You also propose to raise the unit-rates of some villages, not with the object of imposing large enhancements upon low-rented tenants, but with a view to effect an equitable distribution of enhancement over a majority of them. I am to say that the Chief Commissioner accepts your proposals, and a list of the changes approved by him is hereto appended.

- 5. Under your proposals the payments of malik-makbuzas, absolute-occupancy and occupancy tenants will be raised by 25, 15 and 10 per cent., respectively, which will give an all-round enhancement of 11 per cent. This percentage, which is much below the tahsil standard of enhancement, is sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.
- 6. As regards the percentage of assets to be taken as revenue, the Settlement Officer proposes a standard of 57 per cent. against 76 per cent. taken at the last settlement. The Settlement Officer's proposal is supported by you and the Chief Commissioner accepts it.
 - 7. The Rent-rate Report and its annexures are herewith returned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary.



List of Changes sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in the Unit-rates proposed for the villages of the Shankarpur Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

No.	17 e	Name of willows			ED RATE.	_			
140,	Name of village.			For ryoti.	For sir.	Remarks.			
2	Khandala				•				
3		•••		*35	'35				
3	Chichala Pardhi	•••		'35	.35				
5	Erva Tirbodi	•••		·35	·35	With margins in order to reach all classes.			
9	Shankarpur	***		.20	.20	With large margins.			
10	Pendhri Deshmukh			.40	·40 .	With large margins to individuals.			
17	Hiwara	•••		'45	·45	With margins to the indebted men who need it.			
19	Khokarla	•••		.20	:50	3			
20	Jawala Bodi	•••		'45	'45	With large margins.			
22	Amboli	•••		.20	50				
2 5઼	Wakerla	•••		'45	45	With margins so as to reach absolute occupancy tenants.			
26	Bamhni Daji	***		'45	145	With margins when required.			
27	Borgaon Doya	•••		·55	.22				
31	Khursapar Shastri			.45	45				

Assessment Report of the Shankarpur Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

1. This is a group of open-field villages, and it is proposed to enhance rents here rather more freely than in other groups of this Tahsil, for which reports have already been submitted.

2. The usual table is appended to show the	proposed enhance	ment in the rates paid
by all classes of tenants:-	• •	• .

Tenants.		Settlement rate.	Present rate.	Rise per cent.	Proposed rate.	Per cent. rise over Settlement rate.	Per cent. rise over present rate.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Malik-makbuza	•••	0 4 1	0 5 0	+ 22°/0	073	+ 78	+ 45
Absolute-occupancy	•••	0 ,6 10	072	+ 5%	089	+ 28	+,22
Occupancy	•••	0 5 4	076	+ 41 0/0	086	+ 59	+ 13

3. The standard of enhancement sanctioned for this Tahsil was 25 per cent. in the case of malik-makbuzas. That figure has been exceeded in this group in spite of very big margins in all cases. Here the malik-makbuza area includes a lot of grants which were privileged at settlement: none of them are very large, but at settlement the kamil-jama was extraordinarily low. With five small exceptions these have now all been resumed on full jama.

- 4. There are also a number of cases where malik-makbuzas hold land in occupancy right also: and in those composite holdings the effect of the enhancement is influenced by the comparatively small rise imposed on the occupancy payments.
- 5. Absolute-occupancy tenants and occupancy tenants have been enhanced nearly up to the Tahsil standard (25 and 15 per cent.). But here also there are a large number of big composite holdings, and the 15 per cent. all-round enhancement represents the effect of the proposed rents upon the majority of absolute-occupancy tenants.
- 6. Holdings in this group contain an unnecessarily large amount of old fallow: this has always been the case, and it is due entirely to the stagnant cultivation. The soils give no cause for complaint, and these villages are little affected by famine. It is trusted that rental enhancement will have some effect in stimulating the cropping in this corner of this Tahsil. The proposed enhancements will give an acreage rate only very little higher than that in the Sirsi Group of Umrer Tahsil: the unit incidences of this group will be lower than those in Sirsi.
 - 7. In this group there are very few agricultural improvements: the area improved is only 85 acres, and the remission earned is Rs. 30-10-0. Rupees 30-8-0 have been remitted off the proposed rents on this account.
- 8. The acreage rate taken for the home-farm is Re. 0-10-6, as against Re. 0-8-7, the all-round tenant rate. The unit incidence, however, of the home-farm valuation is a point lower than that of the tenants' land; the reason being that the home-farm in all these villages—as in other groups—is the best land to be had: this is borne out by the sub-letting rate of Re. 0-11-6.

On the other hand, the service land of Kotwars and the muafi-khairati holdings of the Bhumaks and a few others, is comparatively poor: it does not, however, drop to the low level of other groups as here there is but little soil that is truly inferior.

- 9. The villages of this group have but little jungle with the exception of those in the south-eastern corner. The group, as a whole, is quite different to the Chandankhera and Shedegaon Groups, for which reports have been recently submitted. Here there is no bamboo forest, and the patches of jungle that remain are more open.
- 10. Mahua is a reliable source of income; but nothing is made from timber. Sufficient allowance has been made for fluctuation in Statement VIII, and it has not here been necessary in any mahal to take a low percentage of assets.

Proposed revenue. It is proposed to allow a 15 per cent. drawback to the malguzars to recompense them for the trouble of collecting plot proprietors' payments. Of the pure malguzari assets it is proposed to take 56 per cent. as revenue.

The result of these proposals will raise the revenue of the group from Rs. 6,013-15-8 to Rs. 7,735, an increase of 29 per cent. Towards this increase of Rs. 1,721-0-4 the malik-makbuzas will contribute over Rs. 120, and other tenants will contribute Rs. 1,305 by rental enhancements: the revised assessment will therefore fall very lightly on the malguzars of the group.

- 12. In only one village (No. 25) will there be a small decrease of revenue: in one other case 63 per cent. of malguzari assets has been taken in order to maintain the present revenue, and in only two cases does the percentage fall below 50.
- 13. I append a statement which shows how the profits of the malguzars will be affected by these proposals in cases of men owning more than one village. In no less than five cases the rise in rents will more than cover the rise in revenue: the only men who will have to find any large sum from their own pockets are Nagpur or Hinganghat saokars.
 - 14. It is proposed to announce the revised rents and jama as soon as possible, and make the demand payable in the current year.

15. All villages in this group pay full kamil-jama: 3 small plots only are on half jama
Privileged grants.

CHANDA:

The 27th October 1902.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Statement showing Estates in the Shankarpur Group.

Estate,	Serial No. of rillage in this and previous groups	Анятя о	p Betate,	Proposed valuation of home- farm in	IN THE BOTA	PAYMENTS TE EXCLUDING MARDUZA,	Increase in tenants' pay-	Revende by th Esta	HE .	Revenue enhance- ment.	Excess of proposed re- venue cubance- ment over proposed rental
	submittea,	Presert,	Proposed.	the estate,	Present,	Proposed.	ments.	Present.	Proposed.		enhancement (difference of Cols. 8 and 11).
1	,	ĵ	4	ś	6	,	8	9	10	11	19
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs, a, p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	RI, a, 1
	Shankarpur Group.										
nayak Rao, Ram- chandra and others.	a8 Pipri (Brahmin) 29 Galpipri 32 Lawari (Mokasa) 35 Kanhalgaon Brahmin).	}	1,060 IB 0	104 0 0	754 4 0	818 8 0	74 4 0	392 p o	545 0 0	153 O O	+78 12
anpat Rao Ghatatey and Motiram.	Nogri Group.										
	gr Kawedapur, (Maksa).					}					
	Khemjas Group. 15 Khemjai (Mokasa).	045 9 2	1,257 12 0	90 0 0	804 10 0	939 12 0	135 2 0	550 0 0	735 0 0	205 0 0	+69.14
	Shankarpur Group.] ", , .	1,037 12	(8)				3.0	/		1.3.7
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Waman, Patel.		550 \$ 3	845 8 0	244 8 C	486 5 6	582 8 0	95 2 6	463 13 0	510 o c	45 4 0	-49 14
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arayan Shridhar Naik, of Umrer.	Shedegaon Group.				सन्यमेव	जयते					
	7 Pendhri Buzurg 30 Daidali Timapur.	213 8 9	348 4 0	152 8 (143 8 0	156 8 6	15 0 0	143 4 9	200 0	, 55 m :	3 ×43 II
	Shankarpur Group.		340 1					""			
andrinath, son of adasheo, Brahmin of Hinganghat,	30 Chichala (Shastri) 31 Khursapur (Shastri).	286 14 10	495 8		485 IS O	458 0 5	-17 15 0	300 0 0	280 O C) 5 0 0 (+62 r
ageshwar, son o rado, Brahmin, and Ram Krishna.	to Pendhri (Desh mukh). 14 Kolari Buzurg	821 2 (5 1,98g o	n 8 en c	0 1,511 10 0	7,180 12 6	16g \$ c	715 15 \$	835 0 0	119 0	7 —50 I
ishwanath, son o Venketesh, Brah min,	9 Shankarpur		t 1,059 4	155 8	0 632 9 3	775 0 0	143 6 9	480 a 8	630 C 4	139 15	-39
	Shankarpur Group,		ł I	1							
lanakram, son c Govind Lala, Kala and Gangaram,	of 16 Satgaon .	} 1,081 2	8 1,800 12	478 0	0 1,065 10	1,308 8	242 14 (86: 3 0	1,055 0	193 14	-49 0
fuest. Mana Ba widow of Balwan Ras, Brahmin, c Amboli.	ıt.	739 11	4 1,193 0	0 97 8	0 . 804 13	ggt 8	8 186-10	580 4 10	715 0	244 11	2 -4t 15

CHANDA:
The 27th October 1902.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Statement showing Holdings on Quit-rent for Shankarpur Group.

Serial No. of village in group.	Name of village and mahal.	Name and caste of holder of makta.	No. of hold-ing.	Area,	Present revenue.	Deduced rent,	Kamil- jama.	Kami)- jama proposed.	Quit-rent to be payable.	Remarks.
1	1	3	4	5	6	1	8	9	10	11
		Quis-rens.		Acres.	Rs, a, p.	Rs. a. p.	Bs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs, a, p,	
.9	Shankarpuz	Baikrishna Ganesh, Brahmin, of Shankaspur.	8	8:18	180	470	2 6 5	480	340	M. R. P. 180, Confirmed on half jama.
		Balkrishna Ganpat Rao, &c., Brah- min, of Shankarpur.	9	1'25	100	210			1 0 0	
33	Chichala (Kunbi)	Balkrishna Ganesh, Brahmin, of Shankarpur.		14'18	3 0 0	460	674	4 0 0	9 0 0	M. E. P. 184, Con- firmed on half jama.
		Totai		23,"55	580	IO 14 O	9 13 9	10 8 0	5 4 0	

CHANDA:
The 27th October 1902.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Memorandum No. 1468-147, dated Nagpur, the 9th April 1903.

Assessment Proposals for the Shankarpur Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

Submitted to the Second Secretary to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, in the Revenue Department, with the Mahalwar Abstract, the Mahal Assessment Statements, the Rent-rate Report file and the Divisional Commissioner's endorsement No. 6189, dated the 28th November 1902.

2. This group is an open plain of fairly good black soil, growing mostly rabi crops and very little rice. The amount of deterioration from famine is less than in most parts, whilst there has been progress since the last settlement, cultivation having increased 10 per cent. The rent-rate has been raised 22 per cent. by the proprietors, which is much smaller than general considerations justify, and the proposals contemplated an additional enhancement at this revision settlement.

3. The proposals of the Settlement Officer result in the following enhancement of the payments of malik-makbuzas and tenants:—

		8	RATE	PER ACRE.	Increase per cent.
Class.		Q.	At present.	As proposed.	Therease per
		d	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Malik-makbuza	•••	· 🖺	0 5 0	0 7 3	+ 44
Absolute-occupancy tenants	·••		स्टाम्ब०न् र ्	089	+ 23
Occupancy			o 7 6	o 8 6	+ 13
Both classes	•••		0 7 5	087	+ 15

In the Rent-rate Report, the enhancement was forecasted at 11 per cent., but this was an underestimate which has now been exceeded in the present proposals. Sufficient allowance was not made for the inequality of existing payments. The proposals are accepted by the Divisional Commissioner as moderate. The rents of individual holdings have been generally proposed with judgment. In a few cases I have given rather larger margins, amounting to Rs. 20-8-0 upon malik-makbuzas, and Rs. 45-4-0 upon tenants, in order to ease off large individual enhancements. The payments as now modified will stand at Rs. 379-4-0 for malik-makbuzas, and Rs. 10,025-8-0 for tenants. The apparent large enhancement of malik-makbuza payments is due to the fact that several of the holdings are resumed muafis, hitherto held on pepper-corn rents. I recommend these proposals for sanction.

- 4. The home-farms cover a smaller area than usual, being only 15 per cent. of the occupied area Many of the proprietors are non-resident Brahmins, who do not cultivate. This area has been valued at the tenant unit-rates. The valuation falls at the average rate of Re. 0-10-6, which is in excess of the tenant rate; but the incidence shows that it has been valued just below the tenant land, the difference in the rate per acre being due to the superiority of the soil. The siwai income is unimportant. Its valuation is moderate, a substantial margin having been allowed for fluctuations.
- 5. The assets so valued amount to Rs. 13,416, which is 74 per cent. higher than the assets of Rs. 7,690 at the last settlement. This increase is due to an

extension of 9 per cent. in the occupied area and an increase of 49 per cent. in the rent-rate. At the last settlement, the assessment imposed absorbed no less than 76 per cent. of the assets. The standard accepted by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner for this revision is 57 per cent. The Settlement Officer's proposals work out to this standard, the proposed revenue being Rs. 7,735, which gives an increase of 29 per cent. over the present revenue of Rs. 6,014. The Divisional Commissioner points out that the Settlement Officer has hardly made sufficient allowance in small villages with small home-farms and a number of poor sharers. I have accepted the reductions proposed by the Commissioner, and have proposed a few further reductions upon similar lines. If these are accepted, the revenue will stand at Rs. 7,485, which gives an increase of 24 per cent. This increase is practically covered by the enhancement of the payments of malik-makbuzas and tenants, so that the income of the malguzars will not suffer if these payments are regularly realized. The existing revenue is extraordinarily unequal from village to village, with the result that in some villages the enhancement now proposed is very considerable. I have consequently recommended a progressive assessment in four villages, where the proposals are as follows:—

Present revenue	•••	•••	•••	Rs. 259
Proposed revenue	$\dots \begin{cases} \text{1st and} \\ \text{3rd an} \\ \text{5th and} \end{cases}$	l 2nd years d 4th years d subsequent years	•••	37º 47º 585

I recommend that these proposals may be sanctioned for a period of 17 years, commencing from the 1st July 1903. I agree with the Divisional Commissioner, that in villages where the cropping is largely rabi, the present equal instalments should be charged to 1th and 1th rupees.

सन्यमेव जयते

F. G. SLY,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture,

Central Provinces.

General Assessment Statement for the Shankarpur Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

As fixed at			 	DETAIL OF BALA	NCES.
last Settle- ment.	At present.	Detail of Changes.	Year.	Amount.	How disposed of
I	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. s. p.	
Camil-jama. 5,891.	6,013 15 8				
Actually paid. 5,891.	6,013 15 8				

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT	•	At Present.		
Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share,	Remarks,
I	2	3	4	5
		(NOW)		
		म्हणांत उपने		

III.—Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position, &c.

					Pos	ITION CLAS	s.					
Soil class.												Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.

IV .- Cropped area classified according to crops.

		Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar- cane.	Tur.	Linsced.	Til.	Gram.	Juari and its mixture.	Cotton land its mixture.	Miscel- laneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total.	Area double- cropped,	Net cropped area,
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Aeres,	Acres.
1895-96	•••	3,165'54	1,731'67	0.02	563.39	1,897.49	125'09	163.11	3,126*98	0.42	2,956.99	1,088.84	14,818.80	58.33	14,780*57
At Settlement	•••	3,922'14	1,340.53	***		1,755'02	4*63	385*14	3,713.68	567.63	2,204.33	395'70	14,218'69	37:87	14,180'82
At Attestation	14	s,833°23	1,748 13			1,752'62	2 54°36	342'19	2,953'66	O*45	3,518.72	811'46	14,124.82	51.75	14,075.07
At Present	•••	1,473'17	811,23		703°58	1,105.32	1,120'95	191.33	6,853°54	150.01	2,570'62	586-27	15,535*77		15,45959

Area.
Village
o
etails
V-D

AREA IRRIGATED.	ber Number Namber	From of irrigation artificial ploughs plough-sources.	14 15 16 17 18 19	Acres. Acres.	6 20 4342 13 64 577 1,697 33 33 33 33	1.93 5.93 49 33 703 1675			HELD BY ORDINARY OR BY PRIVILEGED Total occu- TENANTS. TENANTS. pied area (to	No. of Area. Area. from service. Table V).	61 81 71 81 19	Acres.	21982 31076 24,053 31 17067 341'93 23,847'17 2 4948 156'15 341'93 24,11547	2.1	0.2 2.095.39
ARE		area From e tanks.	13	s. Acres.	125 673.87 407.22	4.00			Held by tenants of superior	1 .	47	s. Acres.	20 72 		600
		Total area of the d. group.	i i	Acres	29,250.85 29,258.25 37 29,260.34	29,030'50			Held by Occupan- cy Tenants.	f Area.	13	Acres.	5 15,077'20 15,063'72 3 15,352'74	63.5	63.7
AREA.		Total area un- y occupied.	=	Acres	5,207.54 5,411.08 5,144.87	6,935.11	ÇN	rs.		No. of holdings.	122		706	9	. :
	Under water hil	and rock, and covered by roads and buildings.	10	Acres.	1,691°83 1,701°08 1,699°49	14.866		Holdings.	Held by Absolute- occupancy Tenants.	A rea.	=	Acres	3,579.75 3,478.52 3,451.42	146	14'3 4 199'27
UNOCCUPIED		Scrub- jungle and grass.	6	Acres.	1,319'08 1,566'00 1,303'51	3,599.96		-Details of		No. of holdings.	2	_	7 175 4 188 1 184	:	::
		Tree-	8	Acres.	2,158.05 2,144 00 2,141.87	2,330.29			BY REVENUE. GRANTEES.	Area.	6	Acres.	377°27 232°74 232°74	0	1.0 481.94
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Groves.	7	Acres.	38.58	6.15	सह	VI.	HELD BY FREE GE	No. of holdings.	8		13 22 22	:	::
	i	Total area occupied.	مرا	Acres.	24,05331 23,847.17 24,115.47 81.5	82.4 22 ,095'39			HELD BY MALIK- MAKBUZAS.	Area.	-	Acres.	(a) 671.48 882.47 + 882.47	3.7	3.7 653.78
EA.	Area out of cultiva-	waste and fallow of more than three years.	N	Acres.	6,294'93 7,541'83 6,056'45	5,665.05			HELD I	of No. of holdings.	و ا	s.	52 53		::
OCCUPIED AREA.		Tctal.	4	Acres.	17,758'38 16 305'34 18,059'02 55'7	61.7		ļ	ZARS.	al. Area of total leased.	2	Acres. Acres.	7.03 316.24 7.12 362.62 8.54 366.91	154	1.51
၁၁၀	AREA IN CULTIVATION.	Fallow of three years or under.	<u>ه</u>	Acres.	3 4 1	2,249.52			HELD BY MALGUZARS.	Other Total.	3	Acres. A	650 38 3,817'03 465'65 3,677'12 456 31 3.548'54		
	AREA I	Under crop.	7	Acres.	14,780·57 14,073·07 15,459·59	14,180*82			HELI	As sir. tha	9	Acres.	3,166.65 (3,211.47 4		4,100'10
			1		At attestation At present At present Precentage on total area of a reas in cols, 4, 6	of for	16, 17, 18 and 19.		· oppeda@an		-		1895-96 At attestation At present		Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16.

VII.—Details of Malik-makbuzas' and Tenants' payments.

				TENAN	NTS.	············
		Malik-makbuzas,	Absolute- occupancy,	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
1		,	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 2. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1895-96	•••	278 5 3	1,568 o o	7,126 12 5		8,694 18 5
r. At last settlement	***	167 10 5	1,795 11 0	4,088 II o		5,884 6 o
a. Incidence per acre		··· 0 4 I	o 6 IO	0 5 4		0 5 9
3. At attestation		278 5 3	1,553 23 9	6,759 15 6		8,31 3 13 3
Incidence per acre	•••	051	0 7 2	0 7 2		0 7 2
4. At present		s76 m i	1,542 2 3	7,211 3 8	12 0 0	8,765 5 11
5. Incidence per acre		o 5 o	0.87 2	0 7 6	o 3 ii	0 7 5
5. As proposed Rs.	2. p. Unit incidence,	*399 12 O	1,895 4 0	8,151 8 0	24 0 0	10,070 12 0
Malik-makbuza 358	3 4 0 '30	İ				
1	3 4 0 133					
_	5 4 0 '44					
Total 399	0 13 0					
	[Sauctione d	379 4 0	1,86, 13 0	8,131 12 0		· 10,025 8 o]
6. Incidence per acre	•••	0 7 3	o 8 g	086	079	087
	[Sanctioned	. 0 6 11	o 8 8	086		o 8 6]
6-A. Unit incidence of proposed	payments	'34	'43	*45	-41	*44
7. Increase per cent, of proposed	d over present payment	+44	+23	+13	+100	+15
	[Sanctioned	+ 37	+21	+12		+14]
8. Compare as deduced from rai	tes	523 0 0	\$,028 I2 O	8,134 5 0	19 8 o	10,173 9 0

	Source.			Amount at former Settlement.	Amount in year of present settlement.	Amount assumed as average.	Remarks.
	1	· · · _ · _ ·		2	3	4	5
Makas				Rø. a. p. 1	R e, a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mahua	•••	644.	•••	45 0 0	199 0 0	330 0 0	
Tamarind		•••		19. 4 0	15 o o	10 0 0	
Mango	•••	···	uı	***	67 o o	49 0 0	
Mahua and Tas	narind	•	w	46 Q Q			
Mango, Mahua	and Tamarind	***	•••	15 0 0	3 0 0	3 - 6 p	
Fishery	••• ·				31 0 0	16 o o	
Singara	•••	•••		सवमे	व जयते	3 9 o o	
Water-dues	•••	•••	•••		1 0 0	100	
Jungle		•••			14 0 o	10 0 0	
Jamus	·	16			8 0 0	6 o o	
Teak	•••	•••	:	, 	30 0 0	15 0 0	
Timber		411			5 0 0	3 • •	
		Totai		135 4 0	503 0 0	371 O O	

IX.—Details of Annual value of Sir, Khudkasht and Land held by Privileged tenants.

		SIR	Al	ND K	HU	DK	ASHI	:	_				_					
	,	AREA	LE	A SE D	OUT.			CULT ED BY GUZAR	Ti-	Area			PRIV	ILEG	SD	Total rental value (Columns 1, 3	Valuation	ADOPTED.
	at san	al val ction rate	ed	Comp actua to ma	lly p	aid	at sai	Rental value at sanctioned unit-rate.		Rental value at sanctioned. unit-rates.		ac	are re tually aid.	ent	and 4).	For sir and khud- kasht.	For area held by privileged tenants.	
	1 .2			3		4			5		6	7	8					
	Rs.	a.	р.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. j	p.	Rs.	2.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p	Bs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	184	4	0	264	9 7	3	2,221	ı	0	260) 11	٥		•••		2,666 o o	2 ,39 7 0 0	243 12 0
	 							محسوا الت										
Incidence per acre.	, .	8	0		11	6	,	10 :	10	1	. 8	4				0 10 3	0 10 6	0 7 10
(a) Unit incidence (to be entered in column		•••			•••					N N				P			'43	111
7). 1895 - 96				248	3 0	3		•••		6			N.)				,,,,,

X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.

						Compare as at la	AST SETTLEMEN	т.
Payment of thalik-mak- buzas as pro- posed.	Payments of tenants as proposed.	Annual value of sir, khud kasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai receipts.	Total.	Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants, with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
399 12 O	10,070 12 0	12,640 12 0	371 0 0	13.482 4 0	6,052 0 5	1,513 0 6	125 4 0	7,690 4 , t _i t
[Sanctd. 379 4 0	10,025 8 0	***	•••	13,416 8 0]				

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

				-							
				ANALYSIS	OF INC	СОМІ	E ON WH	ICH A	SSESSM	ENT E	BASE
Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (col. 9 of Table X).	of proposed revenue on total esti- mated en- hanced in- come (col. 5	Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and	Estime siwai re-	ceipts Lof	Rental va	lua- Resir of by te clipts res 7 of us I	ental value f land held privileged mants, exuding cash ceipts (i.e., col. 8 of Table X minus col. 5).	Ben hance pro (diffe bet we 5 and cols 6 of	t en- ement posed erence een lin line; 2 an Table
I.	2	3	4	5	6		7		8		9
Rs. a. p	. Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a	. p.	Rs. a.	p. R	s. a. p.	Rs.	8.
6,013 15 8	7,735 0 0	78	57	9,306 8 3	371 (0 0	2,132 8	9 2	243 12 0	1,428	7
[Sanctd	7,485 0 0	 	56			•	•••		•••	1,362	11
		<u>'</u>		XII.	·		!	/			
	Co	OMPARE INCRE	ASE (+) OR	Decrease ()	,		Compare (+) or I () pe	ECREA:	SE ACRI	IDENCE IN CU	JLTI-
Actual increase (+) or decrease () of proposed on present revenue.		In valuation of sir, khud-kusht and privileged land (cols. 3 and 7 of Table X).	In siwai i come (co 4 and 8 Table X	ls. Net incres	ase cen proj rev ove	rease) or rease) per it. of posed enue r pre- t re- nue.		Estim ed incon (cols and 9 Tabl X).	reven on are of of form	ue Pi ea re ner on	ropose evenu prese area.
1	2	3	₹4:21	मेव जयते इ		6	.3	8	9		10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	p. Rs. a.	p. Per	cent.	Per cent.			i	
+1,721 0 4	+4,418 7 7	+1,127 11 6	+245 12	0 + 5,791 15	1 .	+ 2 9	+ 10	+	75 0 5	10 0	6 :
Sanctd. 1,471 0 4	+4,352 11 7	+1,127 11 6	+245 12	0 + 5,726 3	1	+ 24]	•••		_	<u>.</u>	***
XIII.—Dis	tribution o	f Revised I	Revenue l	etween Mo	ilik-m	akbı	iza ana	Ma	lguzari	Lan	ds.
Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revipayments take as revenue pay to Governme	en paymer able quished to	of revised ats relin- malguzar awback.	Percentage of back on revi	sed	reve	ance of re- enue charg nalguzari l	eable	Percentag malguzar 5 of Ta	i asset:	s (col
:	2		3	4			5			6	
Rs. a. p. Malik-makbuza 368 4 0 Do. on Quit-rent 5 4 0 Malik-sarkar 25 4 0		3 0	59 4 0		15		7,394	8 o			50
	1	1	'		~				1		_

No change in the present 8-anna kist is proposed. The group has a lot of paying rabi crops, but has also a large area of juari,

CHANDA:

The 27th October 1902.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

,	Total.	2	Acres.	\$9.8	90,1 30*	10,180'67	. 4,488.01	88.30	18081.88	70.9	13.64	77	17.018.46
Crops.	Mutfarikat.	φ <u>ρ</u>	Acres.	:	653'08 "::83	3,849'98	2,402'00 16'99 16'94 69'42 0'25	3.85	85.6 91.11 01.11 85.6	56.6	\$9.3	#5 89 11:0	
-	Bari santa motasthal.	17	Acres.	ξ	::::	° : : : : :	:::: :::	:::	1:1::	11 11	::	l::	
	Bari mar- han wallt.	16	Acres.	•	::!:		° : : : : :	\ ! ! !	11:1:	111	::	11	
GARDEN LAND.	Bari mar- han war- 'pani,	15	Acres.	i	1111	15.43 16.19	11.31	00	35.6	.111	' !!!	331	
6	Bari abadi walit.	41	Acres.	ï	1111	111111	11111	:::	(1:1:1	::::	. : :	::	
	Bari abadi warpani.	13	Acres.	:	.:	:::::	6.38	0,52	1::::	::::	::	0.04	
	Murkhand.	123	Acres.	:	7.30	30.52	5.00 5.00 	:::	19.19 3.44 4.74 00	:::	::	: :	
ļ	Warslang.	II	Acres.	ŧ	5.66 14.40	64°91 46°54 8°49	107.03 20.21 20.20 	:::	171'54 12'70 19'05 1'21	::f	7.38	::	
RICE LAND.	Warthenia Jhilan.	S.	ү сгев•	:	1111	8.50 84.0	30,00	i:::	8 : : : :	1:1	::	11	
	Warthenia Sawan,	٥	Artes,	i	% .	18 3 .37	143'00 19'07	16.6	542.65 28.97 22.33	:::	4.86	:::	
	Warthenia Tekar,	6	Acres.	:	1:1:	111111	NE:::::		3.00	11:1	::	::	į
	Sadharan.	,	A ree 3.	†9.1	5.00	4,866.43 136.05 10.70 1.30	1,274.44	0.20 0.35	11111	:::	:::	:::	
	Bandhan.	0	A ryang	:	9.45 00.4 	23,33 6.55 	4::::	111	11111	:::	: :	::	
LAND.	Bandhia.	٧,	Acres.	:	00.8 05.8 	77.43	10.38	111	11111	111	: :	::	
WEEAT LAND.	Wahuri,	1	Acres.	÷	z :: ::	86,1 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	6, H	:::	::1::	:: :	::	ī :	
	Pathar.	9	Acres.	:	3,20	\$12.52 2.50 	3.55	!:!	11111		::	::	
	Lawan.	•	Acres.	1		4.95		:::	1111	: : :	::	::	_
	Soil class.	-		Kali	Kanhar Khad Bir Improvement	Bersi Kanhar Khari Ran Bir Improvement Improvement Khari	Morand Khari RAn RAn BIT BIT BIT Improvement	Khardi Khari New fallow exempted	Wardi Khari Ran Improvement New fallow exempted.	Bardi Khari New fallow exempted	Retari New fallow exempted	Paudhri Khari	

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Revenue Department, No. 4028, dated Nagpur, the 10th September 1903.

READ-

Report by the Settlement Officer, Chanda, submitting proposals for the re-assessment of the Shankarpur Group, in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District, and endorsement No. 6189, dated the 28th November 1902, from the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, forwarding the report.

Memorandum No. 1468-147, dated the 9th April 1903, containing the remarks of the Settlement Commissioner on the Settlement Officer's proposals.

RESOLUTION.

These proposals relate to 36 villages situated in the extreme northern corner of the Warora Tahsil, with an area of 45 square miles. The group is an open plain of fairly good black soil: 82 per cent. of the total area is occupied for cultivation. There is little rice grown, and cultivation is mainly rabi; but, owing to the recent unfavourable wheat seasons, the rabi staples have been largely replaced by juar and til. These are little less valuable, and the fact is not to be taken as a sign of deterioration; for the occupied and cultivated areas have increased by 9 and 10 per cent. respectively since settlement. Communications are bad, and the villages lie at a great distance from the railway. The proprietors are mostly substantial Brahmins and Kunbis, and are generally indifferent landlords. Among tenants Kunbis and Manas predominate. They have a higher standard of comfort than in any other part of the tahsil, but the amount of indebtedness is considerable.

2. The existing condition of the group as regards cultivation and assets, and the effect of the settlement on the tenants' rents and on the malguzars' jamas is exhibited in the following statistical abstract. The figures also indicate the extent to which the Officiating Chief Commissioner has accepted or modified the proposals of the Settlement Officer. They may thus be regarded as a summary from the point of view of the ryots, the malguzars, and the Government, of the basis and results of reassessment:—

			Acres.
1.	Gross area of the group	•••	29,260
2.	Area under cultivation at last settlement	•••	16,430
3.	Area now under cultivation	•••	18,059
			Per cent.
4.	Percentage of increase of (3) over (2)	•••	10
5.	Percentage of rise of price of staple food-grain grow	n in	
	group during currency of last settlement	• • • •	70
			Rs.
6.	Total assessable assets at last settlement	•••	7,690
7.	Total assessable assets at present settlement prop	osed	
	by the Settlement Officer	•••	13,482
8.	Total assets as adopted by the Chief Commissioner	•••	13,416
			Per cent.
9.	Percentage of increase of (8) over (6)	• • •	74
10.	Total enhancements of rent including revenue payab malik-makbuzas at present settlement—	le by	
	•		Rs.
	(a) effected by the Settlement Officer	•••	1,428
	(b) as accepted by the Chief Commissioner	• • •	1, 3 б3

11.	Average rate of rent per acre of ryoti area-		Ŕs.	2.	p.
	(a) at last settlement	• · ·	0	5	9
	(b) as now proposed by the Settlement Officer		0	8	7
	(c) as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner		o	8	b
12.	Present revenue		ć	Rs. 5,01	
13.	Percentage of (12) on (6)		Ŧ	er c 78	
Ū		•••		45	
15.	Revenue now proposed by the Settlement Officer	•••		Rs 7,7	
16.	Revenue now sanctioned by the Chief Commissione	r		7,4	85
17.	Percentage of (16) on (8)	•••		Per o	

- 3. The tract was fairly fully occupied at the last settlement. It suffered little during the famine, and there has been steady improvement since then. Cultivation and cropping have expanded 10 and 9 per cent., respectively, and are now higher than they have ever been before. The spontaneous enhancement of 22 per cent. in the acreage rate is much less than would be justified under the circumstances, and there has been some extension of cultivation, while the assets of the proprietors have augmented by 48 per cent. At the same time prices have risen all round by 70 per cent. These facts justify a moderate enhancement of rents, and the village unit-rates sanctioned were fixed accordingly.
- 4. The application of these rates has resulted in an enhancement of 23 per cent. on absolute-occupancy tenants, and of 13 per cent. on occupancy tenants, and raised the rental demand of the group by 15 per cent. The Commissioner of the Division considers these proposals moderate, and the Settlement Commissioner, who has examined them in detail, is of opinion that rents of individual holdings have been generally proposed with judgment. Mr. Sly, however, suggests reductions amounting to Rs. 45-4-0 in a few cases in which he considers larger margins are necessary, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner accepts the Settlement Officer's proposals subject to the above reductions.

The following table compares the revised rent-rates of tenants in this group with those paid at present and at the last settlement:—

Class of	Class of tenants.		last settlement.	At present.	As revised.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.		
Absolute-occupancy	•••]	o 6 10	072	o 8 8		
Occupancy	•••	••-	9 5 4	076	o 8 6		
All-round	***	•••	0 5 9	075	o 8 6		

5. The revenue paid by malik-makbuzas has been raised from Rs. 277 to Rs. 400 or by 44 per cent. Ample margins have been left on the deduced rental, and the enhancement is only apparently large, since the holdings consist of resumed muafis, on which no kamil-jama was fixed at Settlement, so that the pepper-corn rents on which they were held have been taken as the basis for reckoning the enhancement. That the assessment is really lenient is clear from a comparison of the malik-makbuza revenue rate of 7 annas 3 pies with the ryoti rate of 8 annas 6 pies. The Settlement Officer's proposals under this head are accepted subject to a reduction of Rs. 20-8-0 recommended by the Settlement Commissioner.

- 7. The home-farm area covers only 15 per cent. of the occupied area. It has been valued at the tenant unit-rates, and the valuation works out at 10 annas 6 pies per acre, or 2 annas higher than the tenant-rate. The excess is due to the superiority of the home-farm soil, and the valuation does not seem open to objection.
- 8. The siwai income is unimportant. Out of the actuals of Rs. 503, the Settlement Officer has taken Rs. 371 as the basis of assessment. The margin of 26 per cent. left wer fluctuations is ample, and the estimate is accepted as moderate.
- 9. The total assets of the group revised in the manner above indicated amount to Rs 13,416, or 74 per cent. higher than the assets at last settlement. The assessment now proposed by the Settlement Officer amounts to Rs. 7,735, which exceeds the revenue then imposed by 31 per cent. The fraction taken at the previous settlement was 77 per cent. against 57 per cent. now taken. The Commissioner of the Division points out that the Settlement Officer has hardly made sufficient allowance for small villages with small home-farms and a number of petty co-sharers, and suggests that the proposed revenue in such cases should be reduced by amounts otalling Rs. 160. The Settlement Commissioner accepts this suggestion, and recommends further reductions on similar lines amounting to Rs. 90. The Officiating Chief Commissioner approves of Mr. Sly's proposals. The revised revenue of the group will then stand at Rs. 7,485 or 56 per cent. of the revised assets.
- to. In four villages where the increase in the present demand is very large, the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the following progressive assessments proposed by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture:—

				REVENUE TO BE REALIZED DURING THE								
	Number and Nam	e of Village.		First and second years.	Third and fourth years.	Fifth and subsequent years.						
			1	Rs.	Rs.	P.s.						
2.	Khandala Waidhi		•••	50 Healtha 7 01-	70	90						
5.	Ervatirbori	•••	•••		100	120						
11.	Anjgawan	•••	•••	170	200	245						
12.	Khairi	•••	•••	80	100	130						
		Total		370	470	585						

- Commissioner of the Division and the Settlement Commissioner, that where the cropping is largely rabi, the present equal instalments of rent should be modified to suit the relative revenue-paying capacity of the two crops.
- 12. Subject to any orders which may be received from the Government of India, the assessment, as now revised, is sanctioned for a period of 17 years, commencing from the 1st July 1903 and extending up to the 30th June 1920.

[True Extract.]
E. H. BLAKESLEY,

Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

No. 4029

Nagpur, the 10th September 1903.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, for information, with a request that, after the announcement of the revised rents and jamas tabular statement, in the usual form, may be submitted to this office.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,

Second Secretary.

No. 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Rebenue Department.

FROM

B. ROBERTSON, Esq., I. c. s., C. I. E.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 2nd January 1904.

SIR,

In continuation of this Administration's endorsement No. 4029, dated the 10th September 1903, I am directed to forward a statement giving details of the revised assessments of the Shankarpur Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary.

Statement showing the revised Assets and Jamas of the Shankarpur Group in the Warora

Tahsil of the Chanda District.

			Payments	R	SVISSD RENT	AL PAYABLE E	Y—			Percent- age of	lage of	former
Serial No.	Name of Village and Maha	ı.	of malik- makbuzas as revised.	Absolute- occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.	Total assets.	Revised reve sie.	revised revenue on total revised assets.	revised revenue on revised malgu- zari assets.	on assets of former settle-ment.
I	,		3		5	б	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs, a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	R.s. a.			
1	Susundri Buzurg				177 8		177 8	190 8	9 5 o	50	50	τοδ
2	Khandala Waidhi				139 4		139 4	166 4	90 0	54	54	30
3	Chichala Pardhi	•••	•••		63 0	12 0	75 0	95 4	50 O	53	53	113
4	Kawadsi Naiz		6 0	65 4	281 8		346 12	603 4	310 0	51	51	65
5	Irva Tirbori		28 o	б4 о	64 8		128 8	233 8	120 0	52	46	47
6	Jhari Achot	•••	31 8	24 12	30 8		55 4	95 12	50 O	52	36	62
7	Dahegaon				92 0	- B	92 0	158 4	80 o	51	51	50
8	Pachgaon Wagh			24 8	212 12		237 4	290 8	140 0	48	48	58
9	Shankarpur		27 0	176 8	387 4		563 12	767 O	450 o	59	58	85
10	Pendhari (Deshmukh)	•••	90	3 8	126 8		130 0	140 o	65 o	46	44	76
11	Ajagaon				380 8	197	380 8	501 8	245 o	49	49	185
12	Khairi		5 0		182 4		182 4	256 12	130 o	51	50	58
13	Chichala (Kunbi)		15 0	84 U	140 8		224 8	336 10	200 0	59	58	8o
14	Kolari Buzurg		54 12	347 12	724 0	ন লঘন	1,071 12	1,266 o	760 o	60	59	88
15	Panjripar (Naik)		28 8	34 0	285 o	57 0	376 o	500 0	280 o	56	54	81
16	Satgaon		34 4	200 12	647 12		848 8	1,053 4	622 0	59	58	83
17	Hiwara			43 13	391 4		435 0	767 8	425 O	55	55	74
18	Susundri Khurd			26 8	44 8	<i></i>	71 0	204 o	110 0	54	54	73
19	Khokarla			58 8	182 12		271 4	335 4	185 0	55	55	56
20	Jawa labori		83 8	85 8	344 4		429 12	568 4	360 o	63	60	86
21	Ladegaon (Rith)			53 9	113 4		166 4	208 4	125 0	6 0	60	80
22	Amboli		29 8	200 4	624 8		824 12	973 4	575 o	59	58	78
23	Asala			41 0	123 0	.,.	164 0	263 4	14) 0	53	53	114
24	Dhanoli			•••	76 4		76 4	112 8	60 0	53	53	60 60
25	Wakerla			118 4	217 12		336 o	453 0	2 80 0	62	62	86
26	Bamhni (Daji)	,.	4 c		112 8		112 8		140 0	бі	61	70
27	Borgaon (Kunbi)	•	18 o		241 0		241 0	1	205 0	50	48	78 78
28	Pipri (Brahmin)				166 8		166 8		125 0	51	51	88
2 9	Galpipri			5 4	374 0		379 4		235 0	49	49	72
						<u> </u>	1			עד	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	14

Statement showing the revised Assets and Jamas of the Shankarpur Group in the Warora
Tahsil of the Chanda District.—(Concld.)

		Payments	R	EVISED RENTA	L PAYABLE	BY			age of revised	Percent age of revised	Percent- age of former revenue
Serial No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	of malik- makbuzas as revised.	Absolute- occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants,	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.	Total assets.	Revised revenue.	revenue on -total revised assets.	revenue on revised malgu- zari assets.	on assets of former settle- ment,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs, a.			
30	Chichala (Shastri)		71 4	282 4	•••	353 8	381 o	200 0	52	52	64
31	Khursapar (Shastri)		90	124 8	•••	133 8	133 8	8 0 0	бо	60	82
32	Lawari (Mokasa)		23 8	235 12	•••	259 4	313 8	160 o	51	51	65
33	Nawegaon	22 0	44 12	126 0		170 12	200 12	120 0	60	56	95
34	Kanhalgaon (Kunbi)		32 4	270 8		302 12	353 4	195 0	55	55	70
35	Kanhalgaon (Brahmin)			10 0	30	10 0	24 0	10 0	42	42	100
36	Gothangaon	•••	- 6	110 4		110 4	178 12	90 0	50	50	99
				3	366	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			-	,
	Grand Total of the Group	396 o	1,867 12	8,105 8	69 0	10,042 4	13,492 6	7,507 0	56	55	78

सत्यमेव जयते

Rent-rate Report for the Jamulgata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.

- 1. The Jamulgata Group is a part of the Chimur country and one of the remotest tracts in the Warora Tahsil. On the north of it lies the Shankarpur Group, on the west the Chimur Group, on the south the Neri Group, while on the east it is separated from the Brahmapuri Tahsil by the "Salibahni?" hills which traverse the whole of the eastern boundary. It consists of 42 villages with 43 mahals, Hirapur Tukum having now been declared a separate mahal.
- 2. These 42 villages include 15 riths (uninhabited villages) and have a total area of 62 square miles. Forty-one of these are held in ordinary malguzari rights and one on a theka, the term of which will expire with the current settlement. This thekadari village was settled with a malguzar: but the latter resigned his rights immediately after the settlement and the village was lessed out. Most of the villages are contiguous: patches of Government forest separating one village from the other are few and far between. But the villages rhemselves contain plenty of malguzari forest which is in many cases a very valuable property.

The surface is undulating, but there are no hills except the range on the eastern border above-mentione! Nalas are small with the exception of the Gonder, which rises in the high land of Jamulgata and flows south parallel to the Sathbahni hills and then leaves the group, meeting the Neri River near Warsi.

- 3. The group enjoys the reputation of being a part of the true rice tract of the Warora Tahsil. But as a matter of fact the true rice villages are found only at the base of the Sathbahni hills and along the border of the Neri Group. In the centre of the group the proportion of rice land varies from village to village, but it is in most cases smaller than the proportion of rabi land, while towards the border of the Chimur and the Sankarpur Groups there are several pure rabi villages which have only a few acres of rice cultivation. The surface, as already mentioned, is undulating throughout the group; soils are mostly black with an admixture of sand and grits, but well adapted for growing rice, juar, linseed and ringni. The proportion of sandy soils is comparatively large in the true rice villages, but morand is always the predominating soil. There are a few excellent tanks in the villages lying below the Sathbahni hills. The tank of Nawtala was always counted among the best tanks of the district and since its improvement during the famine it has become a really fine work.
- 4. There are no reads in the group except the usual country cart tracks running from village to village. Most of them become quite impassable during the rains. But the group is not so backward in points of trade and communication as its out of the way position and the absence of any made roads may be taken to indicate. The Naghhir-Umrer high road passes within five miles from the northeast in border of the group and the new Chimur-Warora Road within 3 miles only from the south-western corner of it. And all the villages of the group lie within a very short distance of Jamulgata, where a weekly bazaar is held. This is one of the very best bazaars in the district. During the open season it is a regular fair, and it is patronized by dealers and tenants from Umrer, Paoni and other places outside the district. The extent of the trade done here may be estimated from the fact that on one bazaar day in the year 1903-04 the traders raised a subscription for the repair of the bazaar well at the rate of one anna per cart. The collection was commenced a little late in the day and many carts had already departed: yet the amount collected came to nearly Rs. 83. This sum gives an idea of the magnitude of the bazaar.

Bullocks and agricultural produce are the chief commodities of trade. Rice, chillies and other food-stuffs are the articles of export. Rice is also bought up in the villages in the form of begar' by the traders of Nagpur. Mohwa, which is plentiful in this part, is also taken to Hingangnat by local traders. Articles of import come from Umrer, Nagpur and Warora They are chiefly salt, ker sine oil, groceries, piece-goods and gurh.

5. At settlement the population of the group was 7,169 souls. It grew to 8,161 in 1891.

At the recent census the number returned is 8,252, giving an increase of one per cent only on the figures of 1891. It is, however, satisfactory to see any increase during this period: in many similar groups of the district there has been a large drop in the population.

Some of the rice villages have lost a large number of labourers: the decrease is striking in the following cases:—

 Jamulgata from
 ...
 674 to 499.

 Khupit
 ...
 145 to 68.

 Navials
 ...
 1,158 to 880.

 Hirapur
 ...
 457 to 834.

On the other hand the population has increased in the following villages:-

Pipalgaon from .. 386 to 628.
Pardy , ... 36 to 213.
Kitadi , ... 88 to 111.

Wagholi and Dongargaen were uninhabited in 1891. They have since become abad.

Doma and Nawtala are the largest villages, having a population of 834 and 880, respectively.

The population of the group is purely agricultural. It consists largely of Marars, Kuubis, Mahars and Dhimars. Though the group includes a large market town, most of the traders live outside it, either at Chimur, Neri or Umrer. Chimur is the fashionable town in this corner of the tahsil.

- 6. Before discussing the figures of the group it may be noted that the tract under report was originally attested in 1897-98 and inspected by the Settlement Officer early in 1898-99. In 1901 the tract was re-attested along with the entire tabsil of Warora. The re-attestation was confined to the following operations only:—
 - (1) Bringing the records up to date.
 - (2) Revising the classification of tenants.
 - (3) Revising the estimates of siwai on account of the damage done to mohwa and bamboo trees during the drought. Classification of soils was not touched at all.
- 7. With the exception of the Jamulgata and the Neri Groups the whole of the tabsil has since been assessed and announced. These two groups were given more time for recuperation along with the other rice tracts of the district. In bringing the records up to date, to rent-rate these two groups the same procedure has been followed as at the re-attestation in 1901. But at the same time I have slightly revised the irrigation position classes given by Mr. Hallifax, in order to draw sharper distinction between first and second class irrigation. I have recently inspected these two groups, and passed the siwal estimates and classification of tenants.
- 8. Altogether the 43 mahals are divided into 139 shares. Of the total number 87 shares are held by rich men most of whom are money-lenders, 18 shares are held by men who are no better than tenants and 9 by bankrupts. These 9 men and 8 out of the 25 classed as C are the proprietors of the new Tukum mahal of Hicapur. They own one or two plots each and are really of the status of tenants, but the declaration of the area as a mahal has raised them to the status of proprietors.
- 9. The following table shows the classification of the proprietors with details of caste and residence:—

			Resident.					Non-resident.					Total.				
			A.	В.	c.	D.	Total.	A .	В.	c.	D.	Totl.	Α.	В.	c.	D.	Total
Kunbi		•••		3	1		4	10	3	2		15	10	6	3		19
Mana			1		8	9	18						1		8	9	18
Brahmin			2	1	 •••	,,,	3	28	2	2		82	30	3	2		35
Musalman		••	2		1	٠	3	12	6	2		20	14	6	3		28
Maratha		•••			•••			6				6	6	•••			6
Pardeshi		•••	3				8		•••			••.	3	•••			8
Others			6	1	1		8	17	2	8		27	23	3	9		85
	Total	••	14	5	11	9	39	73	13	11	•••	100	87	 18	25	9	139

It will be seen from the above table that Brahmans and Mussalmans, who do not always make good landlords, predominate in the group. Some individual lambardars in this group are exceedingly hard landlords: but on the whole the lambardars here are not quite so oppressive as might be anticipated, considering that they are mostly saokars and hard creditors. Complaints of haish treatment are not quite so frequent here as in other groups with saokar landlords.

- 10. Khurshed Hosain, the late malguzar of Nawtala, had the reputation of being one of the most oppressive malguzars in the district. He has died some years ago. His sons try to maintain the father's reputation, but are not as strong as he was. At present the malguzar of Doma, Hirapur Mahal I, Malewara and Dabkahatee are distinctly unsympathetic.
- 11. Taking them as a body the landlords of the group are a rich lot and their treatment towards the tenants is fairly satisfactory. With low rents a policy of short credit is really the best for both parties, though the tenant may not like it. Certainly the group has prospered under its present managers.

Tenants.

12. The following table compares the classification of tenants as done at attestation, at re-attestation and at present:—

	▲.	В.	c.	D.	E.	Total.
At attestation	 74	317	603	113	•••	1,0 07
At re-attestation	 92	273	68 0	112		1,007
At present	 95	257	461	134	···	947

13. At re-attestation the names of the emigrants were retained on the records because they had left the village only a few months before the enquiry. The decrease shown by the present total number is due partly to surrender and emigration, but chiefly to the exclusion from the list of the men who have nothing more than a 'bari' on the village site or 'parka' and have never owned a bullock.

14. The following table gives the present classification of tenants with details of castes and residence:—

				Resident.			Baltin.	Non-resident.					Total.			
		A.	В.	c.	D.	Total.	A.	В.,	C.	D.	Total	Α.	В.	C.	D.	Total
Mana		2	31	£2	2)	145	12	48	74	23	157	14	79	166	4 3	302
Teli			8	12	1	21		13	12		25		2 ì	24	1	46
Kunbi		4	19	21	5	49	10	22	20	6	58	14	41	41	11	107
Gond	•••		1	11	4	16		3	7	7	17		4	18	11	33
Mahar	•••	3	14	41	8	66	1	12	23	3	41	4	26	66	11	107
Komti								-11	1		1			1	•••	1
Others		5	26	65	32	128	6 8	60	80	25	223	63	86	145	57	351
Total		14	99	242	70	425	81	158	219	64	522	95	257	431	134	947

15. More than one-third of the tenantry fall into the richer classes; half of them are in average circumstances and the remaining one-seventh are poor.

The number of plough-cattle is 1,991 at present as against 1,920 at settlement and 2,052 at attestation.

The Mana tenant was found in large numbers in neighbouring groups. He prefers rice land, and as a rule has a lower standard of comfort than the Kunbi. He is a stable tenant: but he rarely seems to accumulate much wealth, or has much to show for the money obtained from his farm.

16. On the whole the traintry is better off now than at settlement: the effects of fimine are only visible in a few pure rice villages lying below the 'Sathbahni' bills. It has been noticed very frequently throughout the tract that the condition of tenants varies inversely with the proportion of rice land in the village. The less the proportion of rice, the better off are the cultivators. Villages having big tanks do not of course fall always under this rule, nor do they on the other hand always form an exception to it.

17. The subjected table shows the increase in the occupied and the cultivated areas since settlement. For purpose of comparison I have also given the figures for the years 1895-96, 1897-98 and 1900-01:—

	ŀ	C	ultivated are	36,	011	Total	
		Under crop.	New fallow. Total.		Old fallow.	occupied area.	Remarks.
	اً	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Астев.	Acres.	
At Settlement		13,030	2,367	15,397	4,870	20,267	
In 1895-96		14,352	2,521	16,873	6,459	23,332	This was a normal year.
In 1897-98		13,06 3	2,337	15,400	7,439	22,839	This year followed the scar- city in 1896-97.
In 1900-01		12,116	5,097	17,213	6,423	23,636	This year followed the well-known drought of 1899-1900.
At present		14,583	2,714	17,247	5,959	28,206	

18. The table given here below gives the details of the cropped area:-

		Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar- cane.	Juar.	Linseed.	Cotton.	Tilli.	Gram.	Lakh and Tur.	Other crops.	Total.
	Ì	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement		1,954	3,842	116	3,945	1,322	473	31	327	21	1,170	13,201
In 1895		1,267	4,057	3	3,058	1,569	9	205	421	1,029	2,934	14,535
At attestation	•••}	880	3,920		3,017	2,045	16	442	214	•••	2,687	13,221
At present		783	3,092		5,824	1,619	628	652	248	55 2	1,894	14,792

Areas under wheat and rice have fallen away, but the decrease in the case of rice is due more to a change of policy on the part of the cultivators than to their inability to sow the crop. Taking lessons from the repeated irregularities of the monsoon in past years, they have grown more cautious than before. Rice holdings with poor or no irrigation at all are purposely left uncultivated. There are numerous instances in which rich men have not sown part of their rice holdings simply because it is badly situated or unprotected. The table given here below will show the amount and proportion of old follow in occupied rice land in different positions:—

	Murkband.	. Warsalang.	Unirrigated.
Amount of old fallow	60 асгев.	147 acres.	107 acres.
Proportion of old fallow as comparting the total areas in different posi-		8 per cent.	15 per cent.

- 19 These figures are low compared with the total drop in the rice area. The truth is that a great deal of the poor unirrigated land has been abandoned. New fallow figures in rice land are very low, and the proportion of old fallow in holdings has affected the incidence in only one village.
- 20. The figures do not indicate great prosperity, since the better class of crops have been grown on smaller areas. But at the same time the group is far from being depressed with the exception of a few isolated villages. Tenants have learnt to value their rabi land better, and will continue now to crop it better.
- 21. Another point of importance in this group is that both kharif and rabi varieties of juar and cotton are grown: at the present moment there is only a moderately good crop of kharif juar on the ground: but the rabi crops are in perfect condition, and both wheat and linseed look to be covering larger areas than they did last year: there will also be full outturn from both varieties of cotton.
- 22. The total figures of this group indicate that it has been little affected by famine as a group: if it had not contained some pure rice villages, which were very depressed in 1901, it would have been assessed together with the rest of the tahsil: and several of those rice villages have now fully recovered in that the area occupied is fully cropped.

Distribution of occupied 23. The distribution of the occupied area among the malguzans and the different classes of tenants is given below:—

	He d by mal- guz- ars.	Held by nalik-makhuzas.		by Held by revenue- ruz. nalik-makhuzas. free grantees.		abao eccu	d by lote- pancy ants.	Held occap tena	ancy	ordinary by			nt free rilged ants.	Total occupied area.
	\rea.	No. of hold- ings.	Arra.	No. of hold- ings.	Aren.	No. of hold- inge.	A70a.	No. of hold- ings.	A roa.	No. of hold- ings.	Aren.	A grant from mai- guzars.	of	
•	Acres.	1	Acres.	{	Acres.	1	Acres.	Ì	Acres.	Į	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement	3,11,3		2,417		229		4,585		9,490]		43	3	20, 267
In 1895	2,8 5		2 125		459		3,463		13,876			61	3	23,332
At attestation	2 778	122	2,593	2	30	151	3,264	780	13,505			149	519	22,829
●At prosent	3 2 7	115	2.189	2	3 0	172	3,337	928	13,777	5	28	3 18	319	23,208

Home-farm has increased and is mostly cultivated by the landlords themselves, only 391 acres being sub-let. The large decrease shown by the area held by revenue-free grantees is due to the forming of a separate mahal in Hirapur Tukum.

Other variations are ordinary and have been commented upon at length in other reports.

- 24. Details of the present soil classification are given in the General Assessment Statement. It will be seen from the figures given therein that bersiSoils. kanhar and morand are the predominating soils. The former is very fertile and generally devoted to rabi crops: in rice positions it is usually double cropped. Ward is mostly devoted to rice. It is very shallow in the villages lying just below the hill. Morand is also well productive, but its fertility varies considerably from village to village.
- 25. In the northern and western portions of the group the tanks are not of large size; irrigation is consequently inferior. In the southern portion there are some first class tanks as in Nawtala, Borda, Labkahatee and Madnagarh. On the whole irrigation is very fair in the south and the east of the group.
 - 26. The following table compares the original and the revised classification of irrigation: -

			4400000	CANAL PROPERTY.		
			Warsalang,	Murkband.	Unirrigated.	Total.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres,
At at estation	•••		2,031	1,725	689	4,445
As revised	***		1,065	1,789	583	4,037
Area which has become tion.	old fail w since atta	sta-	147	60	107	814
	Total		1,912	1,849	690	4,351
	1):fference		- 219	+124	+1	—94

The following notes explain the differences: -

- (1) Area irrigated from very small boxis was classed as irrigated at attestation, while at present such area is classed as jhilan, if the boxic and do no more than keep the fields damp.
- (2) The area irrigated from the main outlet, which is ordinarily made at the middle of the embankment, is murkband, while that irrigated from side outlets is warsalang. At attestation in applying this rule the size of the tank or bori was not duly considered in many cases, and the result was that much of the area below small boris was classed as murkband; while on the other hand a still larger area lying below the tanks of big size, which always have their main outlets a little away from the middle of the embankment, was classed as warsalang. This mistake bas been corrected now.

The decrease of 94 acres in total rice land is due mostly to the surrender of unirrigated holdings which consisted chiefly of "khamoris" in bed of tanks and held by labouring classes.

27. It will be noted that in this group there is a fairly large area of embanked wheat land: that is generally double cropped, a light rice being grown before the wheat: for the last few years rice, the unimportant crop, has not been grown on this land: it has been reserved for the rabi crops for which it was primarily intended.

Transfers of villages.

28. Since settlement 17 villages have changed hands. A list of these sales is appended. Out of these 8 transactions were for cash as detailed below:—

Name of v	Name of village.				f eli rred		Revenue of village.		Price, cash.		Year of transfer.
	··		Rs	. 8.	р.		Re.		Rs.		
Wargaon	•••	,	0	16	0		50		40		1877
36 to 1 -4 D			^	16	0	ς	150	1	2,000		1887
Madnagarh and Dongar	gaon	***	U	10	U	5	10	15	2,000		1001
Dabkeheti	•••	.,.	0	16	0		260		5,000		1890
Nimdhela			0	16	0		50		1,000		1894-95
Talan Wind			6 0	2	0	7	15	5	200	?	25th Septr. 1895.
Lohara Khurd	•••	***	0	8	0	5	10	1	375	5	20th Septr. 100%
Wagholi	•••		0	16	0	4	100		662		4th June 1896,
Newegaon Rith	.,.	9	0	16	0		90		1,300		20th June 1899.
Jambulgata	100		1			7	210	h			
Chindhi	•,•	•••	0	2	8	4	60	1	400		13th March 1939
Mangalfusi	•••		1 1/	λÝ	44	U	3	ز			

With the exception of Waregaon fair prices have been paid for these villages considering their situation in a remote tract where there is but little inducement for outsiders to acquire land and run up the prices.

In the case of Waregaon the ex-proprietor had fallen in the world and the village had become all waste.

The prices paid here for villages are better than has recently been noted in distant groups of the Chanda Tahsil: the reason is that this group lies close to both Chimur and Umrer, and the money-lenders of both these places have as in the Chimur group discovered that villages in this corner are a very profitable investment.

Rates. 29. The present and settlement rates of tenants' payments are given below:—

			Malik makbuza.	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Total for tenants.
		}	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.
At Settlement	•••		0 5 6	0 8 5	0 6 2	0 6 11
At present	•••		0 6 6	0 6 10	0 8 10	0 8 6

In the case of malik-makbuza the difference is due to the inclusion of the resumed musti holdings, while in the case of absolute-occupancy tenants the decline is cused by the surrender of highly-rented holdings.

The rise shown by the occupancy rate is due partly to the inclusion of the surrendered absolute-occupancy tenant holdings, but chiefly to the enhancement of reuts by malguzats. In many villages the rents fixed at settlement were absurdly low, and in some villages the enhancement has been very free.

30. It is distinctly satisfactory to find that tenants have consented to an enhancement which has prevented stagnation. And even where rents have been raised most freely the incidence is only very moderate. These enhancements are of long standing: in one village

a few rents were raised six years ago; but in the majority of these villages the enhancements are 15 or 20 years old. In individual cases I have noted that the enhancement made consisted of literally doubling the rent: yet the tenant made no objection. This treatment has left rents very uneven.

On the whole the rate has risen by 23 per cent. Some small allowance is necessary for extension of cultivation to poor soils, so that the real rise is slightly greater. As it is, the enhancement is much below that justified by the rise of prices.

- 31. A fairly large area of land, in a'l rights, is sub-let for profits. Some details are given in Statement C. The profits are not very large: but as a rule the occupancy land is sub-let for double the original rent, and in other rights the profits are higher. Wawar land is in high demand here and tenants who hold land in several villages have sub-let portions of holdings with ease during the last few years. Leases for debt are rare except in one or two rice-growing villages.
- 32. The scale of soil factors used in this group is the same as has been sanctioned for the Warora Tabsil and adopted in the adjoining groups of Shan-karpur and Chimur. The factors for rice land in Warora are a point lower than in Chanda and Brahmapuri: hence the incidences here are rather higher than an other tabsils for such land.

Incidences. 33. The present village incidences range as detailed below:—

Between	16 and 20	•••	***	•••
31	·21 , ·25	.,.	***	
,,	·26 " ·30	111	***	
1)	·31 " ·35	The state of the s	***	•••
**	·36 , ·40	A MARKA	50 m	•••
**	•41 , •45	CIENTED II	3953	•••
,,	·46 ,, · 5 0	10 101 Feb. 11	1295Y	
,,	·51 , ·55	600	000 ···	
21	·\$6 ,, ·60	835MH2338	(0)()	•••
	61 , 65	(0)37412 ESSE	829	•••
Above	65	YE IT YOUR IN	90"	,,,

Almost all the villages in which the incidences are below 40 are rabi-growing either entirely or with only a small sprinkling of rice cultivation. In most of these villages the rents fixed at settlement were quite nominal. Though the rate has risen from enhancement, it still remains low in many of these villages.

Nawtala with the unit incidence of 1.18 has the best irrigation in the group. The rents fixed at settlement were perhaps the highest in the tabil. They have been further pushed up by the malguzar, but even now are well paid. In this case the incidence has not been forced up by old fallow: the rents are really high for the group.

Standard rate.

34. The incidences of tenants' payments are:-

				- 4
Absolute-occupancy	•••	***	***	-34
Occupancy	•••	•••	•••	-48
All round				.45

The all-round acreage rate has risen by 23 per cent since settlement: lowering the present all-round unit incidence ('45) to the settlement pitch ('37) and then raising it acc rding to the rise in prices ('70 per cent) the standard rate comes theoretically to '63, which is obviously too high for the group.

The group is an out-of-the way truct with rice as one of the chief crops. It was severely hit by the famine which has tried the resources of the tenentry. But the rabi crops have stimulated recovery: it is only the small rice villages that are depressed and they are in the minority.

35. To avoid the danger of arresting the development of the tract 55 seems t be the most suitable standard rate for it. It is higher than that (45) fixed for the adjoining group of Chimur: but here the rice land is better irrigated and the wawar land is of much the same class as in Chimur.

Proposed rates. 36. With this standard rate, the proposed rates are as follows:

```
30 in 1 mahal.
35 ,, 6 mahale.
40 ,, 6 ...
45 ... 2 ...
50 ,, 8 ...
60 ,, 8 ...
65 ,, 4
```

In the case of Nawiala a rate slightly above the standard has been taken to level up any rents that may be exceptionally low, while for the home farm a rate of 1:20 has been proposed, that is the rate which the malguzar takes from his occupancy tenants, and the home-farm contains land which is perfectly protected by irrigation. In this village it should also be noted that the tank was considerably improved by Government in 1899 at a large expense to which the proprietor contributed nothing.

- 37. The rates below '40 are found in the smaller rabi villages: the present rates in these villages are very uneven; as a rule they are low, but in one or two cases they go as high as '60. The value of hildings in these small villages is shown both by sub-rents and by the higher rents that are paid for new holdings; and the nominal sums that are paid by many tenants may be freely enhanced.
 - 38. It is estimated that the enhancement with the rates proposed will be:-

			1	Per cent.
Malik-makbuza and malik	sat kar	•••	•••	25
Absolute occupancy	• • •	•••	•••	15
Occupancy	•••	4**		10

The payments of the few ordinary tenents will not be touched; they are found in two villages only and are paying at high rates already. Possibly the above force at may be exceeded in the case of the oc upancy tenants; when the individual payments in small villages are very minute sums, it is difficult to estimate the exact measure of enhancement that can safely be made.

- 36. The assets of this group at settlement and at present are given in Statement A appended: there has been an increase of 42 per cent during the current settlement. The increase here is due principally to the extension of the occupied area and the rental enhancement above-mentioned; in some groups the siwai estimate at settlement was nominal, but in this particular group a full value was set upon the forest.
- 40. The siwai is here of great importance. The forest in this group contains practically nothing but mohwa, though in places there is some small tumber and bamboos; it has been little affected by drought, but the income varies largely from year to year owing to the fluctuations in the price of mohwa. At atteration the total siwai taken by Mr. Hallifax for this group was Rs. 540 higher than that now given; I have personally lowered it to the present figure when inspecting the group last month: in some villages the estimate framed gave an arreage rate of 6 annas on the unoccupied land in the village, and the price fixed on the mohwa was considerably in excess of the prices ruling in normal years. As a guide to the actual value of the mohwa in this group there are several villages in which the malguzar had given a lease of the mohran for several years in consideration of a definite debt; and the lessee in these cases had subsequently given yearly leases to the Kalars for equally definite sums. The present estimate is in other cases an average of actual proved receipts.

The mohwa of this group is taken orincipally to Hing aghat; the price per khandi varies between Rs. 2 and hs. 4, occasionally falling even lower than as. 2. The average now taken for assessment will be exceeded in the very best of years: it represents so far as can be ascertained the malguzar's income in a normal year.

In Statement A the value of the home-farm and rent-free land has been calculated at the all-round rate.

Proposed assets. 41. The revised assets of the group will be approximately:-

				Rs.
Tenants' rents		***		10,045
Home-farm valuation	ao	••	•••	3,370
Siwai	•••	***	•••	1,290
		Total pure malguzari		14,705
Malik-makbuza pay	ments	•••	•••	1,125
		Grand Tetal	•••	15,830

In this table the home-farm has been valued at the proposed village rate.

42. The standard revenue friction sanctioned for this tahsil is 58 per cent of malguziri assets. In the group under report I propose to take a slightly lower fraction since the siwal forms a large portion of the assets and the

group is somewhat remote. But though this group is not so well placed as a few others in this tahsil with reference to markets on the railway, it is not a group of small jungly villages; land is in excellent demand and the villages fetch a good price from the saokar landlords of Chimur and Umrer. I propose to take 55 per cent as the standard fraction here, with 85 per cent of the payments of plot-proprietors. If this fraction is approved, the revised revenue will be approximately Rs. 8,950 as compared with 8s. 6,442 now paid. Less than half of the revenue increase will be met by rental enhancements; but the malguzars of this group can easily be made to pay more for their property here; the villages are easily managed.

CHANDA:
The 1st January 1905.

P. BEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Rent-rate Report for the Jambulgata Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

Memorandum No. $\frac{1018}{11}$, dated Nagpur, the 1st March 1905.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Department.

- This group and Neri were not assessed with the remainder of the Warora Tahsil two years ago, because it was considered desirable to treat them in the same way as the rice tracts of the Chanda and Brahmapuri Tahsils, and postpone the revision of settlement till the people had recovered from the effects of the scarcity of 1896-97 and the great drought of 1899-1900. No formal orders have yet been passed directing the resumption of revision operations here, but when reporting on the rice tracts of the Chanda and Brahmapuri Tahsils on 20th April 1903, the Settlement Officer recommended that the settlement of these two groups should be taken up on the same grounds on which he justified the resumption of operations in Chanda and Brahmapuri, and in his note on the same subject written at the same time the Divisional Commissioner made the same proposal. The orders on the Chanda and Brahmapuri Preliminary Reports approved of the course proposed so far as Chanda and Brahmapuri are concerned, but did not touch on the subject of the re-settlement of these two groups. The statistics now furnished by the Settlement Officer show that Jambulgata has recovered to a greater extent than the rice tracts of those tahsils and there is no reason why the settlemeat should not now be revised.
- 3. The group has an area of 62 square miles and includes 41 malguzari villages and 1 thekadari village. The forest clad Satbahni hills run along the east border, but elsewhere the country is gently undulating and there is little heavy forest. The predominating soils are bersi kanhar and morand with a considerable area of the yellow soil known as wardi under the hills on the east. Only 59 per cent of the village area is occupied: much of the waste is covered with mohwa jungle, from which a considerable income is derived. Twenty-three per cent of the cultivated area is rice land of which nearly half is wardi and most of the rest morand: almost all of it is irrigable and nearly half has first class irrigation. Twenty-two per cent occasionally grows wheat, most of this being bersi kanhar, and the balance is fit only for cotton, juar (the kharif and rabi varieties of each of these crops being grown), linseed and other less important crops. Juar, covering 39 per cent of the gross cropped area, and rice, 21 per cent, are the most important crops. Although rice covers a large area, it is the main crop in only a few villages on the south and east; in the centre of the group considerable areas are found under this crop in most villages, but

it is nowhere the most important staple and in the west there are some villages where only a few acres are sown with rice. In spite of the absence of good roads within the group, Jambulgata itself boasts an unusually popular bazaar to which buyers and sellers from as far as Umrer, Warora and Paoni obtain access by the Nagpur-Umrer-Mul Road, and the road from Chimur to Warora, which pass within a few miles of the eastern and western boundaries, respectively. The distance which divides this group from the railway (some 36 miles) of course keeps prices lower than in more favourably situated parts of the district; but cultivators evidently have no difficulty in disposing of their produce to good advantage.

The population was returned as 8,252 at the Census of 1901 showing an increase of 1 per cent over the figures of 1891 and of 15 per cent over the population of settlement. This increase though small is satisfactory when compared with the large reduction of population caused by the famines in the Chanda and Brahmapuri Tahsils: it has occurred mainly in the juar villages; some of the rice villages have lost a large number of labourers. There are 139 shareholders in the 43 mahals (one village has two mahals) and of these 35 are Brahmins and 23 Muhammadans, 19 are Kunbis and 18 Manas. 87 are rich men lending money and grain on a considerable scale and 18 though not large saokars are prosperous men in comfortable circumstances: 9 are heavily indebted. These 9 and 8 out of 25 small men without debt are shareholders in one small mahal. A very large proportion (70 per cent) is non-resident. The majority of the malguzars are somewhat hard landlords. Amongst tenants, Manas, Kunbis, and Mahars are the most largely represented castes; the two former are good cultivating castes and supply more than half the tenants of the group. 37 per cent of the tenantry are said to be in condition above the average, and 14 per cent are heavily indebted or short of bullocks. This represents a better body of tenants than has been found in the rice groups of Chanda Tahsil. But the Settlement Officer mentions that as a rule the tenants of the rice villages of this group are a less substantial body than those of the rabi villages. The unfavourable seasons experienced in the past 9 years were especially detrimental to rice cultivation, and it is natural that cultivators whose staple is rice should have suffered more than those who rely on juar, cotton or rabi. The statistics given by the Settlement Officer in his paragraph 13 are interesting. They show the extent to which the drought of 1899-1900 and the unfavourable season of 1902-03 affected the tenants. At attestation in 1898-99, 10 per cent of the tenants were indebted or short of bullocks, nearly 39 per cent were prosperous above the average and the total number was 60 larger than at present. These figures considered with the statistics of occupied and cropped areas show that some of the smaller tenants were completely ruined and relinquished their land, while others who fared only a degree better are still in possession, though in reduced circumstances; much of the poorer rice land even when held by well-to-do tenants was relinquished; the resulting diminution of the occupied and cropped areas was however made good by the extended cultivation of rabi crops (mostly ringni juar and cotton), to which the better class of cultivators resorted in order to make good the deficit caused by failure of the rice. It was the existence of a large area of culturable waste suitable for the growth of staples requiring a light rainfall which enabled cultivators to resist the effects of the famine and other unfavourable seasons to the extent indicated by the classification of the tenants. The occupied and cropped areas are now larger than at settlement by 14 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively. Nevertheless if prices had not risen the value of the present produce would be smaller than that of settlement, since the profitable rice and wheat crops cover 800 acres and 1,200 acres less, respectively, the difference being made up mainly by ringni juar, of which the produce is both smaller and less valuable. If the settlement figure is correct, wheat had already to a great extent given place to other rabi crops in 1895 before the series of calamitous seasons experienced during the past 9 years had commenced. It is possible that a part of the decrease in the area under that crop may be due to causes other than want of seed and cattle, but whatever be the cause, the effect on the rent-paying capacity of the tenants is the same.

5. In considering what rent enhancement is justifiable in a group in which the cropping has altered to the extent found in this group, it is necessary to enquire not merely what the rise in price of each staple has been since settlement, but also to ascertain approximately how the average value of produce has been affected by the change in cropping combined with the rise in prices. The proportion of fallow land in the occupied area is much the same as at settlement and the alteration in the average value of produce is brought out approximately by the calculations in the tables below:—

Value of gross produce of 100 acres at Settlement.

	Crop.		Area in acres.	Produce per acre as per Re- venue Book Circular No. IV - 3 in seers.	Total produce in seers.	Value.	Remarks .
						Rs	
Wheat	•••	***	15	290	4,350	132	* Assumed average.
Rice	•••	•••	29	450 (cleaned.)	13,050	667	
Juar	•••	• • •	80	800	9,000	150	
Linseed	•••		10	125	1,250	85	
Gram	***	•••	3	275	6,825	† 170	Prices assumed t
Others	•••	•••	13	* 200	2,600	† 65	
	To	tal	100	M.	37,075	1,019	

Value of gross produce of 100 acres at Present.

सन्यमेव जयते

	Crop.		Area in acres.	Produce per acre as per Re- venue Book Circular No. IV-3 in seers.	Total produce in seers.	Value.	Remarks.
Wheat			5	290	1,450	Rs.	* Assumed average.
Rice				450 (cleaned.)	9,450	672	
Juar	***	••	89	300	11,700	468	
Linseed	***		11	125	1,375	121	
Til	•••	**	4	100	400	28	
Gram	•••	••	2	275	5 50	* 27	Prices assumed to have doubled.
Others	•••	••	18	•200	8,600	*180	
		Total	100		28,525	1,561	

This rough calculation shows that although the prices of wheat, rice and juar have risen since settlement by 53 per cent, 68 per cent and 140 per cent, respectively, and the prices of linseed and til have trebbled the gross value of the produce of 100 acres now is only 53 per cent larger than that of a similar area at settlement. The calculations are open to the criticism that the estimate of produce per acre is based on insufficient data, that the value of the produce of the considerable part of the whole included under the head others' is based on an unsupported assumption, and that since the average quality of rice land in cultivation now is higher than at settlement, the tables understate the increase in the average value of rice produce per acre. But it must be admitted that these figures show the necessity for allowing great weight to the fact that the character of the cropping has deteriorated.

6. The acreage rates at settlement and at present, the present soil-unit incidence, and the areas held by each class are shown below:—

				Mak'	dik- buza		Absolu pancy			Occu ten	pan ants		and	y te	nante pancy
			ļ	Rs.	8,	p.	Rs.	8,	p,	Rs.	8.	р.	R	S. S.	. p.
A a conservation	(At settlement	•••		0		6	0			0	6		1) 6	
Acreage rates .	" At present	•••	~	0	6	5	0	6	10	0	8	10	(8 (-6
Unit incidence	at present		6	3/	-32	3		•34	4		· 4 8			.4	5
Areas .	(At settlement	•••	7	2	417	37	4,	,586	5	9,	4 90		1	4,07	5
Wides '	At present	***	PER	2	189		8	337	7	13,	777		1	7,11	4

The absolute-occupancy-cum-occupancy rate has risen 23 per cent since settlement, partly by absorption of high-rented absolute-occupancy holdings into the occupancy area and partly by enhancement of old occupancy rents. Nearly all the enhancements were imposed many years ago. If rents were enhanced in proportion to the rise in the average value of produce as shown by the figures in the two tables above, the present rents might still be raised by 24 per cent. But it will be impossible to take so large an enhancement: to do so would involve the enhancement of rents in some villages by very large amounts, since there are a number of villages in which nothing more than levelling is possible. Village incidences are decidedly uneven: many wawar villages paid nominal rents at settlement, and in spite of large enhancements their incidences are still very low. It is these villages which have prospered and in which the greater part of the enhancement will be obtained. Few of the villages with higher incidences and a large rent-roll will contribute much to the enhancement. Consequently the total enhancement obtained will fall at a moderate percentage on the total rental: at the same time I think the Settlement Officer underestimates the enhancement that can safely be taken from tenants. I have altered a few of the village rates and estimate that the enhancement obtained will be not less than 25 per cent on malik-makbuza payments and 14 per cent on tenants' rents.

7. The assets of this group have increased 42 per cent during the currency of settlement owing to the extension of cultivation and the enhancement of rents. There is a considerable siwai income which was fully valued at settlement. The revised assets of the group will be approximately:—

				Rs.
Tenants' rents Valuation of home-farm	m and nrivil	ared tanante' land	•••	10,400
Siwai		eged tenants land	•••	3,400 1,290
	Tot	al Malguzari Assets	•••	15,090
Malik-makbuza payme	nts	•••	•••	1,125
		Grand total	•••	16,215

The settlement revenue fell at 65 per cent of settlements assets. The standard sancti ned for the Warora Tahsil was 58 per cent. Mr. Hemingwy thinks this too high a percentage for this group in view of its remote situation and the large proportion of assets contributed by siwai. The prices paid for villages, which have changed hands since settlement, show that landed property here is more highly valued than in the rice tracts of Chanda, cide Settlement Officer's paragraph 18. The average price in cash sales which took place before the bad years began was 16 times the revenue. I think we may safely take as such as 55 per cent of malguzari assets and 80 per cent of malikmakbuza assets. This will enhance the revenue by about 46 per cent and will reduce malguzars' profits (including on the receipt side the rental value and not the cultivating profits of home-farm) by 14 per cent. It is possible that in some villages progressive assessment may be required.

B. P. STANDEN,

Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records.



General Assessment Statement for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.

I.—Revenue Demand.

					Deta	ail of balances.	
•	As, fixed at last Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.	
•	1	2		4 5		6	
(1666)	Rs 6,327 .	Rs. a. p.	Increase due to resumed muafi plots.				:

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

At last Settlement.		At present.	ł	
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share,	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		(man)		

III .- Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

					P	stion (Clars.					
Soil Class.												Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	ľ			See separn	te tabl	e attac	hed.					

IV .-- Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

		Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar- cane.	Gram.	Linseed.	Till.	Lakh and Tur,	Juari.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Ares doub cropped	
		Acres,	Acres.	Астев.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement (18	686 6 8)	1,954.39	3,842 05	115.66	326:53	1,322-11	3 1·06	21.31	3 944 62	473 32	1,169 57	13,200.62	171:02 == 1	13,029-60
At present .		733:41	3 091-26	,	248·33	1 618 75	652 20	551.98	5 824 41	627.95	1,393 92	14.732-24	258.98 ==	14,533-26
In 1895 .		1,267 49	4.056.91	2.76	424.00	1,669-62	205.01	1 029 55	3 0-7-89	9.59	2,933.73	1 4 765 ·3 5	203-24 == 1	4,353-11

V.—Details of Village Area.

	Number	of plough- eatile.	10			1,8	i	:	1,933	
		of plougha.	81			\$:	:	È	
		artificial tanks.	h			178	ä	:	\$	
		irrigation wells.	2			~	•	;	88	·
id.		Total.	15		• cres	3,609.96	3,763-78	2.10	159.50	
Ares, irrigated.	From other		7.		Aures.	99.96	:	1	:	
		From tanks.	13		¥cros.	2,514.30	:	:	:	
		Total area of the group.	13		ACTOS.	39 546 51	39,556.93	:	\$9,530.53	
		Total area un- occupied.	11		ACTON.	16,342.64	16,225-16	:	ŧ	
Unoccupied area.	Under water. hill and rock, and c vered by roads and buildings.		10		ACFES.	3,268.06	:	:	•	100
Олоес		Sorub- jungle and an grass.			ACICE.	3,419-40	i	į		
		ree forest.	œ		Acres.	9,654.16	:	;	:	स
		Эготев. Л	-		Acres.	1.03	E	:	:	
		Total area occupied,	9		ACIGS.	23,205-87	23,331-77	69°/°	20,267.11	
	Area out of	cultivation, i. c., waste and fallow of more than three years.	9		Acres	5,958.91	6,458*75	:	:	
Occupied area.	gp.	Total.	•		ACTES.	17,248.96	16,873.02	°/. *	18,386.81	
Deca	Area in cultivation.	Fallow of three years or under.		2000	ACTOS.	2,713.70	2,520.91	i	 :	
	Αre	Under erop.		2000	weren.	14,533.26	14,352.11	:	13,029 60	
			1		•••	At present	In 1835	Percentage on total area of areas in columns 4, 6 and 15.	1866 -68, compare entries of last	15, 16, 17,18 and 19.

VI.-Details of Holdings.

Total	area (to agree with of column 6 of Table V).	2	Anna.	23,206.87	25,331.77	:	20,207.11
Held rent-free or by Privileged Tenants.	In lieu of	18	Acres.	\$19.14	18	30/0	8
Held rent Privilege	As grant from malguzar.	17	Acres.	317.66	613-18	Ö	4530
Held by Ordinary Tenants	А793.	16	Acres.	28.33	:	:	:
Held by	Number of hold- ings.	16		10	:	:	:
Held by tenants of	class in ordinary tenant right.	12	Acres.	:	:	:	ć
ceupaney ntw.	Алеа.	13	Acres.	*13,776.97	13,876.27	°/。 93	8,490°30
Held by Occupancy Tenants.	Number of holdings.	l3		928	ŧ	i	i
bsolute- Tenants.	Arm.	=	Acres.	3,337.26	3,452-62	14°/.	4,584.70
Held by Absolute- cc upancy Tenants	No. of holdings.	10		173	:	:	:
He'd by Revenue- free-Grantees.	Area.		Acres.	30-38	459.25	:	229-35
He'd by	No. of bold- ings.	8		41	:	:	:
Held by Malik-mak- buzas.	Area.	4	Acres.	(a) 2,188·92	2,125.29	10%	2,416.98
Held by N	No, of holdings.	•		115	:	:	:
	Aren of total leased.	10	Acres.	391.38	ŧ	:	:
falguzars.	Total.	*	Acres.	3,207.25	2,875.28	14°/。	3,112.96
Held by Malguzars.	Other than sir.	m	Acres.	837.67	770-42	:	:
	As sir.		Acres.	2,339.58	2 034 84	:	:
		1		At present	In 1835	Percentage on total occupied area of areas in Cois. 4, 11, 13 and 16.	Compare entries of (1866-68) last Petilement, for Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16.

* Kind 200-23, Rr. 407-1-3, and besides each Re. 87-0-0 = Re. 406-1-6. Wibout Reart 409-08.

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234 10 0

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Payments.
Tenants,
and
f Malik-makbuzas'
VII Delails of

						ement.		Total	•	-
	Remarks.					ast Sett	l	Siwa i receipte.	∞	
	eā.				Income.	Compare as at last Settlement.	Estimated value of sir, kbudkasht	by privilered tenants with rate of valua- tion per	7	-
-	dunt ed ag		ė.		hanced			Cash rental.	6	
-	Amount assumed as		S S		ted En		Total.		S2	
	Amount in year of present Sottlement.	es .	Rs. s. p.		Estimat		Siwai	receipts.	•	- -
	Amount at former Settlement.		В. в. р.		X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.		Annual value of sir, khud- kasht and	privileged tenants.	60	
	<u>.</u>					3	Payments of tenants	posed.	84	
	Sources	1						proposed.	-	
	Total.	9	1	9,550	held.		Valuation adopted.	For area held by priv leged tenants.	&	-
	Ordinary.	<u>ب</u>	۵, ۱	7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	d Land		Valuati	For sir and khud- kasht,		•
Tenants			.	8 8	sht an		Total rental value	1, 3 and 4).	9	
	Oceupancy.	•	Bs. 3,553	8,104	Zhudka ants.		oy Privi-	Compare rent actually raid.	LO.	
	Abs luts- occupancy.	၉	Rs. s. p. 2,421 2 0	1,483 2 C	f Sir, I	,	Arca held by Privi- ledgel Tenants.	Rental value at sanctioned rent rates.	4	
	Ma'ik·mak- buza.	c1	ရဲ့ ၁၆	801 14 9	tal Value of Sir, Khud. by Privileyed Tenants.	sht.	Area cultivated by Malguzar.		, n	
			At last Settlement (1863-68) Incidence per Acre	4. Incidence per acre 6. Incidence per acre 7. Increase per cent. of proposed over present payments. 8. Compare as deduced from rates.	IX,—Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht and Land held by Privileyed Tenants.	Sir and Khudkasht.	Area leased out.	Rental val. Compare rent Rental value us at sanc. actually paid at sanctioned tioned to malguzar. rene-rates.	69	
		-	At iast Settlement Incidence per acre	Af incount Incidence per acre As proposa i Incidence per acre Incidence per cent, of pr over present payments. Compare as deduced from	. Vetail	S	Area 1	tental val- ic at sanc- tioned out-rates.	1	

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

				Ana	lysis of incor	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	assessment be	
Present revenue.	Proposed revenue,	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of form: Settlement (column 9 of Table X).	proposed revenue on total estimated ed enhanced income (col-	Present rental receives (line 8 of Table VII and columns 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwal receipt (column 4 o Table VIII).	Rental valua- tion of sir and khud- kasht, exclud- ing actual	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants, ex- clading cash receipts (i.e.,	Bent enhance ments pro- posed (diffe- ence between
1	2	8	4	6	6	7	8	9.
							1	

XII.

Actual		Compare In	crease (+) or	decrease (-)		docreas	crease (+) or 0 (—) per nt. in	Incidence in cult of	itation
increase (+) or decrease (—) of propsid on present revenue.	In proposed cash rental (columns 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khud-kasht and privileged land (columns 3 and 7 of Table X).	lu siwai in- come (columns 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per ceut. of proposed revenue over present reve- nue,	Area in cultivation (column 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (columns 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present reve- nue on area of former Settle- ment.	Proposed revenue on present area.
1	2	3	4	सुन्यमेः	जयते ₆	7	8	9	10

XIII.—Distribution of Revised Revenue between Malik-makbuza and Malguzavi Lands.

Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of draw- back on revised payments.	Balance of revited revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (column 5 of Table X, minus column 1).
1	2	8	4	Б	6

CHANDA:

Dated the 1st January 1905.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

ssed according to soils and position of Jambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil.

				₩be	Wheat land.				1	Rice land.				Garde	Garden land.		Minor crop.		
Soll class.		Гажап.	Lawan. Pathar. Wahuri.	Wahuri.	Han- dhla.	Ban- dban.	Sadharan.	Warthani Tekar.	Worthani Rawan.	Warthani jhilau.	Warsa lang.	Murhand.	Bari abadi warpani.	Barl abadi walit.	Barl n'arhan warpani.	Bari marhan walit.	Mutfarkiat.	Total.	Percent.
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What					42.44		52.23	:	1.52	3.68	29.23		:	.76	:	:	11.27	6,313 79	=
	. :		:	:	:	;	20.77	:	1.50	3	;	:	:	:	:	:	25.39		
dat	•		:	:	3.62		:	:	:	8	88	:	:	:	:	:	:		
	•	03.4	310.95	12.40	11.13	41.93	1,194.44	8.43	165-32	67-03	703.19	782-73	3.02	:	10:51	2.60	5.883.78		
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STATEMENT A.—Comparative statement of Assets and Revenue for the Famulghata Group of the Warora lahsil in the Chanda District.

					Assets at last Settlement	itilement.					Assets at Present	sent.		Increase in resets since last Settlement.	sets since ment.	
Serial No.	Bettle- ment No.	Nomo of villaço and mahal.	abal.	Cash.	Estimated value of six knotkesht and musfi land.		Total.	Revenue.	Percentage of revenue on asset sof former Settle-mett.	Cash.	Betimated value of fir, khudkasht and muni land.	e B C	Totai.	Actual.	Percent-	Increase per cent. in cultiva- iion over 1899.
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120	478	Manga!!usi	:	31 9 0	:	13 0	0 6 47	30	29	33 7 0	:	100	43 7 0	CI	က	-33
6	474	Mingalgaon Buzurg	1	463 12 0	114 3 0	98 0	605 15 0	005		513 4 1	143 3 0	56	681 7 1	œ	12	+
	475	Pardi Buty	1	127 0 0	78 6		0 9 021	135	7	0	7	01	.	7	12	+13
90	478	Chinchi Nimbela	11	63 14 0	18 10 0		109 8 0	9		83	10	13	23	₹	47	+ 25
•	124	Wadala Dahegnon	:	101 13 0	10 6 0	99	147 2 0	80		150 2 0	7 3 0	in in	192 5 0	က	31	66 +
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13	483	Motepar	•	327 9 0	96 1 0	10 0	403 10 0	980	68	305 10 10	119 3 0	97	404 13 10	+913 10	68	1
2	426	Nawegaon	:	7180	41 19 0	į	113 6 0	8	7.9	173 6 0	13 14 0	æ	281 4 0	+167 15 0	148	9 +
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STATEMENT A.—Comparative statement of Assets and Revenue for the Jamulghuta Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Concld.)

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22		ş		37	8	S	\$	7	2		

P. HEMINGWAY, Seillement Officer.



CHANDA: The 1st January 1905.

STATEMENT B.—Sanctioned factors for the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District used for Fambulghata Group.

					ł									į	·	•	0	
		-	-	Gohari.	-	-					Dhaner.				Garden Land.	Land.		
Soils.	Band.	id. Lawan.	an. Band.		Sad- P.	Pathar. V	Wahuri.	Muta- farikat.	Tikra,	Sawan	 Dilan.	War-	Mur-	Warpani,	ani.	Irrigable includ- ing cane lands.*	includ- ands.*	Remarks.
				{							,	salang.		Ord- inary.	Khari.	Ord- inary.	Khari,	
Kali	<u>:</u>	: :		22		:	24	÷	:	:	:	:		48	:	:	;	For garden lands the khari factors are fixed.
Kanhar	:	, 26	84	84	- 64	30	20		30	45	50	50	9	40				
Pandhri	:			- ·	i	:	:	98		7.1. F()) Trail	1	Charles .	64		72	8	For wheat, rice and minor crop lands add the following percentages:
Bersi Kanhar			40	04	32	70	91	21	36	38	45	50	65	32	45		72	Kali Kanhar + 25 %
Morand	•	35	33	32		61	14	16	19	30	38	7.7.	55	24	36	S	9	Bersi Kanhar and Morand + 33 %
Khardi	:	: 		······································	9	13	:		:	:	;	:	:					
Wardi	:	: 				:	:	8	- 12 12 13 13 14 14 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	22	80	40	ů,	10	s,	04	50	Wardi and other soils + 50 %.
Retari	•	<u>.</u>	: 			:	:											
Bardi	:		: 		 :		:	ν,	ω	OI	:	<u> </u>	:	:	15	:	:	The deduction for rain in all classes should be 33 per cent.
The fact	100	denny - he	1, 6,1	֓֞֟֟֝֟֟֝֟֟֟֝֟֝֟֟֟֝֟֟֟֝֟֟֟֝֟֟֟֝֟֟֝֟֟֝֟֟֝֟֝֟		:							-		-		-	

* The factors sanctioned should be used for Patasthal including (Pan and Haldi baris) unless very special advantages are enjoyed when they may be raised 25 percent at the outside.

STATEMENT C for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.

		At	At last Settlement.	ند		At Present.		Increase (+)			
Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Inci- dence per per soil- unit:	Unit-rate propused and sanctioned.	Bemarks and reasons for rate.
-	a	3	+	5	و		8	6	2	=	12:
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	1.25	o 4 3	0 3 6	:	<i>L</i> o.		9
	Escheated malik-makbuza	:	:	:	र स		C2225	 	:		a large weekly bazar. At settlement the village was held by Marhatas.
-	Absolute-occupancy	49,16	25 1 0	1 8 0	37.31	20 4 0	0 8 8	+7	.37		들뿐
.]	Jambulghata Occupancy	307.41	195 8 0	0 10 2	317.69	221 3 0	0 11 2	+5	.53		by 7 Musalmans, 2 Kunbis and one Bania, who are classed as 6-A, 3-B and
;	Excluding without rent	;′	:	:	311.16		0 U 4	:	4		1-C. The Lambardar is the man classed as C. Tenants belong to different
	[All-round	356.57	220 9 0	11 6 0	355.00	241 7 0	0 10 11	+ 10	.51		castes and are only a fair lot for a big bazar town - 3-A, 3-B, 10-C and 6-D.
	Total			:	348.47		0 11 1	:	55.	\$9.	Rental arrears amount to Rs. 31-8-0, out of which a sum of Rs. 26 is disput-
				Without rent	6.53.						ed and the remaining amount is due from a tenant who lives in Hinganghat. Morand is the chief soil. Irrigation is very fair and rice land very productive. Wawars are not so good. The village has made slight progress since settlement: occupied area and the area under crop shows an increase, while cultivation has fallen off by 8 per cent. Bents are very uneven. In rice land they vary from Re. I to Rs. 3 per acre, Sub-rents give an average rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre as against Ke. 2-1-11.

STATEMENT C for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd)

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	12	have great advantages in disposing of their surplus produce: on the other hand the existence of the bazar in the village has also made them a little too extravagant. The village has been quite stable in spite of famine and rests have remained unchanged since settlement. I would put the rate up to '65 now. The home-farm is only small. An open village of avrage size about one mile from the market place of Jambulghara. It is owned by a Brahmin widow, who is well off. Home-farm covers 45 acres only and is cultivated by Malguzarin herelf. Tentrals	Wery fair lot 4-A.8-B. 24-C and 3-D. Most of them have 4 bullccks each; debts are low except in one or two cases and arrears of no importance.	proportion of bers and ward. Wawar land predominates. Rice land covers a little more than 14th of the total cultivated area and is fully cropped. Irrigation is below the average. Cultivation has made very fair progress since settlement. Areas under juar and linseed have enormously
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11		8	
	Incidence per soil- unit.	2	6 : 3 2	.47	. 47
Increase (+)	or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	6	193	- & +	:
	Incidence per acre.	ω	Rs. a. p. 0 3 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	6
At Present.	Rental.	7	Rs. 2, p. 14 0 0 11 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12	507 6 0	:
	Tenant area.	9	61°04 15778	877.19	876.81 rent :38.
nt.	Incidence per acre.	٦,	BS. a. b. c. c. c. c. c. c. d. c. d. d	0 8 7	Without
At last Settlement.	Rental.	+	HS. a. p. 4 0 0 129 7 0 0 330 6 0	459.13	:
¥	Tenant area.	3	51°56 218'13 636'00	85413	:
	Name of village and mahal.	8	Mallik-makbuza Escheated malik-makbuza Absolute-occupancy Chit- \ Occupancy	Excluding withoutrent [All-round	Lots
			u	118 V 15.	_
j	Patwari Circle Nos.	-	٩	:	

expanded, while rice has lost only 46 acres. Rents have risen very slightly. Malik-makbuza payments are very light indeed. This village as compared with Jambulghata has better soils and tenantry but inferior irrigation: rice is, however, of little importance, the cropped area has been steadily rising since attestation and better class crops are being sown. I would put up rents quite freely here: a rate of 65 with large margins may be taken.		below), but are poor and indebted. They are always quarrelling. Tenants	are mostly Mahars and Manas quite a fair lot of small men—3-A. 5-B, 10-C	and 2-D. Majority of them are non-residents and have holdings in the vil-	lages of their residence. Morand is the chief soil with a small proportion	of bersi-kanhar. Land is productive, but not properly cultivated. It is a	rabi village. Rice land covers only about the of the total cultivated area.	lt is, however, well placed fairly irrigated and fairly productive. Ringui and kharif-juar are the chief crops. Cultivation has declined since settlement, but it shows a considerable progress since attestation. The village is more prosperous now than it was before famine. Old fallow is mostly found in the holdings of the non-resident tenants. Absolute-occupancy rate is much too low: occupancy rate has already risen by 27 per cent. through enhancement. The rate looks high by comparison with similar villages, but there is a great deal of fallow here which tenants could well afford to break up and I would stimulate them by raising the rate to 65: there is plenty of plough-cattle in the village. Home-farm is large.
			.51	79.	19	.62	65	
<u></u>	:	: 		9. 22+	φ_	+23 .6	 .,	
	3	:	:	+	፥	+	:	
	:	:	0 6 3	0 8 9	• 8 •	8 8 5	8 0	
	:	:	25 15 0	237 9 3	211 0 0	263 8 3	236 15 0	
	:	;	26.99	# 433.62	403 60	800.30	469.97	R s. 26-9-3.
	:	:	0 6 3	0 6 11	:	0 6 10	:	* Kind 26'92, Without rent
	:	1	25 15 0	180 0 0	:	205 15 0	:	
	į	;	99.30	414.03	;	480.53	:	
	Malik-makbuza	Escheated malik-makbuza	f Absolute-occupancy	\ Occupancy	Excluding without rent.	All-round	Total	
		, H.		Khapri				
				6	:			

STATEMENT C for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District. -- (Contd.)

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	in .	A good small village about 3 miles from Jambulghata. It was originally hold by one Ganga Bai who sold it to Balakdas Udasi in. satisfaction of a debt of Rs. 1,800. The latter mortgaged the village to Nana; Komtee, who transferred the mortgage deed to Jakan and Kishan. The latter managed the village up till 2 years ago. It has been redeemed since and it has been redeemed since and: so ecupied now by Lachmandas and Danodar, upils of Balabdas. Both are poor and have no home-farm. Tenants are chiefly Kunbis: a very fair lot—3-A,5-B,9-Cand 2-D. Morand and Bersi are the chief soils. Wawars predominate. Rice land covers only Ath: of the cultivated area, but its very productive and well-in itsigated rice are the chief crops: rice area is still fairly full, but some rice land: is new fallow. Total-overpieds area is still fairly full, but some rice land: is new fallow. Total-overpieds area is still fairly full, but some rice land: is new fallow. Total-overpieds area is still fairly full, has some rice land: is new fallow is allow of by 10° per cent, though: has salvenced a: little since seatlement.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11	.65
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	101	25 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Increase (+)	or decrease () per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	6	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
	Incidence per acre.	€	Bs. a. p. 0 5 1 0 10 5 0 14 11 0 0 13 2 4 11 0 0 13 2 4 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 0 11 0
At Present.	Bental.	7	Bs. a. p. 79 7 0 173 13 0 125 1 0 253 4 0 264 8 0
	Tenant ares.	9	# 18645 12162 12162 16236 308'07 283'98 # Kind 8'46,
	Incidence per acre.	, s	BS. a. p. o o
At last Settlement.	Rental.	4	Rs. a. p. 77 0 0 0 143 0 0 0
At]	Tenant area.	8	Acres 123'22 123'22
	Name of village and mahal.	q	Malik-makbuza Escheated malik-makbuza (Absolute-occupancy kum. Excluding without rent. (All-round Total
	Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	-	* :

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enhanced by morrgages and rate was risen by 74 per cent since settlement: absolute-occupancy holdings are better than occupancy holdings, but are 'pray- ing much lower rett. 'Refix are paid up'ensity and regularity. I would hear allow for enhancement, which is 'fairly recent, and would'ievel up'to '65.	poor-looking rith willage wery small in size. It is situated near Mangal-	owned by the malguzarn hata (No. 1 above). Ten-	ants come from Kawarsi and Metopar. They are a good for classed 2-A, 1-B	poor in fertility and cut up by rayles		had become allogerner rallow, but the general demand for wawar land	broken up again. Cultivation is steadily expanding row and has considerably advanced since 1865, though it is yet much below the settlement figures. There is still far too much figures. There is still far too much held by malik-makhuzas who have holdings in; other villages: for many years they left these fields fallow, and paid the petty rents from the produce of their other cultivation. I would raise rents now: if that is done they will set more value on the land. If they had not wanted the land they would have abandoned long ago. I would raise the rate to 40.
entanced by moregages and rate rises by 74 per cent since settlem absolute-occupancy holdings are it than occupancy holdings, but are ing much lower result. Rents are tipe sily and regularly. I would allow for enhancement, while is it recent, and would level up to 69.	ill∍ige v ted nea	gron and owned by the mals of Jambulghata (No. 1 above).	varsi an t classe	out up b	land he	for w	theresent has caused holdings tooken up again. Cultivation brooken up again. Cultivation at setely advanced since 1855, it it is yet much below the settle figures. There is still far too figures. There is still far too holdings. All the held by malik-makbuzas who holdings in; other villages: for years they left these fields for years they left these fields for yound raise rents now: if the land. If they had not will the land. If they had not will the land they will set more valuate long ago. I would have aban to '40.
morrga per cerit icy hold wer retit i'regula: wancethe	g rith '	owned ata 'No	of boot	ity and	to settl	become an ogether general demard for	ias caused hole again. Un anding row with below the here is still fa hoddings. All hoddings. All the petty rent the petty rent the petty rent if their other will set mor If they had ey would have I would have
entanced by morgage a tiste by 74 per cent aboutte-occupancy holds in much lower resit. in more hower resit. in easily and resit allow for enhancement allow for enhancement recent, and would lew	r-lookin ze. It	ard mbalgh	come if	poor in fertili	There is n Subsequent	becom general	broken up again. (u) steadily expanding row steadily expanding row steadily expanding row the fits yet much below the figures. There is still failow in holdings. All held by malik-makurza holdings in; other villages years they left these find and paid the petty rent produce of their other. I would raise rents now done they will set mort the land. If they had the land they would have to to to.
risen abso than than ing r up er			The	pod.			hrokers brokers brokers sideradil sideradil figures fallow holdin years and p produ the la the la the la the la the la the la to '40.
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) 25.			55		75	65.
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	1kbuza	c makb:		occupar	5 :		Total
	Malik-makbuzs	Pscheafed malik makbuza		Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	
	F -1	Escheat		ح_		چِ	
					Mangalpusi		
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STATEMENT C. for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

			30	, -
	Remarks and reasons for rate.	12	A good village of medium size about 2 miles from Jambulghata and owned by Gopal Mukund Buti of Nagpur Tenarts belong to different castes, but Kunbis and Manas predominate—5-A, 12-B, 10-C and 3-D. They are a good lot, but have some cash debts as is usually the case with the tenants of a money-lender malguar. Three holdings are mortgaged to him. Morand of the total cultivated areas. Both are fertile. Rice land to the south-east of the abadi is very productive and wellirrigated, while that to the north is only fairly fertile with feeble irrigation. Occupied area as well as cultivation shows no fluctuation practically, but the area actually under crop has fallen off slightly. The decline of area under rice is quite natural in a village of small boris in these years of irregular monsoons, while the decrease shown by linseed and other crops is due to the cheapmess of wawars in the adjoining village of Chindi, where the cropped	since 1995. As it is, the first still fairly well-cropped and the actual
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11	Ģ	
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	0.	4 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4	_
Increase (+)	or decrease () per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	6	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	
	Incidence per acre.	8	Rs. a. o.	
At Present.	Rental.	7	Rs. a. p. 61 13 1 104 0 0 347 7 0 451 7 0	-
	Tenant area.	9	Acres. 167.50 573.06 56740 748.36 742.70	
ı,	Incidence per acre.	5	a. p. Rs. a. p. 9 12 0 6 1 6 6 1 6 6 6 1 6 6 6 1 6 6 6 6 6 6	
At last Settlement.	Rental.	*	Rs. a. p. 59 12 0 104 0 0	
¥ 	Tenant area.	e	Acres. 158°03 177'19 600'81 778°00	
	Name of village and mahal.		Malik-makbuza Escheated malik-makbuza Absolute-occupancy Occupancy Excluding without rent. All-round Total	
	Name of		Esch Mangalgaon Buzurg.	
	Serial and Pat wari Circle Nos.	-	٠ :	

	Malik-makbuza Escheated malik-makbuza [Absolute-occupancy Occupancy Excluding without response All-round Total	Malik-makbuza ted malik-makbuza Absolute-occupancy Occupancy Excluding without rent. All-round Total	574'25		o 3 6 o 3 6		89 80 52 52 1 1 1 25 52 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	.: 42. 45. 45. 45. 45. 45. 45. 45. 45. 45. 45	<u>ó</u> ,	
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STATE MENT C for the Fambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District—(Contd.)

	At	At last Settlement.	nt.		At Present.		Increase (+)			
Name of village and mahal.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	(-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	dence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks kad reasons for take.
1	3	4	v	9	7	8	6	01	11	12
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs p. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. P.	ВS. a, p.				Sub-rents are much higher than rents. I would enhance here freely: the cropped area is steadily rising. I would take 40, as some holdings are composite and give margins.
Malik-makbuza	110'25	1660	o 8	102.19	15 6 0	0 2 7	+7	75.	,	A good village for a rith. It is very favourably situated between Mangal.
Escheated malik-makbuza	:		:		:	:	:	ŧ		gaon and Jambulghata and is owned by the proprietor of the latter village
[Absolute-ccupancy	356.44	67 8 0	0 3 0	205.11	0 0	0 3 2	9+	91.		r above). Home-fi
:	:	i	:	*398.71	70 12 0	0 2 10	:	,21		ent castes, but Manas form the majority. They come mostly from Mangal-
Excluding without rent	:	•	;	236.02	;	0 3 4	i	¥		
i	326.44	67 8 0	3	603.82	111 12 0	0 3 0	:	61.		soil, but bersi covers 40 per cent of cultivation. Both are fairly productive,
Total		; ;	:	544.18	:	0 3 3	:	.20	£.	but the fields in the east have deterior- ated a little through the appearance
1		+ Without	rent 59 [.] 64.					-		of kans. Ringui and sharif-juari are the chief orops. The village has made very considerable progress since settlement. The whole of the syoil land was held formerly by privileged tenants. Rents are amon too low and a great deal of than its that which without

							33
of 96 acres give an average rate of 8-anna 4-pie per acre. Rents can be freely enhanced in this village: the cropping is improving every year, and fallow is disappearing. I would take "30 with margins here. Average payments are only Rs. 4 per tenant. A small rith rice village close to Dome	Rao) who owns the latter village.	is a rich man. Tenants are chieffy Manas. Mahars and Kunbis. They			is good and ample being done from a good tank which also irrigates a	great deal of rice land in Doma. Both occupied and cultivated areas	have expanded since settlement, but cropped area has fallen off slightly. But as compared with its condition in 1893, it has deteriorated bad, as also has its present village Doma, in spite of the irrigation. Present rates are, however, too low. Doma, which has similar soils, irrigation and tenanty, but a larger proportion of wawar land, is paying an all-tound renirate of Re. 0-10-9. Rents are paid fairly easily. Rents have not been enhanced at all since settlement. This village is practically part of Doma No. 12. Land seems only in poor demand and some holdings have been recently abundoned, as in Doma, But I would level up with 50 here. The irrigation is good, and the tenants who have kept their land in cultivation may be reasonably asked to pay slightly higher than they do. No home-farm.
					o\$.		Sanctd.
:	:	.52	.46	97.	45	.45	
i	"	+ 153	Nil	Nil	9+	:	
:	:	0 11 7	0 10 6	9 01 0	9 01 0	0 10 7	
:	; 	9 15 0	147 3 0	:	150 20	:	
ŧ	:	4.05	225.03	223.77	329.08	227.82	स्यम्ब _{ध्य} यन
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:		4 13 0	97 0 0	:	101 13 0	:	
;	:	69.91	147.00	:	69.691	:	
Malik-makbuza	z3	(Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	Wadala Dane- Excluding without rent	(All-round	Total	
				,	<u>. </u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				٥١	:		

STATEMENT C for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

Inci- dence proposed and per proposed and unit. sanctioned. ro rr 29 32 29 32 8anctd. 40				At	At last Settlement.	ن.		At Present.		Increase (+)	····			
Acres. Rs. a. p. Acres. Rs. a. p. Bs. a. p. Malik-makbura		Name of	village and mahal.	Tenant area.		Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre,	of ucurease of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.		Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Bemarks and reasons for rate.	
Mailk-makbuza	1 '		9	F .	1	8	°	7	8	6	2	=	12	
Mailk-makbusa	!			Acres.	ij	ส์	Acres.	d	ei .					
Cabsolute-occupancy					:	:	स्याम् सन्यम	/li	1	:	:		Another small rith village owned by the	
Absolute-occupancy		Esch			:	:	ं व उ			:			malguzar of the preceding. Tenants are Manas, Marars and Kalars from	JT
Occupancy 9463 11 10 0 0 2 0 89790 63 0 0 5 5 +71 29 Excluding without rent 26438 0 3 10 32 All-round 9463 11 10 0 0 2 0 29790 63 0 0 0 3 5 +71 29 All-round 26438 0 3 10 32 35 Without rent 33 32.			(Absolute-occupancy		:	:	१८ यने			:	:		Pipalgaon and Naotala. They are only a fair lot of small men classed 1-A, 3-B	
Excluding without rent	7					a	a 897'90	0	ķ	+71	62.		and 12-C. Morand is the principal soil-poor in productiveness. Juar	
Total 9463 11 10 0 0 2 0 29790 63 0 0 0 3 5 +71 29 35 32 35 471 35 40 32 Without rent 33 5 5.	} ~	agnaipetn Mukasa.	Excluding without rent		:	:	364.38	:	e	:	.33		and fur are the chief crops: there is practically no rice. The village had	
26438 0 3 10 32 33 f						a	297.90	۰	က	14	<u>0</u>	-	but little cultivation at settlement. It is well advanced now. Original rents	
Sanctd. '40 '40'.					:	;	86.79	:		:	.32	38.	were too low. Higher rents have been fixed as holdings were taken out:	
							ent 33'50.					Sanctd.	wawar land is now in excellent demand in these parts, even on poor soil. Both cropped and occupied areas have been steadily increasing for the last 5 years, and the village loses little by being rith. Existing rents are somewhat unreth, and some new land has not yet been rented. I would take '35 here only: fixation and levelling to that rate will give fair enhancement.	
										•				

		Malik-makbusa	:	:	:	_	:	:	:	:	:	•	Another small but good rith village	
	Esch	Escheated malik-makbuza	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:		near Doma and owned by the Mal- guzars of the preceding village. It	
		(Absolute-occupancy	29.12	77	0	8	57.46	12 7 0	9	+	97.		7	
	-		247.25	*	0	2	254.53	82 10 9	0 17	+ 83				
=	Saoli Gaondhe	Excluding without re	· :	:	: 	·····	92.456	:	0	:	۶ ,		bersi arg 1,5 Circ. 3 Buth are oned for their class. Rive land is	
:		(All-round	318.87	56 4	0	2	311.98	95 2 6	0 4 11	+74	.31		~ 9	
		Total	:	· :	: 	•	311.62	:	0 4 11	:	16.	•4.	tion and cropped area have well ex-	
													rents were much too low, I hey have list by 74 per cent through enhancement, but are yet too low to bring out the value of the land. Sub-rents	
					Without		reat 36.						pay at Re. 0-8-0 per acre, but only small areas are sub-let. The present	
							_						cropped area is low on account of the exceptionally heavy rains last	
									<				year. Frior to that the village had been improving yearly : fallow is not	
							1	B. A				١	now a sign of depression. Land is in good demand and every available	
							en Eur						'ake allest	35
	,	-					ia Fi						tenants. There is no home-farm.)
		Malik-makbuza	:	i	•		23.08	580	0 3 10	:	81.		One of the largest villages in the group.	
	Msch	Escheated malik-makbuza	:	:	:		自			:	:		It is held on Ath jama by the Malguzar of Wadala (No. 9 above); he farms	
		(Absolute-occupancy	125.81	11911	0 14	01	01.211	3 11 011	0 15 10	+7	.53		over 250 acres here. It was severely hit by the famine and is taking a long	
		Occupancy	16.224	402 8	0	=======================================	12.108.	503 8 0	0 10 1	+ 13	.52		time to recover. Tenants are mostly Manas, Mahars and Kunbis-7-A. 14-B.	
	Dome Mukasa.	Excluding without rent	:	:	:		786.33	:	0 10	:	.53		14-C and 12-D. They are still a fair lot, though much reduced since attesta-	
:		Pull-round	848.72	519 3	6 0	0	18.816	614 3 6	0 10 9	+ 10	.52		tion on account of heavy losses in cat- tle. The village has still more suf-	
		Total	:	:			898.43	:	0 to 11	:	.52	\$5.	fered from the emigration of tenants who have not yet come back from Berar.	
		•			Ī								Number of tenants has decreased from	
					• With	-	rent 14.88						to 163. These facts explain the de- cline of the occupied, cropped and cul-	
						;							tivated areas: land seems in poor	
							-						demand. Morand and bersi are the soils. Both are well fertile. Irriga.	
					-	-	-			_			tion is good and ample Ringni and	

STATE MENT C for the Jambulghala Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District—(Contd.)

			36
	Remarks and reasons for rate.	12	rice are the principal crops. Rice land covers 3rd of the cultivated area. It is curious that a village with so many advantages should not be able to attract other tenants to take the place of the emigrants. In one or two cases it was found that the Malguzar for some reasons or other refused to give out the unoccupied holdings. He possibly wishes to keep his assets still low. Rents have risen by 10 per cent only: sub-rents fall at 13-anna per acre. Rental arrears amount to Rs. 114, out of which Rs. 8 is disputed and Rs. 60-8-0 is due from persons of other districts who are accustomed to settle their accounts periodically. All repris place. It is a disappointing place.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	=	
	Incidence dence per soil-unit.	01	
Increase (+)	or decrease (-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	6	
	Incidence per acre.	8	Rs. a. p.
At Present.	Rental.	7	Rs. a. p.
	Tenant area.	9	Acres.
ıt.	Incidence per acre.	S	Rs. a. p.
At last Settlement.	Rental.	4	R9, a, p.
A†	Tenant area.	3	Acres,
	Name of village and mahal.	а	
	Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	-	

₹	o 8 9 5 Jya rich Mana who has a big home-	o 7 2 + 12 tivation in neighbouring villages. He also lands money and grain and	o 5 8 — 6 30 is read to the most sympathetic Mal-	o 9 857 mostly Manas and Maras. 2.A.	o 9 11 58 they get plenty of help. Morand	o 8 1 +35 .46 except a small area in	o 8 2 1 46 .55 Rice land lies near the abadi and is	inferior on the whole. Wawars are very fertile and well-cropped. The village has been almost stationary since settlement in point of cultivation there being no further room for its expansion. Rice and ringmi are the chief crops. Wheat is sown in boris on small areas. At settlement the village was held by privileged tenants. Original rents are too low, surrendered holdings are taken up on much higher rents. No rents seem to have been enhanced. 104 acres of malik-makbuza land are sub-let for Rs. 134.4-0, giving an average rate of Re. 0-13-0 per acre. Malik-mak, buza land is superior to ryoi land. This is a flourishing village: its rabic crops have prevented all depression Tenants pay very small cums, and I would here take the standard rate Sand give big margins to malik-makbuza holdings are composite: one holding is mortgaged, but other debts are low.
209 5 10	57 13 0	267 2 10	27 8 0	71 0 0		98 86		MAN
490.13	106.21	296.33	77.35	117.40	114.97	194.75	192.32	ent 24.6
0 6 5	:		9 0	1	:	0 9 0	:	•Without r
256 1 0	:	<u></u> -	71 8 0	:	:	71 8 0		
639.27	:		191'44	 :	:	191.44	3	
Malik-makbuza	Escheated malik-makbuza		Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	Excluding without rent.	All-round	Total	
	Esc	·			Metepar			

STATEMENT C for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora Taksil in the Chanda District.--(Contd.)

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	12		A rith village of fair size about 6 miles from Jambulgha:a. It is owned by a	Brahmin who owns also Lawari 16-anna and 2-anna shares in both Kanhal-		well off Tenants belong to different castes and come mostly from Bhissi			ಇ.೮	figure of Ferr Saga
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	:							·8		
	Inci- dende per soil- unit	10		:	:	: 	69.	.52	65	.52	
Increase (+)	(-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	6		:	:	:	+74	:	+74	:	
	Incidence per acre.	&	Rs, a. p.	E S			0 6 10	0 5 8	0 6 10	8 8 8	
At Present.	Rental.	7	Rs. a. p.				173 6 0	131 6 0	173 6 0	131 6 0	
	Tenant ares.	9	Acres.				10.204	369.19	407.01	369.19	24.93 Rs. 48.
٠	Incidence per acre.	8	Rs. a. p.	:	:	•	0 3 11	:	0 3 11		*Kind 24.93 Without rent
At last Settlement.	Rental,	4	Rs. a. p.	;	:	:	71 8 0	:	71 8 0	:	
At	Fenant area.	ဗ	Acres.	:	:	:	290.18	:	290.78	:	
	Name of village and mahal.	60		Malik-makbura	Escheated malik-makbuza	(Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	Nawegaon Excluding without rent,	&c. LAli-round	Total	
	Serial and Pat wari Circle Nos.	, H		,				4	~		

An uninhabited rabi village about 4 miles from Jambulghata Govind Red Ruti	ed it in 1896	and Telis-	arr lot—1-A, 7-B and 11-C. Home- arm absorbs the best lands and covers	himself. Ringni is the chief crop.	bersi and morand are the soils both it, y fertile. A fair area is under	sow was fives fire of the control of	A rabi village of fair size about 5 miles	Malguzar of Khapri (No. 3 above).	12-C and 3-D—a fair lot of small men.	but some of them have lost many bul-	holdings fully. One tenant alone has	aining	below the a	the cultivated Ringni is the
An uninhabited rabi	of Nagpur pur	are chiefly Ma	farm absorbs the b	himself. Rin	'45 E.E.y fertile.	witer, and interested is now hard and in the attestation figures (18 considerable decline. If he progressing though only sinal rents were too low risen by 65 per cent from eletter in the progress of the alittle. But in order not with the progress of the level uprents with 45 only cropping at attestation is village being rith and ten other holdings; they are more attention to their land they did, and fallows are no ping. Practically all culties now occupied: on one partners cash sub-rents is now occupied: on one passessed here: it is used a assessed here: it is used	A rabi village o	Malguzar of	12-C and 3-D	but some of the	holdings fully.	fallow in his	40 the chief soils	age in point of covers only 1/8 th of and is unitrigated.
:	1.73		.40	.40	} :		66.	:	62.	.48	.	Э£.	¥	
;	:	;	+65	+ 65	, _ : :		:	:	+8	·:	:	+33	;	
<u> </u> 	0 7 5	:	0 3 7	0 3 7	:		0 7 1	:	0 3 7	0 5 6	0 4 11.	0 4 5	1 4 0	
:	0 01 91	:	150 0 0	150 0 0	:	VAVA	16 14 9	:	0 8 88	93 4 0	74 8 0	181 12 0	163 0 0	
- <u>'</u> 	35.78	:	664.34	664 34	;	स्थानेव जयते	38:00	:	394.88	569.33	241.50	664.21	636.08	Rs. 18-12-0.
	:	;	6 0	0 2 2	:		•	:	0 8 4	·	:	0 3 4	:	• Kind 27'87,
	:	:	78 12 0	78 12 0	:	•Without rent Nii.	:	:	122 12 0	i	;	122 12 0	i	
	:	:	\$2.12\$	571.25	: 1		:		588-72	•	į	588.72	;	
	Escheated malik-makbuza	Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	Total		Malik-makbuza	Escheated malik-makbuza	Absolute-occapancy	Occupancy	Excluding without rent,	(All-round	Total	I
	Esch		Waoboli					Esche		. T. C.	Doigaon Duti.			
			13	:						91	 :			

STATEMENT C for the Fambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

Remarks and reasons for rate.		M	now occupied, cultivated and cropped areas have declined since settlement, but cropped area has been steady for some years now. Occupancy tenants' rents have already risen by enhancement is too low, and can bear a substantial enhancement: there are not many composite holdings. The trouble here is that holdings are too large for the tenants: the fallows have existed for many years. I would only take '40 here: the occupancy tenants are the smallest tenants. No home-farm.
Unit rate proposed and sanctioned.		=	
Inci- dence- per soi- unit.		2	
Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.		6	
At Present.	Incidence per acre.	&	Rs. a. p.
	Rental.	7	R. e.
	Penant area.	Ó	- Acter संयमन ज्यान
At last Settlement.	Incidence per acre.	S	Rs. a.
	Rent-1.	→	Rs. a. p.
	Tenant area.	3	Acres.
Name of village and mahal.		a	
Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.		I	

	about 3 miles from Jambulghata. It is owned by Kunbis who are in com-	fortable circumstances except one who is poor. They have a big home-farm,	of which little is sub let. Tenants are mostly Manas, Kunbis and Mahars,	A fair lot classed 1.4, 7-B and 18-C. Morand and bersi are the principal	though containing grit. Rice land is of no importance. Ringni is the		high. The village has made considerable improvement since settlement in all respects and is one of the villages which have not been affected by famine: the cropped area is steadily increasing and wheat area is expanding. The settlement rents were much too low. They have risen by 179 per cent all round by enhancement, but are yet very low none of the present tenants or malguzars can remember enhancement, and I would put rents up freely. This is one of the cases where enhancement will cause better cropping: tenants have plenty of cattle. I would take 4-with large margins here. Holdings are of quite small size here, and every tenant has enough cattle to plough his land.
						.40	
:	:	61.	87.	.27	 8	.52	
:	:	14	+212		+ 179	:	
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:	. :	18.75	548.56	:	18.295	:	
-	-	 	•	rent,	:	-:	
Malik-makbuza	Escheated malik-makbuza	Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	Excluding without rent, &c.	All-round	Total	
	3scheat	<u> </u>		- 	نـــ		
-				Sirajpur			
				17			

STATE MENT C for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	12		A good and flourishing rice village. It	The village is a part of a moderately lane, experience of a moderately lane, experient which were walk at attests.	tion by a sole Mychamedan proprietor,	about the most oppressive margarest in the district. At his death the property was districted among his 5 south	Two of them who are well off. Their	home-farm covers 124 acres and is all cultivated by themselves. They have	ng to c	ΪĒΙ	Debts are quite low. Morand and bersi contribute almost equally in soils, while wardi covers 153 acres. Soils are	generally productive. Nee land covers 66 per cent of the cultivated area and is the best of its class in the group.	Even the sandy wawars on the bank of the boundary nale, are very fertile. The village tank was originally a big one. It was improved very consider- ably during the last tamine. Itrigationis
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.			~	٥° (9	1'20 home-farm.	$San-\begin{cases} Ryoti \\ .70 \\ ctd. \end{cases}$ Sir	0 7.1.	
	Inci- dence per soil- unit,	0	\ <u></u>	.37	99.	:	69.	1.50	92.1	1.69	1.14	81.1		
Increase (+)	(—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	6		:	:	+ 25	- 70	:	•	:	67 +	:		
	Incidence per acre,	8	Rs. a. p.	0 11 0	0 12 11	0 11 10	111 2	2 12 7	3 1 11	019	2 11 6	2 15 8		
At Present.	Rental.	7	Rs, a, p.	0 21 161	,094	199 2 0	83 8 0	700 8 0	:	58 0 0	S42 0 0	:		
	Tenant area.	9	Acres.	\$29.88	6.12	269.00	49.16	221.23	254.62	8.75	39643	282.53	rent 26'90.	
±:	Incidence per acre.	'n	Rs. a. p.	9 6 0	:	:	2 1 10	:	:	:	1 10		Without	
At last Settlement.	Rental.	4	Rs. a. p.	155 0 0	:	:	713 11 0	:	:	i	713 11 0	:		
At	Tenant area.		Acres.	259.38	:	:	337.06	ŧ	;	:	337.06	Ē		
	Name of village and mahal.			Malik-makbuza		Escheated malik-makbuza	(Absolute-occupancy	Occupanc)	Naotola S Ordinary	Excluding without rent, &c.	All-round	Tota		
	Serial and Patwa _v ; Ci cle Nos.	1							81					, <u> </u>

	43
trape progress since secured has bardly was in 1895. Rice land has hardly ever been badly cropped. At settlement all tronaris were given higher rights and the rates faced were perhaps the highest in the taheil, the surrendered holdings are taken up on still higher rents. The all-round tate has higher rents. The all-round tate has thus gone up by 29 per cent. In individual cases tenants are paying at Rs. 8 per acre and yet rents are paying at Rs. 8 per acre and yet rents are paying at Rs. 8 per acre and yet rents are paying at Rs. 8 per acre and yet rents are paying at Br. Rents are very uneven. They cannot be pushed up further. Levelling is all that is required. Malik-makbuzas have sub-let 88 acres at an average rate of Rs. 2-8-6 per acre. No grain rents. I would take 66 for levelling up low payments and 120 (occupancy tenant	A good and flourishing village about 3 miles from Jambulghata. It is owned by Brahman proprietors who live at Chimut—own several villages and are money and grain lenders. Their treatment of tenants is not satisfactory. Tenants are chiefly Manas, only a fair lot—3-A. 8-B, 22-C and 11-D. They are heavily indebted as is the case always in the villages of moneylender proprietors. Bersi is the predominating soil. It is very productive in whatever position it is found. Rice land covers more than 4'd of the cultivated area and is very fertile, and bersi as nice land is always double-cropped. Irrigation is very fertile, and bersi as nice land is always double cropped. Irrigation is very fair the village having two tanks and several boris: little rice land is fallow and other crops are sown on large areas. The village has made very marked progress since settlement. It is indeed better now than it was before the famine. The number of D class tenants has increased on account of
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	: ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;
	: : & %
	11380 32620 32811 49000 441'91
	0 12 6 0 10 8 0 10 8 0 11 3 0 11 3 0 11 3 0 11 3 0 11 3 0 11 3 0 0 11 3 0 0 11 3 0 0 11 3 0 0 0 11 3 0 0 0 11 3 0 0 0 11 3 0 0 0 11 3 0 0 0 0
	300 8 0
	159'12 265'40 424 52
	Malik-makbuza Escheated malik-makbuza (Absolute-occupancy Occupancy Docupancy Excluding without rent, All-round Total
	Malewi zurg.

STATEMENT C for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

			77									_
	Remarks and reasons for rate.	12	died subsequent to famine. All-round rate has risen by 31 per cent. It can be raised still further. Sub-rents fall at Rs. 1-2-3 per acre. Home farm	covers 194 acres aim ausoins the itemsest land. The village is prospering and the rate is quite low, for one of the best villages in the group. I would take 60 here with margins. The income from mahua here is always a very large sum.	A small rith village near Dabkaheti, It is owned by three rich Komtee sao-	kars. They live at Neri. This village was purchased in 1805 from a Marbatta	family for Rs. 1,000, including a debt	kahetiand belong to different castes. They are only a fair lot classed 1.8	5-C and 1-D. Wardi and morand are the chief soils Neither is were not	irrigation is very	area. Ringni and rice are the principal crops: rents are paid from rice	crops, and the rice area is still rather short. The village has made very fair progress since settlement. As com-
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	= 									.20	
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	2			:	:	:	15.	.52	15.	55.	
Increase (+)	or decrease (-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	6			;	:	:	+ 44	i	+	:	
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p.		:	:	:	0 13 4	0 14 11	0 13 4	0 14 11	
At Present.	Rental.	7	Rs. a. p.		;	:	:	127 0 0	:	127 0 0	:	
	Tenant area.	9	Acres.	ते .	:	:	:	152.32	135.92	152.32	135.65	
nt.	Incidence per acre.	8	Rs. a. p.		i	:	:	0 9 3	:	0 0 3	!	nt 16'40.
At last Settlement.	Rental.	4	КS. а. р.		:	:	:	28 8 0	:	28 8 0	:	* Without reint 16'40.
At	Tenant area.	E	Acres.		:	:		49.37	:	49.37	:	
	Name of village and mahal.	2			Malik-makbuza	Escheated malik-makbuza	Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	Excluding without rent,	All-round	Total	
	Natie o					Esch		Vocator	Bhonsle.			
:	Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	ı				_		8	ì			

Mail@makhus							4	5															
Mailk-makbusa	pared with its condition before the famine the occupied and the cultivated areas show an increase, but that actually under crop has declined slightly. Rentrate has already risen well, by fairer rents being taken for new land and some enhancement. The rice area is still short: this is a rith yillage, with only small pahi tenants: it is recovering only slowly, and I would only level with a rate of '50. No home-farm, Rents were enhanced unevenly six or eight years ago, some being doubled.	good and really	Village of areage size areas.	in 1884 for Rs. 2,000, including a	debt of RS, 900, and present proprietors live at Shankarpur, have cultimited in the control of t	varion in many vinages and are well- to-do. Tenants are mostly Manas.	and 12-D. Some D class are big tenants.	Bersi is the predominating soil. Kice land covers only 1/6th of the cultivated	area, but it is well placed with very fair irrigation. The tank is not big.	not require much	considerably in every way. It is more flourishing now than it was before the	famine. Rental varies from year to	year because the malguzar sub-iers his khudkasht fields on batai rents	for a year or two and then cultivates it himself again. The holder of such	plots are recorded as occupancy tenants	lor the time being. The present rents are moderate. The rate has risen 86	per cent since settlement by petty	enhancements. The absolute-occu-	ings are as valuable as those of occu-	pancy tenants. Rental arrears are Rs. 54-4-0, but it is due from two ten-	ants only who are classed as D. This	is a very flourishing village, chiefly denendent on rahi crons. The Mal.	ouzar is a strong enough man to dis-
Mailemakhusa			-				•55																
Mail@makbusa		<u>-</u>	 :	.25	 SS.	.53		9															
Mailk-makbuza				+27	88+		98+	 :		-													
Malik-makbuza		:	:	v	01	01	0	2	THE COLUMN									<u></u>		-		-	
Malik-makbuza		 :	;	a	4	:	0				9												
### Malik-makbuza		•	:	85.98	*503.74	500.34				नय-	7		nt 3.40.										
### Malik-makbuza			;			 :		· :											. —				
Malik-makbuza Sscheated malik-makbuza Absolute-occupancy Occupancy Excluding without rent, &c All-round Total		i	: ;	4	0	:	4						_		-								
: 		:	;	128.24	343.62	:	472.46	:				-		-									
ខ ្មុំ .				(Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	~ -																	
# Kot																							

STATEMENT C for the Fambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

			4 6
	Bemarks and reasons for rate.	1.2	regard occupancy rents and enhance as meny of the enhancements are recent. I would only level up with '55. Home-farm is over 90 actes. A small village near Malewara. It was held originally by one Balkrishna who resigned the proprietorship in 1879. It was then taken under direct management, but subsequently was assigned in theka to the father of the present thekadars who are rich men owning several villages and having a big money lending form at Chimur. They have a small home-farm here. Tenants are chiefly Kurnis and Mahars from Pipal Neri and are a good lot—2-A, 6-B, 7-C and 1-D. Morand predominates with a very fair proportion of bersi. Soils are productive. Ringni, linseed and wheat are the chief crops. There is no rice. The villages it is more flourishing most raby villages it is more flourishing round atte has risen by 8t per cent since settlement by sentancement.
	Unit rate proposed and sanctioned.	=	Š,
	dence per soil- unit.	2	: 8 ½ ¼ % ¾
Increase (+)	or aecrease (-) per cent incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	6	: + + : : 81 36 58
	Incidence per acre.	60	g : @ 0 0 0 0 ;
At Present.	Rental,	7	881 8 18 28 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
	Fenant area,	٥	 5.57 73.31 8383.64 373.57 456.95 446.88
at.	Incidence per acre,	5	Bs. a 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
At last Settlement.	Rental.	+	Rs. a. p 30 15 0 45 12 0 76 11 0
At	Tenant area.	3	Acres 75:75 263:94
	Name of village and mahal.	8	Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza Absolute-occupancy Occupancy Excluding without rent, All-round Total
Serial	and Patwari Circle Nos.	~	2 :

Rents are easily paid. There is great demand for wawar land in this part, and every available acre in this village has long been occupied: it is in an exceedingly flourishing condition, and we can well level up to '50, giving margins to absolute-occupancy traants.	A jungly village of moderate size near	Naotala, more than hair or the total area is under jungle. Rajeshwar Naik,	a money-tender of Chimur, is the Malguzar. He owns several other villages	nostly non-residents coming from	Naotala and Pipalgaon. They belong to different castes and are a good lot—	3-A, 7-B and 0-C. Morand is the principal soil, but bersi and wardi	continues substantanty. Troubtive power is generally fair. Rice land covers 4rd of the cultivated area and	is fairly well irrigated from two tanks. Ringni and dhan are the principal crops. Wheat is also sown to some extent. The village has considerably advanced since settlement in all respects. It is more prosperous now than it was before the famine on account of its wawar land: holdings are much better cropped now than formerly. All-round rate has fallen off on account of the extension of cultivation to wawars. Rents are easily paid. They can be enhanced freely, but considering the jungly character of the village a rate of '55 will suffice. This village has practically established itself since settlement. Home-farm covers only 40 acres. Very little land is ever sublet here.
						.55	Sanctd. 45	
	:	:	:	•43	.4	.43	17.	
	:	:	:	04	i	-40	:	
	:	:	:	0 10 4	0 0 3	4 01 0	0 9 3	
	;	:	:	140 4 0	114 12 0	140. 4. 0	114 12 0	
	:	:	:	21732	168.71	217.32	12.861	सत्यमेव जयते
	:	:	:	1 1	:	-	:	Rs. 25-8-0.
	:	:	:	0 0 68	:	0 0 6g	ŧ	•Knd 1843, Rs. 25-8-0. Without rent '18.
	:	:	:	83.25	:	83.28	;	
	Malik-makbuza	Escheated malik-makbuza	Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	Excluding without rent,	(All-round	Total	
	-	Esche		Mahar Maira	Makta.			

STATEMENT C for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

		At	At last Settlement.	it.		At Present.		increase (+)			
f vil	Name of village and mahal,	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	or decrease (-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence Per Soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and raasons for rate.
		8	•	5	°	7	8	6	2	11	12
]		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 2. p.				
	Malik-makbuza	16.31	23 0 0	1 3 0	22.61	23 0 0	1 3 1	Nil.	38		A good rice village, but severely hit by
leat	Escheated malik-makbuza	:	;	:	नय		1	i	:		the famine, and still depressed. It
۲.	Absolute-occupancy	217.84	186 5 0	0 13 8	200.00	173 15 0	0 13 11	4	.45		owned by the three widows of Sitaram Kurmi. They are well-to-do.
	Occupancy	158'79	174 8 0	1 1 7	•16274	161 13 0	0 15 11	Î	.26		Home-farm covers 147 acres and is all cultivated by the Malguzarins.
Finour monard	Excluding without rent,	:	:	:	154'93	:	:	i	.28		Tenants belong to different castes, but Kohlis form the majority-3-A, 6-B,
ڌـ	All-round	376.63	360 13 0	0 15 4	362.74	335 12 0	0 14 10	6	.49		11-C and 9-D. They are a poor lot with heavy debts. The big tenants
	Total	:	:	:	354'93	:		:	os.	os.	especially are very poor and have sub- let their holdings. Loss of cattle is
	_										the chief cause of the deterioration Wardi predominates with very fair
											and b
											= = 0
				•Without re	rent 7:8r						from a big tank near the abadi it is
											very tertile; but only 75 per cent of the rice land is now cropped. Occu-
	_										pied and cultivated areas have increas-
	•			-							ed a little since 1898, but cropped area
											gone down north or account of the
											surrender of a few rice holdings and
		_	_		_				_	_	partly on account of the inclusion of

									49	'															
new wawars in holdings. Rents can only be levelled up at present. It is a good village and would recover rapidly if the tenants were not embarassed by debts through losses of cattle. I would level here with 50. Several holdings are composite. Subrents give profit, but fields are mostly leased for debt.	ge of average	miles from Jambu'ghata. Proprietors	ral villages. Home-tarm covers 190 acres and is almost all cultivated by	. u		prevail. They are a fair lot, though debts are rather heavier than usual:	no holding is, however, mortgaged. They are classed 2-A, 11-B, 14-C and	2-D. Morand is the chief soil with some bersi. Rice land covers \$th of	the cultivated area. Irrigation is good from the tank, but it is almost mono-	polized by the home-farm. Ryots have	ringni are the chief crops. Rice land	is fairly well cropped: it is helped out	as made som	since settlement, but has declined slight.	ly since lamine. The decrease in the malik-makbuza area is due to the pur-	chase of some holdings by the Malgu-	Zar. All-round rate has gone up by	in cash, but some debts are heavy.	have better	than, occupancy tenants. On the	whole I would enhance slightly here:	ign of depression. A rate	'65 may be taken with margins to	,	
		45					•	•	Sanctd. 55]																
	33	ģ	:	:	.22	.58	.57	.28				-		_											
	:		5.	:	+34	:	+34	:		-															
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	450.35	31.46	18.1/4	:	311-81	306.51	311.81	306.51	中	व	14	Without rent	1				-		_				-		
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	541.81	:	:	:	215.82	:	215.82	;															_		
	Malik-mak buza	Escheated malik-makbuza		Absolute-occupancy	Cohara Burner	Excluding without rent,	(All round	Total																	
					ž	?																			

STATEMENT C for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	12	A very small rith village near Madnagarh. It was purchased by the present four Rs. 20c0 cash. The present Malguar is a well-to-do contractor in Nagpur and neglects the villages. Tenants cultivate from Lohara and are a good lot—1.A, 2-B and 1-C. Wardi is the predominating soil with only fair productive power. Irrigation comes from the tank of Madnagarh and is of high class. Rice is the chief crop. The village is surrounded by jungle and crops are damaged by wild animals. Total occupied area in the year of attestation was 84 acres. Several holdings have been surrendered since the famine and one or two mants. Rents are paid in kind and are very uneven. No rental arrears and very uneven. No rental arrears and no home-farm. Like Madnagarh (No. 31) this village is depressed and land is in poor demand. I would take a rate of 50 to substitute cash for kind rents, this rate will give enhancement
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11	ος.
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	0	: : 52 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42
Increase (+)	or decrease (-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	6	+ 133
	Incidence per acre.	8	Rs. a. p. 1 1 8 1 1 8 0 7 3 0
At Present.	Rental.	7	Rs. a. p. 74 0 0 77 0 0 0 7 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
,	Tenant area.	9	Acres
ıt.	Incidence per acre.	7/1	Rs. a. p o 7 7 o 7 7
At last Settlement.	Bent.	4	Rs. 8. 9. 26 4 0
At	Tenant area.	, n	Acres 55.50
	Name of village and mahal.	8	Majik-makbuza Escheated malik-makbuza Absolute-occupancy Occupancy Excluding without rent, &c. All-round Total
			Es. Dongargaon Buzurg.
	Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	-	ଜୁ

in one ow two cases, but the tenants of those holings are rich men, who value the land.	A fair village of moderate size about	share is owned by an Us	mins. Three of the latter have ac-	quired their share Re. 0-2-8 through Civil Court, but are not in possession,	though their names appear in the Tahsil Khewet. The proprietors in	possession are all poor classed as C including Lambirdar. Those not in	possession are Malguzars of Malewara (No. 19, above). Tenants are mostly	50 and 3-C. Pardeshis form the majority.	fair proportions of merand and ward, Rice land occupies more than and the cultivated area and is well placed, well irrigated and fertile. Wawars are also very productive. Rice ringni, and kharif, uni are the chief crops: the rice area is still somewhat short, but total cropued area has increased lately. The village has made considerable progress since settlement in all respects. In spite of a short rice area it is more prosperous than before the famine. Rentrate has itsen slightly when holdings changed hands. Malk-makbuzas are rich men holding bug areas on only nominal payments. Rupa Bai one of them holding bug areas on only nominal payments. Rupa Bai one of them holds go acres, pays Rs. 28 as revenue, white she sub-iets 46 acres for Rs. 58 cash. Rents can be enhanced here freely. I would take a rate of 50 with large margins to the malik-makbuzas hold land in occupancy light also. No home-farm.
	61	91.	: :	.27	.47	.47	.44	.40	
:	Nil	:	1 2	61	:	:	+17	:	
	0 4 7	0 2 8	0 4 6	9 8 0	0 14 0	0 15 2	0 12 4	0 12 10	
	44 15 0	0 8 0	45 7 0	24 0 0	89 12 0	81 0 0	113 12 0	105 0 0	
•	157.58	2.99	160.57	45.27	*102.35	85.37	147.62	130.64	Rs. 8-12-0.
	0 4 7		:	9 01 0	:	:	9 01 0	:	*Kind 5'07, Without rent
ı	45 7 0		:	0 0 94	•	:	0 0 9¢	÷	
	1 59.22	·	·	115.62	i	:	115.62	:	
Mailburgh	Mank-makbuza	Escheated malik-makbuza		Absolute-occupancy	Paradoar Occupancy	Excluding without rent.	(All-round	Total	

STATEMENT C for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	122	A village of medium size about 3 miles from Jambulghata. It was owned originally by Brahmins who have recently sold it along with Adegaon and Mantemohali of Neri Group to two Koshtis of Umrer for Rs. 5,000 cash. The latter are cloth merchants and well-to-do. Tenants belong to different castes but Manas are most numerous. They are only a fair lot—4-A, 4-B, 8-C and 4-D. Morand is the chief soil with fair productive power. Rice land covers more than 4 rd of the cultivated area, but irrigation is feeble there beirg no big tank in the village. The village land is mostly high-lying and consequen ly drains rapidly. Rice, ringni and linseed area the principal crops, Cultivaed area as at settlements, but the croped area has considerably fallen of through the irrigation being poor. But on the whole the village does not seem really depressed. Since juar area has gradually expanded, occupancy rate has risen by 14 per cent, but it is yet too low for a village having such a large proportion of rice land, homewer,
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	ı	.¥.
	Incidence per soil-	IO	
[ncrense (4)	or decrease (-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	6	
	Incidence Fer acre.	80	Rs. a. p.
At Present.	Rental.	7	Rs. a. p. 95 12 0 196 9 0
	Tenant area.	9	19627 39441 36980 590 68 590 68
nt.	Incidence per acre.	S	Rs. a. p o 8 6 0 0 7 0
At last Settlement.	Rent.	4	Rs. a. p. 110 12 0 176 14 0
At	Tenant area.	ဗ	Acres 208'03 406'41
	Name of village and mahal.	ď	Malik-makbuza Escheated malik-makbuza Absolute-occupancy Occupancy Excluding without rent, &c. All-round Tetal
	and Patwani Circle Nos.	м	80

poorly irrigated it may be: sub-tenants hold 229 acres at an average rate of more than 10-anna per acre. Considering the condition of tenants as well as the character of irrigation, I will not go higher than '45 here: the village is recovering rapidly: but the tenants are not really rich men, and it will be still a few years before the rice land is quite fully cropped. The homefarm covers 85 acres.	A small	Sikandar Khan and	Thekadars of Umri (No. 22 above). Their father had purchased this vil-	35	÷	9-C and 2-D. Soils look none too good. Bersi of an inferior type predominates,	put it grows some wnest occasionally. The village has made marked progress since settlement. It has altogether escaped the effects of famine and is much better now than before attestation. All-round rate has risen by 154 per cent, but the settlement fents were much too low as in all the other villages in this part. There is a great and general demand for wawar land. Sub-rents pay at an average rate of Re. 0-10-8 per acre. Present rents are paid with ease. Bents have been enhanced freely, but it was many years ago, about 20 according to tenants' statement. I would put the trate up to '35 without margins now, the soil is much better than it looks, and the class of crop is improving. All available land here has been occupied for some years. There is no home-farm. The village loses little by being rith.
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	:	:	61.6	374.25	383.38	:	
	Malik-makbuza	Escheated malik-makbuza	Absolute-occupancy	Wadgaon Occupancy	(All-round	Total	

STATEMENT C for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

					54							
	Remarks and reasons for rate.	12	A smallrabi growing village near Jambulghata. It belonged originally to a Kalar who sold it by several transactions to one Painath Marwari the	latter's son Bulakidas has sold it to the present owner Buldeo Das for	Rs. 1,000 mostly debt money. The present Majorzar is a well-to-do man	having a big lending business at Sindi in the Napour District. Ten-	ants mostly come from the surround-	lot-1-A and 7-C. Morand is the soil and it is fairly productive. Rice land	is quite nominal; it has only feeble irrigation. The village has very con-	siderably advanced since settlement and being a rabi village is more pro-	ous now than before the farme has been a very slight drop occupied area since attestathere is now much less fallow ings. Higher rents have by ged for new land and for take ill abandoned holdings. Tera nostly Pahis, and the present sabout the market value for I would simply level here	ootiomerarm covers over too
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11		_	 ,	:				8		
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	10		:	:	;	è	8	6	ģ		
Increase (+)	or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	6		:	:	:	+ 118	:	+ 118	:		
	Incidence per acre.	8	Rs. a. p.				4 01 0	0 10	0 10	0 10 0		
At Present.	Rental.	7	Rs. a. p.				73 8 0	69 12 0	73 8 0	69 12 0		
	Tenant area.	9	Acres.	Lie Lie	GIV.	हैं) वे	113.37	111.35	113.37	111.35	Bs. 3.12.0	
nt.	Incidence per acre.	S	Rs. a. p.	:	;	:	0 4 9	:	0 4 9	:	Kind 1'80, Without	
At last Settlement.	Rent.	4	Rs. a. p.	:	:	:	21 0 0	:	21 0 0	:	3	
Y V	Tenant area.	8	`	:	;	:	71.85	:	71.25	:		
	Name of village and mahal.	a		Malik-makbuza	Escheated malik-makbuza	Absolute-occupancy	Mindela		(All-round	Total		
Cinic	and Patwari Circle Nos.	-					8					, "

A really deteriorated rice village. It is situated just below the Phersagarh hill and surrounded on all sides by Government forest. It and Dongargon were sold in 1887 by a Bania to a Wadhai. I enants are mostly resident, but a very poor lot of Kunbis and Mahars-1-f., 3C and 3D. Wardi and Mahars-1-f., 3C and 3D. Wardi and Mahars-1-f., 3C and 3D. Wardi and inigates the rice fields at Dongargaon also, but the poverty of the tenands in the cheef soil and the unwillingness of the Maigurar to assist them with grain has caused the village to deteriorate in spite of its excellent irrigation. Some holdings have been surrendered since attestation and others will probably shortly be relinquished. Rentrate has gone up by 187 per cent since settlement by enhancement, but the former rents were much too low. Rental arrears amount to Bs. 67-12-0, but out of this sum Rs. 63 is due from mouth. The home-farm covers 30 acres of excellent land. Land should be in denand with so good a tank, but the village is isolated I would take '50 for levelling and fixationi: a large holding is rent-free, and the true, rate

A good rice village of fair size about 5 miles from Jambulghata. It is owned by the Malguzars of Kasarboii (No. 20 above). In 1890 they bought it fo Rs. 5,000 cash. Tenants belong to different castes and are only a fair lot—2.4, 11-B, 2.7-C ard 11-D. Money debts are higher than usual because the malguzar himself is a moneylender. Rents are paid fairly well; the proprie or is a hard landlord and does not allow credit in rents. Morand and wardi are the chief soils, but bersi also contributes substantially. Rice land covers half of the cultivated raea and is well irrigated from a big tank which used formerly to irrigate

STATE MENT C for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

		}	56
	Remarks and reasons for rate.	18	sugarcane. The village has advanced considerably since settlement in all respects. Cotton and juar have helped out the rice, but the area of the latter is still rather short. Bent-rate has risen by 22 per cent from higher rents for new land. Sub-rents pay at an average rate of Rs. 1.5.3 per acre. The village is not depressed, in spite of the short rice area, it seems on the whole now better off than in 1895. I would raise one or two of the rents, but as rice is really the chief crop I would not take a higher rate than 55. Home-farm covers 60 acres.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11	
	dence per soil- unit.	01	
Increase (+)	(-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	0	
	Incidence per acre.	80	RS. p. 70.
At Present.	Rental.	7	83. g.
	Tenant area.	و	स्थापन जयन संध्यापन जयन
nt.	Incidence per acre.	2	R3. p.
At last Settlement.	Rent.	4	ය. අ අ
At	Tenant area.	3	Acres.
	Name of village and mahal.	a	
	Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	-	

														57															
Another flourishing rabi village, though	Malewara about 5 miles fram Jambul-	widows, who are well off. They own	20 plough-cattle. Tenants are Kunbis	They are a fair lot 2.4, 8-B, 13-C and	proportion of	**	out and out-hence its presperity in enter of the morness of soils. The vil-	lage has made very considerable pro-	prosperous than before the famine.	All-round rate has risen by 40 per cent. Sub-fenants pay at Re. o 8-10 per acre.	Absolute-occupancy tenants rents are	ith ease. No rental ar	Fallow figures are always rather high here as soils require resting. I would	not put up rents too freely, as the village is dependent on pahi tenant.	but a rate of '55 may be then.	A rith rabi-growing village near Hirapur	owned by the Malguzar of the latter village. He is a Bahmin of Univer	owns several villages and is a rich man. Tenants are mostly Telis and	Mahars a fair lot only living at	the principal soil. It is productive	though kans is rather troublesome.	I his vinage has made marked ploguess	fallen off a little since 1895, but the	cultivated and the cropped areas show	year. It is distinctly more prosperous	now than at attestation. Home-farm	the Malguzar himself. About a quar-	ter of it is embanked and is under	tent at pr
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Malik-makbuza	Escheated malik-makbuza	Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	Excluding without rent,	(All-round	T otai										Malik-makbuza	Escheated malik-makbuza	(Absolute-occupancy		Occupancy	(All-round	Total							
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STATEMENT C for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District. - (Contd.)

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	12	The settlement rate was absolutely nominal. Hence the present rate though very low, shows a rise of 173 per cent. Rents are paid regularly and with ease. Rents have not been enhanced, but higher rents have been charged when new holdings were taken up, the eccupied area has doubled since settlement. I would raise rents here as they are now far below the standard, but it is a rith village, and a rate of '35 will suffice.		Malguzar of the preceding village.	Tenants are mostly Manas—a fair lot		Doin soils and irrigation are interior here, and rice the important crop.	uveful, but it irrigates only his own	of the cu	very badly cropped now. Area under juar has expanded only recently and
	Unit-rate proposed and sauctioned,	II .								5.5	
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	2		81.	:	.31	95.	85.	.54	98.	
Increase (+)	or decrease () per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	6		81-	1	+	9-	:	Ĭ		
	Incidence per acre.	&	S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S	0 5 10	!	0 7 4	0 7 9	0 8 5	0 7 8	0 8 4	
At Present.	Rental.	7	Rs.	15 5 8	:	4 11 0	118 8 0	•	123 3 0	1	
	Tenant area.	9	Acres	42.10	:	10.23	245.95	225.47	256.18	235.70	rent 20.48
ıt.	Incidence per acre.	5	R5. a. P0.	1 6 0	:	0 1 0	0 8 3	÷	0 8 1	:	*Without rent 20.48
At last Settlement.	Rent.	+	RS. a. P.	13 8 0	:	4 11 0	46 0 0	:	50 II O	:	
At At	Tenant ares.	3	Acres.	30.20	:	10.75	89.28	:	100.03	:	
	Name of village and mahal.	50		Malik-makbuza	Escheated malik-makbuza	(Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	¥————————————————————————————————————	All-round	Total	
-		1						I hana	 -		
1	Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.						33	:			

ed since settlement, but it shows con siderable decline since 1895 as is usual in a rice village with feeble irrigation and poor soils. Rent-rate has fallen off slightly on account of the extension of cultivation to wawars. Rents are pard with ease, but it does not seem advisable to raise them much higher at present. Thakur Singh's holding held in malik-makbuza right has the best irrigation in the village with a quite nominal revenue: his resit may be raised, but others should be left alone. Rents are all paid in eash, and are distinctly low, but the village is non depressed to stand more than levelling with the present fallow rice land.	lages severely	the last famine. It is situated in the wiscnity of Shankarcur. The Naghhir-	Umrer road passes within three miles.	·	ent castes, but Manas prevail. In Mahal No. 1 (Gaonganna) they are a	In Tukum Mahal they are much the		the predominations. next. Product	ness is similar in D th manals, but irrigation is far surerior in tukum. Rice is the only crop of importance.	mahal is owned	the maiguzar of Jatey ar (No. 34 above). Home-farm covers 63 acres	monopolising the best irrigation in the mahal. The mahal has consider-	ably declined sirce attestation. Emi- gration of tenants and the loss of	is badly gropped, till levelling is all	that can be done.	
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	.52	:	.58	\$9.	£9.	1.51	.63	.62		18.	98.	2 9.	65.	25.	.54	
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· ··· ·	31334	:	27.26	122.13	:	:	89.641	: /		:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Malik-makbuza	Escheated malik-makbuza	(Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	Excluding without rent	Ordinary	(All-found	Total		Malik-makbuza	Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	Excluding without rent,	(All-round	Total	
		S S			Hirspur		· -nu-		······································	·	···-	Hitanur Gaon.	ganna.			
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STATE MENT C for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora Taksil in the Chanda District - (Cond.)

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	1.2		Mahal II.—This mahal is held on gth	Jama Dy 22 Sharers, Iney are Manas and a very poor lot. Many of them have	ings. Home-farm is very large. In most	tion. Like Mahal No. 1 and for simi-	siderably declined since attestation.	rice	and I would take rates for leveling	only in both mahals. '00 will suit both cases.	
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	=								9,		
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	5		61.	91.	.73	.63	1.51	.74	.80		
Increase (+)	of present of posent acre on that of former Settlement.	a	Rs. a. p.	;		ŧ	:	:	1	:		
	Incidence per acre.	80	Rs. a. p.	0 7 8	038	6 8 1	1 10 5	3 8 2	9 8 1	0 6 1		
At Present.	Rental.	7	Rs. а. р.	6 10 8	6 14 0	57 9 4	32 9 4	6 11 89	133 3 1	108 3 1		
	Tenant area.	9	Acres.	13.88	30,03	+ 37.19	16.23	19.57	86.84	8£.69	Rs. 25.55.	,
nt.	Incidence per acre.	2	Rs. a. p.	÷	:	:	 :	:	:	:	Kind 11'91, Without rent	
At last Settlement.	Rent.	4	Rs. a, p.	:	:	:	:	:		:		
At	Tenant area.	3	Acres.	, :	:	:	:	:	:	199		
	Name of village and mahal.	6		Malik-makbuza	Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	Hirapur Tu- Excluding without rent,		All-round	Total		
	Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	-			,,,.					·		

																0	I																	
A tiny rice village of 75 acres only near	Marars, Kunbis and Brahming owning	re no farm here	to do and own other villages. The	par (No. 34 above). Tenants are	mostly Mahars and Manas—a fair lot classed 1-B and 5-C. Wardi is the	Principal soil and rice the chief crop. Irrigation is fair only. Rice holdings	<i>5</i> −		the famine and where its effects are	attestation year, but has dropped away			arrears amount to Rs. 34-8-0, out of	which Bs. 18 is disputed. Nothing can	mand It is a willage of yery near class	I would take '55 here to level and fix	cash rents.	A small with rabi willage about a miles	from Hirapur, It is owned by the	ietor of Shan	He is a Well-to-do man and lives at	bis. A good	and 2-D. Morand predominates. Bersi	contributes substantially. Both are productive. It is a rabi village out		The village has advanced very con-		سز	settlement rate was absolutely nominal.	reopie of Ambori an adjoining village are in orest need of wawars and easter-	ly take up land here. Sub-rents fall		the field. I would take 35 with a few	
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	:	Ŧ	36 0 0	15 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 91	<u> </u>		-				100		TO ALEX					:	;	2 0	67 4 0	<u>-</u>		. 0 8 89					-			
:	:	:	*39 29	30.35	39.29	30.30		rs. 20.					1	THE PERSON IN	27.5	Ù		24) :	10.01	40 21	*350.74	346.03	1	362.78	90.852	6	4.72.	,	•			
:	:	:	0 15 4	:	0 15 4			Without rent											:	:		0 1 3	0 1 8		:	0 1 8		:	Without rent					
	:	:	22 0 0	:	22 0 0														:	:	;	0 15 0	28 8 0		:	29 7 0								
:	:	:	22.93	:	22,03							_							 	:		11.93	276.94	-:-	:	288.87		.			-	,		_
Malik-makbuza	Eschested malik-makbuza	f Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	Lohara Khurd. \ Excluding without rent.	(All-round	Total	1										-13-0	:	Malik-makbuza	Escheated malik-makbuza		Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	1 Hardinding without pent	דייייות אווייים וייייי	All-round	1 100	10101						
				Lohara K														_				-		Wagdhara							_			
				37																				38										

STATEMENT C for the Fambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District. - (Contd.)

			Ąţ	At last Settlement,	it.		At Present.		Increase (+)			
Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.		Name of village and mabal.	Tenant area.	Bent.	Incidence per acre.	Fenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1		8	ဗ	4	S	9	7	8	6	2	11	12
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Bs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	Û9			:	:		A fairly good rabi village of medium
		Escheated malik-makbuza	:	!	:				:	:		size about 3 miles from Jambulghata It is held by Brahmins of Chimur who
		Absolute-occupancy	377.06	106 3 0	0 4 6	338.23	101 3 0	0 4 9	9+	92.		vara (No. 19 ditors and
39	J		16.90	81 0 0	0 3	481.76	184 13 0	0 0	+95	94.		급면
:	Sucwig	Excluding without rent.	:	:	:	442.61	171 13 0	0 6 3	:	.47		the bulk of tenantry. They are a fair lot, only being deeply indebted to the
		(All-round	783.97	187 3 0	0 3 10	66.618	286 0 0	0 5 7	+46	.37] os.	malguzar, two or three holdings are mortgaged here. Rents are paid punc-
		Total	;	:	:	780.84	273 0 0	0 5 7	:	98.		tually and with ease. They are classed as 7.B, 17-C and 4-D. Morand and
												wardi are the soils very fairly produc- tive for their class. Rice land occu- pies only 4th of the cultivated area, but about half of it is unirrigated. Wawars are slightly better than those of the preceding village. The village was
					•Kind 3''42 Without rent	Rs. 13.						checked and retarded by the partial failure of monsoon in 1896. At attestation (1897-98) statistics stood as given below:—
_												Occupied Cuttivated Cropped area reas Acres. Acres. Acres. 965 606. 518

The village has made some progress since that year, but has much to do yet. Settlement rate was too low. It has already risen 46 per cent-all round through petty enhancement, but is yet too low for the village. Absolute-occupancy termats have sub-let 233 acres at an average rate of Re. or 12-0 per acre. Occupancy holdings are poorer. The village has improved slightly recently but the soils are none too good and debt. seems to have made tenants lose heart. I would take 50 only there, with margins to absolute occupancy tenants. The cash sub-rents are competitive, not leases for debt. Many holdings are composite.	Another small rith rabin village lying	side by side with Wagdara (No. 30 above) and similar to it in all respects.	A Stahma who owns also Altam is the sole proprietor. He is in comfort	able circumstances, only, but very kind, to his tenants. He has a good home to	a a scres only. Tenants are a very fair		ing from kans in places, the soil joks only poor, but is barely culfysted.	Angin is the ciner copy. In a vinige has progressed enormously since settlement. It was not affected by the famine and is more flourishing now than before. Demand for wawars is ken and general, and there is still much room for further expansion-of occupied area. Settlement rate was much too low. It has risen by 67 per cent all round, but is still not high enough. Absolute-occupancy tenants' sub-tenants pay at Re. 9-11-0 per acre. Occupancy holdings are comparatively poor. A few rents have wisely been raised here, and higher prices taken for new land, but the present rents are quite nominal: average payments are Rs. 2-8-0 for 16 acres. Raising rents freely will probably cause the cultiva-
	 :	:	11.	12.	ë	07.	02.	
	:		+	+100	:	+ 67		
	:		0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 I	0 2 11	0 3 0	>
	:) 	0 8 11	52 4 0		63 12 0		
			74.40	274.88	269:33	349.58	34373	rent 5:55.
	:		0 2 5	0 1 6	:	6 1		*Without
	:		11 4 0	0 0 61	:	30 4 0	! ! !	
	:	<u>, </u>	74.00	29.002	:	274.62	:	
	Madik-makbuza	Escheated malik-makbuza	(Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	Excluding without rent.	All-round	Total	
				,	Bifeyir	· · · · · ·		
				6	:			

STATEMENT C for the Fambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	81		tion to improve: the kans has appeared through tenants paying rent of two fields from the cultivation of one. I would take 35 with margins where necessary, but would raise rents freely. The village loses little by being rith, and the Malguzar and tenants are agreed that rents may be doubled almost.	A rabi village of fair size about one mile	guzar of Majra preceding. Tenants	3.A, 6-B, 12-C and 4-D. Debts and	arears are low. Morana is the prin- cipal soil, but there is plenty of bersi	also, Kie land occupies only and occupies only act of the cultivated area and the greater part	of it is unifrigated, while the remaining portion is only feebly irrigated. Just	0 =	since settlement, though cropped area has declined a little since 1895. The settlement rate was much too low. It has already risen by 71 per cent all
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.							-			35	
,	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	2			:	.62	.13	8	5	.30	12.	
Increase (+)	or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	6			:	:	+	8+	:	14	 :	
	Incidence per acre.	∞	Rs. a. p.		į	0 9 3	0 2 0	0 3	0 3 3	030	0 3 1	
At Present.	Rental.	7	Rs. a. p.	MAK	:	6 13 7	12 3 0	105 8 0	:	0 11 211	:	
	Tenant area.	٥	Acres.	स्यामेव जयने	· •	18.11	95.82	\$532.54	213.66	628.30	18.609	rent 18·58,
at.	Incidence , per acre	N N	Rs. a. p.		i	:	0 111	8 1 0	:	6 1 0		*Without
At last Se(tlement.	Rent.	4	Rs. a. p.		:	:	12 3 0	27 0 0	:	39 3 0		
At	Tenant area.	ဗ	Acres.		:	:	18.66	257.18	:	326.99	:	
	Name of village and mahal.	7			Malik-makbuza	Escheated malik-makbuzs	Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	Excluding without rent.	All-round	Total	
	Name o					Esch		7.4-1. W.4-3.	Mitari Matadi.			
	Senal and Patwari Circle Nos.							14	:			

lage is decidedly better than Wagdhara and Majra. In spite of the excessive kindness of the malguzar rents are paid punctually. Sub-rents of wawars give an average rate of Re. o-5-o per scre, and land is in good demand. There is still a larger amount of fallow in holdings, as some of the land is none too good, and holdings are not fully cleared. But in this village it is not due to deterioration, and rents may be raised. The rents have not been paid recently, and rents are very unbanced, but howld take 35 here also and almost work up to it. Home-farm is only small for the size of the village, but is as large as the proprietor can manage.	A poor isolated rice-growing village just	rounded on all sides by Government	forest. The village is owned in equal shares by the malguzar of Jatepar	Nagpur. Both are well to do, but	netiner takes any interest in the wei- fare of the village and the cultivation.	1-D, but they are mostly	.40 are the soils fairly fertile, but ringation	is very poor. Several notings have been surrendered since famine and others will follow suit, if boris are not repaired soon. The village has deteriorated badly since famine and the indifference of the majuzars is one of the chief causes of it. Rent rate has already gone up by 53 per cent. Rents are paid in cash, and the rate is quite low. But this is a depressed village, and I would only level with a rate of '40. Holdings have been abandoned and a large area of rice land is fullow. Home-farm covers 28 acres only, but a large income is made from siwai.
	 ;	:		.43	. .	-24.	.43	
	:	:	. 5	+ 53	9	+ 53		
	:			01 01 0	0 11 2	01 01 0	0 11 2	
	:			0 8 611		0 8 611		rent 5.46.
	i	 •	सद्य	176.92	171.46	176.92	171.46	• Without rent 5.46.
	:	:	:	0 7 1	i	0 7 1	:	
	:		:	75 0 0	:	75 0 0		
	:	:	:	167-88	:	167.88	:	
	Mali k-makbuza	Escheated malik-makbuza	Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	Excluding without rent.	(All-round	Total	
		Esche		Dongargaon	Tukum.			
				4	:			

STATEMENT C for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Concld.)

		At	At last Settlement.	nt.		At Present.					
Serial and Patwari Name of Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	Tenant area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	or accrease (~) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Inci- dence per soil- unit,	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned	Remarks and reasons for rate.
	2	3	+	S	9	7	80	6	10	1	12
		Acres,	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a, p .	S			
	Malik-makbuza	2,416'98	835 14 0	0 5 6	1,984'87	791 2 2	065		18.		
ti Ti			 	:	204.05	103 8 10	1 8 0	50%	.47	33	
Esci	Escheated mailk-makbuza	: ~_	i	:	2,188.92	894 11 0	990	+18	:		
,	Absolute-occupancy	4,584.70	2,421 2 0	0 8 5	3,337.26	3,337'26 1,430 15 9	0 6 10	- 19	. 2		
Total for Law	Occupancy	06,0646	3,652 1 0	0 6 2	13,776.97	1,577 1 1	0 8 10	+43	84.		
bulghata	Excluding without rent.	:	:	;	90.290'81	7,112 15 10	089	:	.47	*	
diodi.	Ordinary	:	:	;	28.32	126 11 9	4 7 7	:	62.1		
	(All-round	14,075.00	6,073 3 0	1190	17,142.55	9,134 12 7	9 8 0	+23	.45	52.	
	Toral	1	;	;	16,432.64	8,670 11 4	0 8 5	:	4.5		
			* Kind	280.23,	Bs. 407-1-3	Besides cash Rs. 57-0-0.	Rs. 57-0-0.				
•				Without rent	429.68.	Total Re-	4-64-1-3.				

C H A N D A:The 1st \mathcal{F} anuary 1905.

P. HEMINGWAY, Settlement Officer.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT

Bevenue Bepartment.

FROM

B. ROBERTSON, Esq., I. C. S., C. I. E.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces

Ťο

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE.

Central Provinces

Nagpur, the 10th April 1905.

SIR,

I am directed to convey the following remarks and orders of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner on Mr. Hemingway's Rent-rate Report for the Jambulghata Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District which was forwarded with your memorandum No. 1018, dated the 1st March 1905.

- 2. This is one of the tracts the assessment of which was not taken up two years ago along with the rest of the Warora Tahsil owing to the very serious deterioration caused by the famines of 1896-97 and the great drought of 1899-1900. Although signs of this depression are still perceptible in a few small rice villages of the group, the Settlement Officer's report shows that the tract has recovered in a greater degree than the other rice tracts of the district which had been similarly affected, and the Chief Commissioner agrees with you that there is no reason why the re-settlement of the tract should not now be undertaken.
- 3. The group forms a part of the Chimur country and comprises 42 villages with an area of 62 square miles. Bersi kanhar and morand are the prevailing soils, with juar and rice as the most important products covering respectively 39 per cent. and 21 per cent. of the gross cropped area. The occupied and cropped areas are now larger than at settlement by 14 per cent. and 11 per cent., respectively, and the irrigated area has enormously risen. The population has increased by 1 per cent. during the decade 1891—1901. There are no good roads, but the proximity of the tract to the Nagbir-Umrer and the Chimur-Warora roads furnishes ready means for the disposal of its surplus produce. The malguzars are a rich lot, and the condition of the tenants, on the whole, is good, although those of the rice villages are a less substantial body than their brethren in the rabi villages of the group.
- 4. The all-round acreage rate has advanced from Re. 0-6-11 to Re. 0-8-6 or by 23 per cent., giving an incidence of '45. In view of the character of the group the Settlement Officer proposes to adopt a standard rate of '55. You recommend this rate for adoption and estimate that it will bring out an enhancement of about 25 per cent. on malik-makbuza payments and 14 per cent. on tenants' rents I am to say that the Chief Commissioner considers all your proposals to be

suitable and sanctions them. He also approves of the village unit-rates proposed by the Settlement Officer subject to a few alterations made by you which are detailed in the appended list.

- 5. The Settlement Officer proposes to take 55 per cent. of the malguzari and 85 per cent. of the malik-makbuza assets as the share of Government. This is expected to result in a rise of 44 per cent. in the present revenue and a reduction of 14 per cent. in the malguzars' profits. I am to say that Sir Frederic Lely sanctions the proposals as recommended by you on the understanding that progressive assessments are made where necessary. In connection with the latter I am to remark that when an enhancement of revenue amounts to as much as 44 per cent. it should, as a rule, be spread over a period of five years.
 - 6. The Rent-rate Report and its annexures are, herewith, returned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary.



List of changes sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in the Unit-rates proposed for the villages of the Fambulghata Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

			SANCTION	ND RATE.	
¥о.	Name of Village.	ļ	For Ryoti.	For Sir.	Remarks.
6	Mangalgaon Buzurg		•60	[,] 60	With a good many margias
8	Chindhi Mindhola		.30	. 3 0	Do. do.
9	Wadala Dahegaon		·45	· 4 5	
10	Waghalpeth Mukasa	› ••	'4 0	'40	
18	Naotala	4	.70	1'20	
23	Mahar Majra Makta	- 6	·45	'45	
25	Lohara Buzurg		'55	.22	
29	Wadgaon	G	45	'45	With margins.

Assessment proposals for the Jambulgata Group of Warora Tahsil, Chanda District.

- 1. Of the 42 villages in this group one, Umri Buty, is held on theka; the remainder are malguzari villages. In the thekadari village the malguzar resigned his rights immediately after settlement and the village was then leased out.
- Rent-rate Report. Payments of malik-makbuzas have been enhanced by 38 per cent, and other rents by 13 per cent; the estimates were 25 per cent and 14 per cent respectively. The estimate for malik-makbuzas has been slightly exceeded, as they are very privileged, and hold the best land. In the case of tenants' rents the estimate given would have been maintained if the ordinary rents had not been found to need reduction. These ordinary rents are found in one village only; as a matter of fact no rent is actually paid for the land; the holdings are leased for a definite number of years to two saokars for debt, and the debt money plus the original rent of the fields gives a very high rate. To maintain that as an asset against the malguzar would put far too high a valuation on the land; and as no rent is actually paid I have lowered the valuation nearly to the deduced rent.
- 3. The usual table is appended to show the effect of the revision upon rates, in the malguzari villages:—

											Tens	nte.					
		(Ma mak	lik- buz		Abso occu tens	[181 <u>]</u>	cy	Occu	ļan	cy.	Ordi	nar	у.	To	tal	
			Rs.	8.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rø.	a,	p.	Rs.	8.	p .	Rs.	8.	p
At settlement, 1866	•••	•••	0	5	в	0	8	5	Q	6	3		•••		0	7	0
At present	***	•••	0	6	7	0	6	10	o	8	10	4	7	7	0	8	7
As proposed	***	•	0	8	9	0	8	5	o	9	11	3	5	5	0	9	8
Increase per cent of pr	oposed over	ettlement	-	5 9		N	пl.		+	5	9		•••			+	38
Increase per cent of rates.	proposed ove	r present	स	83	19	नयस	23	3	+	1	2		_	25		+	18

- 4. The home-farm is not very extensive; the majority of the malguzars are sackars pure and simple; in one or two isolated cases the valuation of the home-farm slightly exceeds the deduced rent, on account of valuable old fallow, or high sub-rents. But the incidence on the whole is 57 only as compared with a sanctioned standard rate of 55.
 - 5. The rent-free land is generally service holdings, which are always the least valuable land in the village; hence the valuation at a lower acreage rate than that of tenant payments.
- 6. The siwai of this group is valuable; nearly every village contains a very large number of mohwa trees; the juugle now standing seems composed of nothing but mohwa. This, and the Neri group, are somewhat unique in that at settlement a full valuation was placed upon this fore t; in other parts of this tahsil the income from forest has risen very largely since settlement; here it has slightly dropped. The valuation that was placed upon this for at income by Mr. Hallifax in 1898 was considerably higher than that now taken; but I find that he had valued the produce, when actually collected by the malguzar, at a rate considerably higher than is obtained in normal years. Also since that year there has been considerable damage from drought in a few villages. Allowance has been made for deterioration, wherever it is apparent; and in fixing the estimate I have personally considered the lease money obtained in several villages where the produce is regularly given to a Kalar on theka; such leases give a very useful criterion for valuing the produce in other villages where no leases are given. A small allowance has been made for fluctuations, the estimates in many cases being an actual average of receipts.

- 7. The revised kamil-jama gives an increase of 41 per cent over the present kamil-jama the proposed percentages—55 per cent of malguzari assets and 84 of malik-makbuza payments—are very near the figures sauctioned; the latter is a point lower than the estimate, because in one or two villages the income of the malguzar from the village is little more than the drawback allowed him for collection of these payments, and in such cases a somewhat liberal allowance has been proposed.
- 8. These proposals curtail the profits of the malguzars to the extent of Rs. 1,170. But since the majority of the malguzars are exceedingly rich men there is little need for a progressive assessment. That has been proposed in one case only.
- 9. The list of estates appended shows that the malguzars who will be called upon to find large additional sums from their own pockets can well afford to pay more for their villages.
 - 10. Three mahals are held on privileged tenure, namely, Doma Mokasa (No. 12).

 Kharkar Mokasa (No. 33), and Hirapur (No. 36). Al'owing for these assignments of revenue the amount actually realizable for the group will be Rs. 8,720-6-8.
- 11. Improvements are found in three villages only; there is plenty of scope for constructing small boris, but neither tenants nor malguzars in this group are enterprising enough to undertake the work. The total area improved is 23 acres only; the amount of remission earned is Rs. 10-5-0, and a deduction of Rs. 24-15-0 has been made from the deduced rents in these particular holdings.
- 12. The one thekadari village is an abandoned malguzari village; the thekadar has been in possession of it since shortly after settlement; the four share-holders now shown as in possession are the sons of the original thekadar. The village has prospered fairly well in the hands of this family and I propose to grant a fresh lease, to the lambardar of the family, for the term of settlement. Since it is not a large village I have proposed a theka-jama which absorbs only 76 per cent of the assets.
- 13. Rents and revenue are at present collected in two equal kists. This arrangement suits the cropping, as both kinds of juar and cotton are grown; the total cropped areas fluctuate between kharif and rabi according as the rainfall is heavy or light, when kharif sowing is being started. In the few villages that have nothing of importance besides the rice I propose to make the first kist 12 annas; in others the present distribution may be maintained.
- 14. Announcement can be undertaken as soon as orders are received on this report.

 It is hoped to get the whole completed before the monsoon. The revision may be announced with effect from 1st July 1905. The revised settlement in the group of this tabsil that were announced two years ago runs until 30th June 1920. It is advisable to let the settlement of the whole tabsil expire in the same year. I would therefore recommend that the term of sttlement in the group under report should expire on 30th June 1920.

P. HEMINGWAY,

CHANDA:
The 12th April 1905.

Settlement Officer.

Assessment proposals, Jambulgata Group.

No. 2753, dated Nagpur, the 30th May 1905.

This is still an undeveloped group of a total area of 39,000 acres; under 23,000 are occupied, and only 14,000 cropped. As recently as 1895 rice was the largest crop, but it has now fallen off, and juari has largely increased. Cotton is not important, but its area is likely to expand unless we have a series of years of

heavy rain. It is still very much undercultivated and rents are exceedingly light. The group has made a rather rapid stride towards recovery during the last three years, and will, I feel sure, continue to advance, as communications improve. The enhancement of rent proposed by the Settlement Officer will be paid with ease, and will stimulate cultivators to till more land, exactly as I found it do in somewhat similar land in the south of Umrer.

- 2. The siwai estimates have been framed moderately. The market for mohwa should improve very greatly when the railway comes to Umrer and Nagbhir. Under the new excise system instead of a number of men each wanting a small quantity there will be large quantities wanted by a few, while the export to Europe which is now brisk both for mohwa and toli should increase.
- 3. Turning now to the revenue assessments, cropping has not increased very greatly since settlement, but assets have risen by 64 per cent. Against this, the Settlement Officer proposes an increase of 41 per cent in the revenue so that the proprietors profit by a substantial drop in the fraction. Mr. Hemingway's proposals are generally speaking sound, but in the following cases I have some criticism to offer:—
 - No. 12.—Proprietor is rich, no doubt, but the rise in fraction is severe. There has been a falling off in the cropped area of 27 per cent. Exclusive of enhancement of rents now imposed the increase in assets has been Rs. 99. Excluding the same rent enhancement the proposed increase in jama is Rs. 150. The balance at last settlement was Rs. 529, the balance now will be Rs. 478. Part of the revenue is no doubt assigned, but if we take this into account we are encroaching on the assignment. I consider that Rs. 600 would be the highest figure proper to assess here.
 - No. 14.—I would lower by Rs. 5, Rs. 18 are normal assets, and Rs. 22 more are derived from mangoes and mohwa. Siwai was omitted at last settlement consequently the true fraction then taken was much lower than it now seems.
 - No. 17.—Progressive assessment is not required here. The six co-sharers depend on their 300 acres of home-farm. Out of the cash assets they now receive Rs. 15 each. They will infuture receive Rs. 4 each. They will probably receive about Rs. 250 each from their fields so that this reduction in cash profits will not affect them much. The Settlement Officer's proposed progressive step would only give them Rs. 4 more each for a year or two.
 - No. 18.—The assessment here would be too severe if it were not for the fact that Government spent money on the tank in the famine and is entitled to some quid pro quo.
 - No. 20.—See previous fraction. No home-farm and Rs. 7-8-0 nominal assets I would knock off Rs. 5 from Settlement Officer's figure.
 - No. 27.—Looking to last fraction I think that Rs. 150 (which was evidently the Settlement Officer's first thought) is enough.
 - No. 30.—I think that Rs. 100 or double the present revenue should suffice.
 - No. 31.—I would not take the absolute maximum with so much siwai. Rs. 100 should do.
 - No. 35.—This old man whom I have known for the last 15 years, is not so well off as Settlement Officer thinks. He is an old reprobate, but has fallen on bad times. I would ease off a little (vide enhancement on No. 34), and take Rs. 130.
 - No. 36. Mahal II.—From the Settlement Officer's own description I think that Rs. 120 would be enough here.

4. The total reduction proposed is Rs. 110 making the total revenue Rs. 8,885 an increase of almost 40 per cent on the existing demand.

R. H. CRADDOCK,

NAGPUR:
The 25th May 1905.

Commissioner, Nagpur Division.

Assessment Report for the Jambulgata Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

Memorandum No. 5084-147, dated Nagpur, the 26th September 1905.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, in the Revenue Department, together with the Mahal assessment abstracts, Mahalwar assessment statements, the Rent-rate Report, Ryotwari abstracts of villages Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 13, 18, 19, 21, 35, 36 and 41, and Commissioner, Nagpur Division's memorandum of criticism No. 2753, dated the 30th May 1905.

This group consists partly of rice villages which have suffered severely in the famine and partly of villages which grow mainly juar and rabi pulses and have prospered remarkably and progressed largely since settlement. Rents are moderate in the first class and very low in the second. The condition of the first class villages usually forbids general enhancement of rents: but in the second free enhancement is often possible. On the whole it was estimated that malik-makbuza payments would be enhanced by 25 per cent and rents by 14 per cent. The actual enhancements proposed by Settlement Officer are 33 per cent on malik-makbuzas and 13 per cent on tenants The majority of the malik-makbuzas are in prosperous circumstances and are now paying at rates very much below those paid by tenants; a good many holdings are subjet for high cash rents, which will leave the malik-makbuza a large profit even after his payment has been enhanced. This combination of circumstances has enabled the Settlement Officer to impose a larger enhancement than was anticipated. In five villages part of the malik-makbuza revenue is assigned: in these villages the Settlement Officer has included only the realizable demand in malik-makbuza assets: this is wrong. The mahal assessment statement should show the kamil-jama both malik-makbuza and malguzari. have corrected the figures in these villages and have thus added Rs. 56.50 to the malik-makbuza valuation shown by the Settlement Officer in his mahal assessment statement. Of this addition Rs. 40 is added to the malik-makbuza kamil-jama proposed by the Settlement Officer (vide statement attached to this memorandum). Absolute-occupancy rents have been raised 22 per cent partly by adjustment with occupancy rents. The occupancy enhancement is only 11 per cent and ordinary rents found in one village only have been reduced under circumstances described in the Assessment Note. In most of the rabi growing villages some rents have been freely enhanced; but liberal margins on deduced rents have been everywhere allowed and since the village rates of these villages are always low, the revised rents are still lower than they should be. In several villages where the Settlement Officer appeared to have been unnecessarily cautious I have proposed to increase his rents by small sums. A good many rents have been reduced by Settlement Officer in the rice villages: some of these are 'kind' payments and some cash. I consider that Mr. Hemingway has been too much influenced by the condition of the tenant in proposing some of these reductions; but in such cases the reduction is generally only a matter of a very few rupees and I have proposed to interfere in one or two cases only. On the whole my alterations of Settlement Officer's rents raise his proposed rental by Rs. 30. The realizable malik-makbuza demand is 59 per cent above the settlement figure and the acreage rate of tenants' rents is 38 per cent higher. The soil unit incidences of the revised payments of the several classes are:—

Malik-makbuza	•••	•••	.43	(realizable demand.)
Absolute-occupancy	•••	•••	.42	(,
Occupancy	•••		.53	
Ordinary	•••	•••	1.04	
Three classes of tenants			·51	

the standard rate of the group being :55.

- 3. The greater part of the home-farm is in the rice villages which bear the highest rates, consequently the soil unit incidence of the revised valuation is 57. In a few cases the valuation slightly exceeds that deduced from rates owing to the inclusion in the holding of a large area of valuable old fallow or to the receipt of high sub-rents for a part of the sir. I have no alterations to suggest.
- 4. Siwai is of some importance: the principal item being moliwa: the fact that it was taken into account at settlement is alone sufficient to show that it is of some value: as the officers who made the settlements of the sixties usually left siwai out of consideration. Mohwa is the principal item.
- 5. The orders on the Rent-rate Report sanctioned the assessment of revenue at 55 per cent of malguzari and 85 per cent of malik-makbuza assets. The malguzari revenue proposed by the Settlement Officer falls at exactly this percentage on malguzari assets. The Commissioner of the Division proposes certain alterations which would result in a net reduction of Rs. 110 on the Settlement Officer's revenue. In some cases I agree with the Commissioner's proposals, in others for the reasons stated in the abstract I find myself unable to take the same view. In several villages Mr. Craddock proposes to take a lower figure than the Settlement Officer because the percentage of assets taken at settlement was considerably lower than that at which Mr. Hemingway has assessed the village.

I think it is often possible to attach too much weight to the settlement percentage of assets. This is one of the considerations which the Settlement Code requires the Settlement Officer to take into account; but cases are often met with in which it is clearly impossible to allow any weight to it. Several such cases are found in this group: e.g., at settlement siwai contributed 66 per cent of assets whereas now owing to the extension of cultivation it contributes only 23 per cent, so that assets are much more secure than at settlement or the village belonged at settlement to a small estate or a number of small sharers and now belongs to a large one: or the Settlement Officer's estimate was based on assumed assets in excess of the then actuals, and his estimate has never been realized: or the contrary case, where Settlement Officer imposed a revenue falling at a low percentage of assets in the belief that they were insecure and not likely to expand, whereas experience shows that the village has largely improved and the assets are stable. The net reduction which I propose in Settlement Officer's malguzari revenue is Rs. 200: the net reduction in total kamil-jama is Rs. 160. This will leave the malguzari revenue at 53 per cent of malguzari as-ets and total revenue at 55 per cent of total assets. The malguzari revenue is enhanced by Rs. 2,168. Rents are raised by Rs. 1,163 and the realizable malik-makbuza drawback by about Rs. 50 so that malguzar's profits are reduced by about Rs. 950. Particulars for the estates in which the largest reductions occur are shown in the statement appended to the Settlement Officer's Assessment Report. For the reasons stated in the Settlement Officer's Assessment notes or in my notes on the abstract I consider that no progressive assessments are required. Mr. Hemingway has proposed a progressive assessment in one village, but I agree with the Commissioner, that it is not required.

6. The revised assessment should take effect from 1st July 1905 and run till 30th June 1920 the date on which the settlement of the rest of the Warora Tahsil expires.

Statement showing Estates.

		Assets of	Estate.		Tenants' pa the Estate malik-ma	excluding			yable by the ate.		Excess of proposed revenue
Estate.	Serial No. of villages in this group.	Settlement.	Propo se d.	Proposed valuation of home-farm in the Estate.	Present.	Proposed.	Increase in tenants' pay- ments.	Present.	Prop:sed.	Revenue enhance- ment.	enhance- ment over proposed rental en- hancement (difference of columns 8 and 11.)
I	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	ro	Íī	12
		Rs. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a	Rs. a. p.
Karimbax, son of Mahomad Hussain and co-sharers,	I. Jambulgata 5. Mangalfusi 8. Chindhi	439 8 0	691 4 0	114 0 0	355 3 0	450 0 0	g4 13 O	301 5 5	385 ° o	83 10 7	—ii 2 5
Gopal, son of Mukund Buty.	6. Mangalgaon Bu- zurg. 15. Wagholi	713 5 0	1,091 4 0	259 0 0	601 7 0	jor 8 0	100 1 0	518 II 6	630 o o	III 4 6	+11 5 0
Yeshwant Rao, son of Gujab Rao, Marhata.	9. Wadala 10. Waghalpet 11. Saoligaoudhe 12. Doma Mokasa	.}}	1,585 0 0	295 0 0	9 22 8 o	1,034 13 0	102 4 0	59 5 0 0	890 0 0	295 0 0	+193 13 0
Gopal, son of Vithal, Brahmin, and co-shar- ers.	19. Malewara Buzurg	} 751 8 0	1,439 12 0	351 4 O	738 2 0	80g 12 0	71 10 0	540 0 0	755 0 0	315 O O	÷143 б о
Someshwar, son of Sakharam and co- sharers.	20. Kasarbodi	474 14 0	929 10 0	66 12 0	716 14 0	772 14 0	56 0 0	2 85 0 0	505 0 0	220 0 0	+164 0 •
Tukaram, son of Bala- ram Misterl of Nag pur.	z6. Dongargaon Bu zurg. 31. Madnagarh T	212 2 0	259 12 0	47 8 0	124 8 0	148 0 0	a3 8 o	160 0 0	 	<u>_</u> 5 ° °	—18 8 o
Laxman, son of Wasu deo, Brahmin.	11	11	886 IS 0	1 6 1 0 0	485 12 6	541 12 0	55 15 6	254 0 0	485 0 0	23x 0 G	+175 • 6
Krishuaji, son of Nar har, Brahmin,	~{{ ···································	81 14 0	329 4 0	39 4 0	181 7 0	262 0 0	80 9 0	45 13 7	7 175 0 0	1	+47 9 S

General Assessment Statement for the Jambulgata Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

I.—Revenue Demand.

							Detail o	of balances.
A	is fixed at la	ist settlement.		At present.	Detail of changes.	Year.	Amount.	How disposed of
		1		2	3	4	5 ;	6
		Rs.	-	Rs a. p.				
366	***	6,217	•••	6,329 13 6				
		6,028		6,184 5 6	Realizable.			

II .-- Changes in Proprietorship.

At settlement.		At present.		
Name of each shareholder .	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	1			
:		100	:	

Norg.—The figures in the statement are exclusive of those of Umri Buti, * a village held on theka. These figures now given differ with those given in the Rent-rate Report on this account.

* See appendix A to the Report.

III .- Area in cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

					41	Pos	ition class.					
Soil Class.												Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
				ı	i i							
		:						;				
-												

IV .- Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar- cane.	Gram.	Linseed.	Tilli.	Lakh and tur.	Juari.	Cotton,	Others.	Total.	Area double- cropped.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
t settlement, 1866—68.	1,949.89	3,842.05	115 66	308.23	1,282'74	30.42	21.31	3,866 [.] 93	453'44	1,1 6 9:57	13,040.87	171'02=12,869'8
At present	742'12	3,084'48		243'33	1,554'55	609'42	542'13	5,663.73	616.86	1,403'94	14,460.56	258.98=14,201.5
1895	1,215'01	4,049.61	2.76	419'64	1,491:34	189.77	983.02	2,984.43	9.39	2,921.18	14,266-15	202,64 = 14,063.5

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			i			7.	-Details	07 1/1/1	Details of Village Area.	ā.								1
		Ō	Occupied area.	gi I			ם	Unoccupied area	£704.			V	Area irrigated.					
	Area	Area in cultivation.		Area out of cultiva-				ı	Under		Total area				Number	Number	Namber	Number
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.	waste and fallow of more than three years.	tion, 1.e., waste and Total area fallow of occupied. more than three years.	Groves.	Tree- forest.	Scrub- jungle and grass.	and rock, and cover ed by roads and buildings.	Total area un- occupied.	of the group.	Frem tanks.	From other sources.	Total.		artificial tanks.	ot ploughs.	plough-
1	8	3	+	25	9	7	8	6	0	H	123	13	7	15	19	17	81	19
	Acres.	`			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
At present	14,201.58	2,681.83	16,883.41	5,847.18	22,730.59	1.03	9,654.16	3,404'37	3,258.73	62.818'91	39,048.88	2,514'30	99.56	5,609,95	81	178	758	1,982
1895	14,063.51	2,491'98	16.555'49	6,254.63	22,820 12	:	:	:	:	16,206.34	39,026.46	;	:	3,753.78	9	233	:	:
Percentage on total area of areas in columns 4.6 and re	:	:	48 %	: 	58%	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	7.8	i	:	ij	;
Compare entries of last settlement for columns 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16	12,869.85	:	15.146.72	:	19,840.55	:	:	:	:	:	38,703'78	ì	;	159.50	38	\$	685.	1,926
17, 18 and 19. (1868—68.)								6	-	8	-							
						1	VIDetails	ALC: UNK	of Hoidings.	gs.	5							
		Held by Malguzars.	falguzars.		Held by Malil buzas.	Held by Malik-mak- buzas.	Held by Revenue- free Grantees.	STATISTICAL AS	Held by Absolute- occupancy Tenants.		Held by C	Held by Occupancy Tenants.	Held by tenants of superior	Held by ordinary Tenants.	ordinary nts.	Held Rent-free or by privileged Tenants.	it-free or rileged ints.	Total Occupied
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of hold- ings.	Area.	No. of holdings	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.		No. of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.	agree with Col. 6 of Table V).
	-	ဗ	4	v	9	7	80	6	2	=	[2]	13	4	1.5	91	17	18	62
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	i 	Acres.		-	Acres.	Acres.	A crea	Acres.
At present	2,339.58	834.19	3,174.37	301.38	114 (a)	(a) 2,214'19	n	30.36	166	3,263.95	913 + 1	13.393.33	:	S	28.32	317-65	308.42	22, 730.59
	2,003.58	265.49	2,769.07	:	:	2,119.72	:	459.25	:	3,375.28	 :	13,492'21	:	:	:	604.20		22,820'12
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in columns 4,	i	:	% 41	:	:	% 01	:	;	:	8 41	:	S 9 %	•	i	:	-K		:
Compare entries of last settlement for columns 4, 11, 13 and 16, (1866—68)	:	:	3,041'40	:	:	2,416'98	:	\$33.24	:	4,508'95	:	9,22 6 .36	i	;	:	423.33	a.	19,840'55
	(a) Malik-makbuza Quit-rent Eschetted malik-	Malik-makbuza Quit-rent Escheeted malik-makbusa		1,894'72 90'15 229'32 2,214'19	Rs. a. 770 7 20 111 119 10 910 18	a. p. 111 0 111 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			Find Without rent		280'23 419'61	Bs. a. p.	besides cash	1	Bs. 57=454 1	- d m		

Payments.
Tenants'
as' and
makbus
Malik-
etails of
VII.—D

					Tenants.											
		Malik-mak- buza.	Absolute- occupancy.	ļ	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	V 1	Sources.	- 44	Amount at former Settlement,	Amount in year of present Settle- ment,	n year A. Settle.	Amount assumed as average.		Remarks
-		a	F.	<u> </u> 			9		-	1	a	"		•	<u> </u>	8
At last settlement, 1866 - 68	nt, 1866 – 68		Rs. 2,390	P. Rs	i 127	Rs. a. p	4 ∞	ì		-	188. A.	P. Bas.	d.	Rs.	Ď.	
3. At present per acre 3. At present	acre	ឧដ្ឋ		200	-	= 10	8,948 3 7.0 0 88 7	Forest	: :	 	; ;		00	98 0	o Very sma	Very small margins need be given, on
	acre of proposed	71 012.1 71 0 8 74	0 1.718 0 0 8 0 8	8 5 8,274 8 5 0	4 o`	3.5 c.		Tamarind Water-dues Grazing	::: :	111	:::			• • •		the majority of villages an aver-
	nt of proposed	e +		a	<u>.</u>		+ 13	Toli Fuel Mangoes	:::	111	:::	9 8 8 6 8 8 9 6	000	000		of receipt.
8. Compare as crates.	deduced from	1,575 11	2 035 10	3 0 7,950	50 4 8	S8 :	0 11 20,01 0	Teak Timber of Richer	Teak Timber other than teak Bir		111	58 8		15 1 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45		
	IX.—Details of	Annual	Value of Sir,	, Khudkasht,	asht, and La	Land held	17	Jamun	JE	! :	: :			0 0		
-			Privileged Tenants.	enants.		व न	ľ		Total		1,237 8	1,294	0 0	1,144 0 0		
S	Sir and Khudkasht.	Area culti-	Area held by Privi- leged Terants.	y Privi-		Valuation	Valuation adopted.	1		X.—.7	Total Es	timated !	Enhan	-Total Estimated Enhanced Income	, e	
Arch It	Area leased out.	Malguzars.		į	Total rental					-		-	٥	Compare as at last settlement	and the same	
Rental value at sanctioned rentrates.	Rental value Compare rent Bental value at sanctioned actually paid at sanctioned rentrates. to malguars, rentrates.	Compare rent Rental value actually paid at sanctioned to maigueir.	Rental value at sanc- tioned rent- rates.	Compare rent actually paid.	3 and 4).		For area held by privi- leged tenants.		Pay- ments of tenants	Annual value of sir, khud-kasht, and land held	Siwai receipts.	Total		Estimated value of sir, khudkasht, and land		
-	"	+	+	5	9	7	8	buzas as pro-	as pro-	by privi- leged			Cash rental.	privileged	Siwai receipts.	Total.
Rs. a. p. 267 a o	Rs. 8. p 234 10 0	Rs. a. p. 2,661 5 0	Rs. a. p. 353 8 o	:	Rs. a. p 3,281 15	p. Rs. a. p o 2.956 12 o	Rs. a. p. 355 12 0	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		tenamics.				with rate of valuation per acre.	- _{U-}	
Inci- o 10 11 dence per	0 9 7	0 15 4	0 6 0	:	0 13 10	0 0 14 11	6 :	-	01	n	+	S	0	7	8	٥
acre.					!			Rs. a. 1,210 15	Rs. a. 10,081 6	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. 15,748 13	Rs. 6,832	E. Rs. a. 6 1,554 6	Rs. 2.	Rs. E. 9,624 4
inci-								:	:	:	:	:	 		:	(1800)
(to be	:	:	i	:	:	.27	[Sanctd.	1,267 4 10	4 10,111 6	:	:	15,835 2]	:	:	i	

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

									Ana	lysis of incom	e on which as	sessment based		
							Percentage of				Resu	ting from valu	ation	
Preser	nt revenue.				pose euue			mated en- hanced in- come (Col. 5	Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII. and Cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (Col. 4 of Table VIII.)	khudkasht excluding actual cash receipts, i.e. (Col. 7 of	privileged tenants ex-	line 3, Cols and 6 of	ffe- een id s. 2
	1	- 		2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	_	
	Rs. a	a. j	р.	Rs.	a.	р.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	p.
	6,329	15	6	8 945	0	0	66	57	10,093 10 7	1,144 0 0	2,722 2 0	355 12 0	1,433 4	5
Realizable	6,184	5	6	8,720	6	8			! 		•,,			
[Sanctd.				8,865	o	۵		! ; 56					1,519 9	5]

XII.

		Compare Increa	se (+) or Decr	ease (-)		(+) or De	Increase ecrease () ent. in		e per acre vation of
Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	In proposed cash rental (Cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land (Cols 3 and 7 of Table X).	In siwai in- come (Cols.) 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease,	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. of proposed revenue revenue nue.	Area in cultivation (Col. 4 of Table V).		on area of forme	Proposed revenue on present area.
1	2	3	(Cc4)(7	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a, p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	İ			Rs. a, p	Rs. a. p.
(1866) + 2,615 2 6	+ 4,459 15 0	+1,758 2 0	—93 8 o	+6,124 g o	+41	+11	+64	0 6 8	086
[Sanctd. 2,535 2 6	+4,546 4 0			+6,210 14 0	+40%		+65	<u> </u>	0 8 5]

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

mali	1 payments on ik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of draw- back on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzarı lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (Col. 5 of Table X minus Col. 1).
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
	1,210 15 0	1,020 8 o	190 7 0	16	7,924 8 0	55
[Sanctd.	1,267 4 0	1,064 8 0	202 12 e	16%	7,8 00 8 o	54%]

CHANDA:
The 12th April 1905.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

STATE MENT III.—Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position, &c., of Jambulgata Group.

Sol is.	<u>J</u>											-						_
	M	Гамап,	Pathar.	,inadaW	Bandhia,	Bandhan,	.ns1\$dba2	Wanhinia Tekar.	oswac sinidneW	Warthinia Jhilan.	, bner in m	Bari sbadi warpani.	Barl abadi walit.	Baci mathan warpani.	Bari merhen wellt.	Mutfari- kat,	Tetal.	Per cent
		Acres.	Acres. A	Acres. A	Acres. A	Acres. Ac	Acres. Ac	Acres. Ac	Acres. Ac	Acres, Acr	Acres. Ac	Acres. Aures.	Acres.	s. Acres.	. Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
		8	10.40	- 87	-		23.30	··		; :		+2.6	:		:	18.20	95.12	:
		89.5	FE.702			153'92 1.7		75.	-15	27.17	91.18		:		86.1 07.6			
: :							25.81	;			20.83	£0.72		51.	:	9.82	6.303.77	
:		:	 :	:	 :		20.33		05.1	•						35.39	_	
Improvement		:		:														_
i		7.30	138.51	c\$.z1			1,144'34	8.43	_	65.99			3.02		10.27 2.00	'n		
:		1.40	:	Ç.			23.33	3,38	8-85	69.	88.09	.87			:: \$ 1	40.84		
i	1	;	:		05.		60.11		0.		by						90.610.6	
	:	:	 ;	:		1.00	14	100 M			3,00							
Bir exempted	:	:	:	:	- ·	 :	9		V		è							
Khardi	:	:	4.30	:	:	 :	3		22	1	es.	96					<u></u>	
Khari	:	:	:	 :	 :	:	44	7			10	· 	: 	:	:	1,29	327.18	90
	;	:	;	:	:	;	:	7	ì.									
New fallow exempted	:	;	;	:	 :	:	:	:	:			· : ;			— :		<u></u>	
Wardi	:	16.33	 :	:	;	<u> </u>	7.37	45.73	150.57			500.72		,	 •		2	
Mhari	;	:	:	:	:	 :	:	**************************************	66.6	22.1	-		D.	3		10.		
.:. :::	;	;	:	;	:	;	;	:	70.11	£0.1	:	· - :	: 			_	3 3,416.75	
Improvement	:	:	:	;	;	;	:	 :		 :	8 .n			: :		:		
New fallow exempted	:	;	:	:		 :		;	:	:	 :		: ;		_	48.97		
Khari new fallow exempted	:	1	:	:	:	:		:	 :	-	i	:	:	: 		-	. ,	
Bardi	:	:		:	 :	:	:	:	8.24		:		:	:	_	<u>ن</u>	_	_
Khari	:	:	;	:	:	:	:		 :	 :	 :	_	:	:		<u></u>		60.6
New fallow exempted	:	:	;	:	-	:		:	:	:	:		:	: 			<u>.</u>	
Retari	:	:	;	:		:	:	4.48	:	69.2	10.01		_			<u>.</u>	169.1	56.x
-0	:	:	:	:	:	;	;	:	:	 :	:		· :			•		
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	T otal	55.31	49.09*	19.61	19.616	to.861	£,966'13	91.59	\$72.37	145.16	1,658-89	1,789.44	7.48	\$5.5	33.16	8,875'36	36 10,885.41	Q 201

gestt. Press, Nagpur: -- No. 1458, Settle .--:5-11-05--45.

CENTE . PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Rebenue Bepartment,

Nagpur, the 27th February 1906.

READ-

Report by the Settlement Officer, Chanda, submitting proposals for the reassessment of the Jambulghata Group, in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District, and Memorandum No. 2753, dated the 30th May 1905, from the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, forwarding the report.

Memorandum No. 5084—147, dated the 26th September 1905, containing the remarks of the Commissioner of Settlements on the Settlement Officer's proposals.

RESOLUTION.

The existing condition of the group as regards cultivation and assets, and the effect of the settlement on the tenants' rents and on the malguzars' jamas, are exhibited in the following abstract. The figures also indicate the extent to which the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner has accepted or modified the proposals of the Settlement Officer. They may thus be regarded as a summary, from the point of view of the ryots, the malguzars and the Government, of the basis and results of reassessment:—

ı res	uits or reassessment :—			A	cres.	
1.	Gross area of the group		•••	•••	39,049	
	Area under cultivation at last	settlement	•••	•••	15,147	
	Area now under cultivation	প্রদাপ স্থ্র			16,883	
•				Pe	r cen.	
4.	Percentage of increase of (3);	over (2)			ΙI	
5.	Percentage of rise of price of currency of last settlement	staple food-grain grown	in group du	ring	70	
	·				Rs.	
6.	Total assessable assets at last	settlement		•••	9,624	
7.	Total assessable assets at pres Officer.	ent settlement proposed	by the Settl	ement	15,749	
8.	Total assets as adopted by th	e Chief Commissioner	•••		15,835	
	• •			Per	cent.	
9.	Percentage of increase of (8)	over (6)	•••	•••	65	
Io	Total enhancements of rent	including revenue pay	able by mali	k-mak-		
	buzas at present settleme	ent-				
	•				Rs,	
	(a) effected by the Sett	lement Officer	•••		1,433	
	(b) as accepted by the C	hief Commissioner		• • •	1,520	
	(b) as accepted by the			B	s. s. p	,
11.	Average rate of rent per acre	e of rvoti area—			•	
• • • •	(a) at last settlement	•••	***	0	7 9)
	(b) as now proposed by	the Settlement Officer		ć	, g 8	,
	(c) as sanctioned by the	Chief Commissioner	•••	0		i
	(0) 45 5440000000000000000000000000000000				Bs.	
12.	Present revenue	•••	***	• •	6,330	j
		•••		Pet	sent.	
13	Percentage of (12) on (6)			•••	6 6	
14	Percentage of (12) on (8)	***	•••	•••	40	
••	t of contage of (12) of (0)				Rs.	
15	Revenue now proposed by the	he Settlement Officer		•••	8,945	
16	Revenue now sanctioned by	the Chief Commissioner	***	• • • •	8,865	
••	advoited not administrated by				Por com	
17:	Percentage of (16) on (8)	141	•••	4+1,	56	

Under the proposals of the Settlement Officer, the tenants' rents have been raised from Rs. 8,948-3-10 to Rs. 10,081-6-0 or by 13 per cent., as compared with a forecast of 14 per cent. sanctioned in the orders on the rent-rate report. The present acreage incidence will rise from Re. 0-8-7 to Re. 0-9-8. In several villages in which the Settlement Officer has been unnecessarily cautious in fixing rents the Commissioner of Settlements has suggested alterations which involve an increase of Rs. 30 in the proposed rental. Subject to this modification the proposals of the Settlement Officer are accepted by the Chief Commissioner.

- 3. The revenue paid by malik-makbuzas has been raised from Rs. 910-12-9 to Rs. 1,210-15-0 or by 33 per cent. falling at Re-0-8-9 per acre. In the case of 5 villages in which part of the malik-makbuza revenue is assigned the Settlement Officer has included only the realizable demand in malik-makbuza assets. The Commissioner of Settlements points out that this is wrong and that the full kamil-jama must be included. Mr. Standen has accordingly corrected the figures of these villages, thus adding Rs. 56-5-0 to the malik-makbuza payments. The revised assessment will stand at Rs. 1,267-4-0.
- 4. In this group the home-farm area is not very extensive and covers only 14 per cent of the total occupied area. It has been valued at Rs. 2,956-12-0, giving an acreage rate of Re. 0-14-11, which exceeds the revised ryoti rate by Re. 0-5-3. In a few cases the proposed valuation slightly exceeds that deduced from rates owing to the inclusion in the holding of a large area of valuable old fallow. The Chief Commissioner considers that unless an income is actually made from the old fallow by letting it out to grazing or otherwise, as happens in some of the cases, or unless the area has intentionally been left out of cultivation with a view to avoiding assessment, only the existing assets should be taken into account. The amounts added on account of old fallow are, so far as the statistics show, very small, and with these remarks Mr. Miller is content to leave the matter in the hands of the Commissioner of Settlements.
- 5. The siwai income is of some importance. It is estimated at Rs. 1,294, of which the Settlement Officer has assumed Rs. 1,144 for purposes of assessment. The assessment is reasonable and is approved.
- The total revised assets of the group thus ascertained amount to Rs. 15,835-2-0. The Settlement Officer has suggested an assessment of Rs. 8,945, falling at 57 per cent. of the assets. The malguzari revenue absorbs 55 per cent. of malguzari assets, and corresponds with the percentage sanctioned in the orders on the rent-rate report. The Commissioner of the Division agrees generally with the assessment proposed by the Settlement Officer, but in a few cases he has suggested reductions amounting in all to Rs. 110. While agreeing with Mr. Craddock's proposals in some cases, the Commissioner of Settlements has modified the assessments in others and recommends a net reduction of Rs. 160 from the Settlement Officer's figure. The Chief Commissioner observes that the Commissioner of Settlements and the Divisional Commissioner have examined the assessments with great care and are agreed in all changes of importance. He therefore accepts the Settlement Officer's proposals as modified by Mr. Standen on all points except as regards excessive enhancements and the imposition of graduated This subject does not appear to be dealt with in the Settlement assessments. Code, and it will be necessary to consider what general instructions are required on the subject. The present report has, however, reached the Administration at so late a date that there is no time to discuss questions of principle and there is no alternative but to adopt an arbitrary rule for graduations. An enhancement of 33 per cent. may be taken as the amount that may fairly be imposed at once in this tract, but where the rents have been increased, the amount of rent enhancement may be added. Thus, if the former assessment was Rs. 300 graduation may be allowed if the new assessment substantially exceeds Rs. 400, but if rents have been increased by Rs. 100, an assessment of Rs. 500 would not be considered to require graduation.
- 7. If a malguzar holds several villages, they may be considered together, but in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner it is impossible to go into considerations of any income he obtains outside the scope of the assessment report, nor

can questions of his character or business ordinarily be taken into consideration. On these considerations Mr. Miller directs that in the case of the following villages on which the assessments proposed are high, graduation shall be allowed as follows:—

			F	levenue realizat	ole during the
Number in group.	Name of	village.		First 5 years.	Subsequent years.
	Sirajpur			Rs. 175	Rs.
17 18	Naotala		1	850	950
		***		·	80
20	Kasarbodi Bhonsla	**		70	!
27	Paradpar	•••		120	160
30	Nimdela	•••		7 5	110
32	Dabkeheti	•••		ვნი	425
34	i ¦Jatepar	***		40	50
35	Thana	•••		110	140
36-1	Hirapur (Gaonganna)			165	195
41	Kitadi			90	120
42	Dongargaon Tukam	•••		85	100

The revised revenue will then stand at Rs. 8,865, which will absorb, 56 per cent. of the total revised assets and will give an increment of 40 per cent. over the present demand of Rs. 6,329-13-6.

- 8. The Chief Commissioner desires that the question of framing some general rules for the guidance of the Settlement Officers in the matter of graduating high enhancements of revenue should be taken up separately and the draft rules when ready submitted for his approval.
- 9. The proposal of the Settlement Officer to renew the theka of village No. 22 (Umri) with the lambardar of the family of the original lessees, on a theka-jama of Rs. 200 is approved as recommended by Mr. Standen.
- 10. Rents and revenue are at present collected in two equal instalments. The Settlement Officer proposes to continue the practice except in the case of a few rice growing villages, in which he suggests that the instalment should be altered to Re. 0-12-0 and Re. 0-4-0 respectively. The proposal is approved.
- It. Subject to any orders which may be received from the Government of India, the assessment, as now revised, is provisionally sanctioned for a period of 15 years, beginning with the 1st July 1905 and ending with that of the rest of the tahsil on the 30th June 1920.

W. N. MAW,

Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

No. 1449. Nagpur, the 27th February 1906.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Settlements, Central Provinces, for information, with the request that after the announcement of the revised rents and jamas, a tabular statement in the usual form may be submitted to this office.

W. N. MAW,

Second Secretary.

No.
$$\frac{269}{XI - 4-6}$$
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CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Surbey and Settlement Bepartment.

FROM

H. A. CRUMP, Esq., I. C. S.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 8th October 1906.

SIR,

In continuation of this Administration's Endorsement No. 1449, dated the 27th February 1906, I am directed to forward a statement giving details of the revised assessments of the Jambulghara Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

सत्यमेव जयते

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. A. CRUMP,

Chief Secretary.

Statement showing the Revised Assets and Jamas for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora
Tahsil in the Chanda District.

				Revised rental 1	payable by—				:	_	
Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of maitk- makbuzas as revised.	Absolute- occupany tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Tetal of three classes of tenants.	Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Per- cent- age of revised revenue on total revised assets,	on re- vised malgu-	Per- cent- age of formes revenu on as- sets of former settle- ment,
1	,	3	•	5	6	7	. 8	9	10	11	18
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	{		<u></u>
1	Jambulghata	1 0	ვა 8	274 8		30б о	435 8	230	53	53	74
2	Pipalgaon Chitnavis	34 8	79 8	498 12		578 4	6go 8	*395	57	. 56	74
3	Khapri		33 8	241 0	to o	284 8	.382 8	220	58	58	79
4	Kawadsi Tukum	2 0	100 0	165 12	.,.	265 12	293 0	160	55	54	78
5	Mangalpusi	37 0	2 0	13 0		15 0	6 ₂ 0	30	48		70
6	Mangalgaon Buzurg	77 0	109 12	424 12		534 8	790 4	460	58	55	66
7	Pardi Buty		122 0	100 4		222 4	302 0	160	•		
8	Chindhi Nimbala	21 0	60 o	112 0		172 0	236 12	1 125	53	53	79
9	Wadala Dahegaon	<u></u>	5 0	167 4		172 4	215 4	1110	53	50	55
10	Waghalpeth Mokasa.			91 4		91 4	116 12		51	51	54
11	Saori Gaondhey		15 4	94 12		110 0	133 0	55	47 56	47	33
12	Doma Mokasa	10 0	121 0	527 4		648 4	1,110 12	75 †600	-	56	75 46
13	Me epar	354 4	34 8	91 0	1807	125 8	677 8	470	54 6 ₉	54	
14	Nawegaon		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	210 0	100	210 0			48	53 48	93
15	Wagholi	16 0		179 8		179 8	299 4 298 8	145	1	1	79
16	Borgaon Buty	17 8	115 12	98 8	-		238 8	1	57	56	109
17	Sirajpur		11 8	226 4	भव जयत	214 4		130	55	52	108
	•				•••	237 12	390 o	for 5 years 200 subsequently.	51	Şī	98
18	Naotala	2 79 8	89 a	729 8	38 o	856 8	1,548 8	850 for 5 years 950 subse- quently.	61	56	55
19	Malewara Buzurg		113 12	355 12		469 8	949 4	500	53	53	70
\$ 0	Kasarbori Bhonsley	•••	•••	133 4		¹ 33 4	1 55 12	for 5 years. 80 subsequently.	21	51	32
21	Kotegaon	•••	47 0	342 0		389 0	553 4	300	54	54	77
22	Umri Buty Thekadari.	2 8	48 8	184 8		233 0	270 4	200 theka- jama.	74	74	118
23	Mahar Majra Makta	}		158 12		158 12	236 0	125	53	53	35
24	Bordha Heti	28 o	187 12	. 149 8		337 4	536 12	300	56	54	57
25	Lohara Buzurg	204 8		225 0		225 0	658 4	400	61	51	57 81
26	Dongargaon Buzurg			83 0		83 0	98 0	50	51	51	28
27	Peradpar	82 8	33 4	104 12		138 0	277 0	120 or 5 years 160 subse-	58	46	44

^{*} Rs. 388 realizable.

Statement showing the Revised Assets and Jamas for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora
Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Concld.)

				Revised rental	payab e by			}		Per-	Per-
rial lo.	Name of village and mahal,	Fayme its of malik- of malik- mukbuar s as revised.	Absolute- occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants	Total of three classes of tenants.	Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Per- cent- age of revised revenue on total revised assets.	cent- age of revised revenue on re- vised malgu- zari assets	cent- age of forme revenue cu as- sets of forme settle ment
•	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.			
28	Ambeneri	***	112 0	200 8	••	312 8	416 8	230	55	<i>5</i> 5	59
29	Wadgaon	22 0		230 4	·	230 4	256 12	140	55	52	90
30	Nimdhela			77 0		77 0	187 4	for 5 years 110 subse- quently.	59	59	6 0
31	Madnagarh Tukum			49 0		49 0	150 12	80	53	53	85
32	Dabkeheti		42 10	544 0		586 10	770 14	360 for 5 years 425 subse- quently.	55	55	66
33	Kharkada Mokasa	! 	11 0	264 12		275 12	303 O	170	56	56	103
34	Jatepar			50 0		50 0	97 8	for 5 years 50 subsequently.	51	51	5
35	Thana	47 0	4 12	142 4	जयते	147 0	257 0	for 5 years 140 subse- quently.	54	50	S
36	Hirapur Gaonganna	19 o	34 0	219 4		253 4	364 12	for 5 years 195 subsequently.	53	52	7
36	Hirapur Tukum) 200	9 0	92 4	48 8	149 12	239 8	¶120	50	50 }	
37	Lohara Khurd			34 0		34 0	34 0	15	44	44	5
38	Wagdara		4 0	108 8		112 8	119 0	бо	50	50	•
39	Shiwra		194 0	201 0		325 0	465 4	255	55	55	1
40	Majra		1 17 8	80 O	•••	97 8	110 4	1	50	50	1
41	Kitadi Matadey .	. 6	24 8	153 0		177 8	232 0	for 5 year 120 subse- quently.	S	51	
42	Dongargaon Tukum			114 0		114 0	180 8	for 5 year 100 subse- quently.	S	55	
	Total .	1,263 1	2 1,743 14	8,541 8	96 8	10,381 14	16,139 14	18,675 for 5 year 9,065 subse- quently.	·s	54	

^{*} Rs. 142 realizable, † Rs. 500 realizable for 5 years. ,, 130 ,, subsequently.

^{\$} Rs. 161 realizable for 5 years.
191 subsequently.

¶ Rs. 90 realizable.

Rent-rate Report for the Neri Group of Warora Tahsil, Chanda District.

- 1. The group under report—the last group of this Tahsil—if a group of 43 villages lying

 Position and description. between the Chimur Group and the Brahmapuri Tahsil. Neri,
 the principal village in this group, lies within a few miles of
 Chimur, in the north-western corner of the group; the other villages lie in a cluster on both
 banks of the Neri river and Gondur nala, separated from each other by narrow strips of
 mohwa forest.
- 2. The villages in this group are very like their neighbours in Jambulgata adjoining; many of them grow nothing of importance except rabi crops, but a few have large tanks, and rice is the principal crop; the group may be described as marking the transition from the open-field tracts of Shankarpur and Chimur to the heavy rice tract that surrounds Nawargaon and Gilgaon in the Brahmapuri Tahsil. Like Jambulgata, this group belongs to the so-called rice tract of Warora Tahsil, and since it was still showing some depression in 1901 when this Tahsil was re-attested it was given more time for recovery before re-assessment; but though it may rightly be described as the rice tract of the Tahsil by comparison with the other groups of this Tahsil it should not be considered a rice tract of the Brahmapuri type; it has plenty of good rabi ground of the type found in Chimur, and the pure rice village is the exception and not the rule.
- 3. As above noted, this group is drained by the Neri river; this small stream after leaving the group takes an eastward course, past Garbori and Mul, and falls into the Wainganga river. The southern corner of the group is covered with Government forest, part of the Moharli range; but no villages are isolated inside this jungle. There are no hills of any size inside the group, but its northern border lies at the foot of the Sathbahni hills, and in this corner several large tanks have been constructed.
- 4. In 1891, the population of this group was 15,147; in 1901 it had fallen to 12,091.

 Population. This loss of 20 per cent coupled with large fallow figures in the rice-land area were indications of depression in 1901; the rice land is still short cropped to a slight extent, but the general conditions of the group now seem to show that the permanent loss of labour has not actually been so great as the census figures indicate. Probably the temporary emigration to Berar, to pick cotton, accounted for a large portion of the drop in this group; the rice villages do show a decrease, but many of the other villages have kept the population very well.
- 5. Neri khas is a large prosperous town with over 3,000 inhabitants; Khambara, Palasgaon, Piparda, Motegnon, Khutala, Kewara and Sirpur are all large bastis with about 500 inhabitants each; of the smaller villages 8 are riths, but of the remainder only 6 have less than 100 inhabitants. The average village therefore of this group is rather a large place, which would in ordinary years have a large number of labourers to provide for; and it is this class of village that returns short numbers of the last census.
- 6. The population of this group is almost entirely agricultural; in the larger villages, notably Neri, there are small communities of Koshtis as well as the usual artisan classes; but many of them have taken to cultivation also. Neri is also the headquarters of several Brahman money-leuding firms, notably the Bhegres; it shares with Chimur the fashionable residential quarters of this half of the Tahsil. Among the cultivating classes of this group a small number of Pardesi Kurmis are found, as in the Chimur and Shankarpur groups; they first seem to have settled at Pipalneri, and from that village they have spread all over this corner of the Tahsil.
- 7. Like Jambulgata, this group is far removed from the railway and is not on any of the Trade and communication.

 main roads of the district. But it does not suffer from isolation to the same extent that parts of the Chanda Tahsil do; every village lies within easy reach of Chimur and Jambulgata, the best markets in this Tahsil after Warora; the made roads from Warora to Chimur, and from Naghbir to Nagpur are both within a very few miles of most of the villages in this group, and the tracks that connect the various villages are easy in this group, there being few hills and nalas of any difficulty. All tenants deal with the shops of Chimur or Umrer, and obtain the full benefit of the rise in prices. On the eastern side of the group the bazaar of Nawargaon in the Brahmapuri Tahsil is both near and useful, especially for the tenants who grow rice.
- 8. There are altogether in the group 146 shareholders of whom 91 are rich, 27 in comfortable circumstances, 20 small men of the tenant type, and 8 bankrupts. Of the 28 men in the two poorer classes 21 are a family of Marars who hold one village, and have never been any better than very small tenants, and in the B class also there are a number of Kohlis who belong to one family and whose shares in the village profits have been represented in the past by a plot of sir land.

- 9. With the exception of the Marars and Kohlis above mentioned the malguzars of this group are a rich body of men, mostly Brahmans, Musalmans, Komptis, Kalars, and Mahrattas; they represent the money-lending times of Chimur and Umrer; one village belongs to the Chitnavis firm Only 10 shares are need by Kunbis.
- 10. The malguzars, then, of this group are exactly the same type of men as were found in the Jambulgata group; in many cases they are the Jambulgata men themselves. They are not altogether a bad class of saokar landlords; they give short cerdit and occasionally credit all payments to their trading account; but they do not eject tenants so frequently as is the case generally with malguzars of this type.
- 11. The majority of these malguzars were in possession at Settlement; four villages only have changed hands, and in all four cases the transactions were for cash. Pardhanheti was sold in 1887 by a Brahman to a Brahman for Rs. 900, the revenue being Rs. 80 only; a Kunbi saokar bought Sonegaon in 1896 for Rs. 500, the revenue being Rs. 150; Waghara was sold for Rs. 1.200 cash in 1895 by a Brahman to a Kompti; Siwanpaili for Rs. 1,675 in 1895 by a Brahman to a Brahman; and Kajelsur for Rs. 300 in 1895 by a Kohli to a Brahman. In the case of Kajelsur the Kohli was heavily indebted and took what he could get; in the other cases the transfers were purely business transactions, both parties being money-lenders.
- 12. Though the sums paid have not been really large, they are high enough to show that the villages in this group have a certain value among the rich bankers of Chimur and Umrer.

 13. The present classification of tenants is given below:—

Caste.	A	В	\mathbf{c}	D	Total.
Mana	3	72	110	44	229
Teli	28	64	46	19	157
Marar	2	20	59	45	126
Kohli	~560	34	38	11	90
Brahman	24	20	7	•••	5 ì
Kunbi	3	24	10	7	44
Gond	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	2	23	18	43
Kalar	STAN	18	20	3	42
M usalman	3	9	5	4	21
Kompti	3	2	2	2	9
Pardesi	LUN N	4	2		7
Mahratta	2	MAGE I	3	•••	6
Others	18	74	164	72	328
Total	95	344	489	225	1,153

The "others" in this group are somewhat numerous; they are generally men of the artisan class, Koshtis. Panchals, and the smaller village traders. The Mana tenant has been referred to in other groups as a good cultivator, though seldom affluent. In this group the most prosperous men are the Telis; the majority of them keep their own seed; the Marars are very poor though the proximity of the Chimur and Jambulgata bazaars provides them with a good livelihood from their gardens. The Kohlis are confined to Palasgaon and one or two neighbouring villages. The Brahmans and similar castes belong to the trading families which supply the malguzars also.

14. As a body they are quite up to the average, though the proportion of the better cultivating classes is small. Debts are not high in this group, and few holdings are mortgaged or leased for debt.

Occupied area.

15. The variation in the occupied area since Settlement is given in the following table:—

		New fallow. Total cultivated area.	Old fallow.	Total area occupied.	Total unoccu-	Total area of the group.	Irrigated.	No. of wells.	No. of tanks.	Plough-cattle.
At present	13,286 3,	,611 16,897	5,943	22,840	28,345	51,185	4,673	7	198	2,817
ln 1895-96	16,137 2,	,618 18,755	4,988	23,743	27,2 38	50,981	6,300	26	192	
At Settlement 186668	14,088	910 14,998	5,040	20,038	24,147	44,185	426	153	84	3,081

At Settlement the markets of Chimur and Umrer were probably as important as that of Warora; and for this reason the villages in this corner of the Tabsil were then well taken up while the small village nearer to the headquarters was still under forest. The increase in the occupied area since Settlement is not so marked in this group as in others that lie

nearer to the Berar border; the very best land in this group has long been occupied. Since 1895 there has been rather a large drop owing to the abandonment of the very poorest rice land. Though the abandonment of this land, and the short cropping of much of the similar land that has remained in holdings must indicate a certain amount of depression, it should be noted that land of this class is held by only the smaller tenants, and the group contains large areas of far better land which is now and always has been fully cropped and occupied.

16. In addition, however, to the abandonment of roughly 1,000 acres of poor land, an equal area in holdings has become old fallow since 1895, and another 1,000 acres has become new fallow. The group has, however, lost only 2,000 acres of rice; it is therefore evident that the years of short rainfall have not stimulated the rabi cropping in this group as was noted in the half rice half wawar groups of this Tahsil when they were re-assessed.

Cropped area.

17. The areas actually cropped in the same years are given ow:—

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Tilli.	Gram.	Juari.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Area double- cropped.	Net cropped area.
At Settlement 1866-68.	1,493	5,913	382	•••	1,090	25	344	2,651	561	2.039	14,498	410	14,088
At present	929	5,753	75	877	1,491	346	431	2,446	255	1,874	14,457	1,171	13,286
In 1895-96	1,824	7,874	85	13	1,421	471	267	1,702	14	3,464	17,135	998	16,137

The only crop which shows an important increase is til; the loss of the wheat and rice denotes depression; they have been replaced by til and tur, neither of which are valuable crops.

- 18. The reason that the wawar land has not been turned to better use during recent years is, in my opinion, the scarcity of Kunbi tenants. The classes that hold the land here are not bad tenants in their way, but they are preferably cultivators of rice land, and the Manas have seldom enough cattle to fully cultivate a farm that contains a large area of rabi as well as rice land.
- 19. But though these statements indicate depression, the deterioration is not here so great as in the true rice tracts which have no good rabi land, and the group contains several villages which seem now to be far more prosperous than they were five years ago before the famine came. This tract was not touched by the scarcity of 1896-97.

सत्यमेव जयते

- 20. The soils in the cultivated area are given in an appendix to the total mahalwar statement of the group. Very nearly half the total is either kanhar or bersi kanhar and over half the balance is morand. There is little wardi that is not rice or cane land, and when in this position it is better for those crops than are the blacker soils, since it never becomes waterlogged. Of the wheat land little is embanked, though the soil is really much of the same class as in the Brahmapuri pargana where large areas are embanked to grow either rice or rabi crops.
- 21. The area fully irrigated is not quite so large as it should be considering that the group contains 11 villages which would rank as A class rice villages in the Brahmapuri Tahsil; the tanks of Madnapur Tukum, Palasgaon Makta, Piparda, Siwanpaili, Kajelsur, Motegaon, Lawari, and Sirpur are all large works which could irrigate a larger area than they do at present; the tank at Gond Mohali also, though somewhat distant from the cultivation, is very useful.
- 22. Before leaving the soils it may be noted that possibly the increase in the old fallow may be due to the large amount of black soil in this group. In other parts of the district I have lately noted a large growth of fallow in soil of this class, due to the prevalence of kans; and in some villages of this group it is certain that the kans has compelled tenants to give good fields long rests. This kans has been fostered by short rainfall in the better class soils; it is only rarely found in soil inferior to bersi.

23. The following statement gives the distribution of the occupied area between the malguzars and the various classes of tenants:—

	Home-farm.	Malik- makbuza.	Revenue- free grantees.	Absolute occupancy tenant.	Occupancy.	Held rent free against malguzar.	Total area occupied.
At present In 1895-96 At Settlement 1866—68	3,838	2,503	42	2,761	13,095	601	22,840
	3,182	1,804	409	2,982	14,882	484	23,743
	3,137	2,266	232	4,836	9,217	350	20,038

The home-farm is not large; the few Kunbi and Kohli malguzars have extensive farms; but the Brahman landlord does not care about cultivation. Of the malik-makbuza land 402 acres are held on privileged tenure still against Government and 49 acres have been held free against the malguzar since Settlement.

24. The area held by absolute occupancy tenants has decreased even since 1895; tenants have never differentiated between the rights in this part of the district.

Rates. 25. The variation in the rent rates since Settlement is given in the following table:—

					At Se 180	ttleu 66—6		At pr	esen	t.	
					R	3. a.	p.	Rs.	a.	р.	
Malik-makbuza	•••	•••	11.5	38	(6	7	0	6	10	
Absolute occupancy		•••	(A)		13	10	10	0	10	10	! !
Occupancy	•••	•••			800) 11	2	0	11	10	

In some villages of this group grain payments are of importance; such payments are generally for rice land. The valuation of the grain rents is given separately in statement C; they are not exorbitant, and their inclusion makes a very slight difference in the total rates of the group.

- 26. There is a slight rise in the occupancy and all-round rate; this is due chiefly to higher rents being taken for the abandoned holdings when new tenants have applied for them; but in some few villages the malguzars have also enhanced several rents, as in the Jambulgata group. Here also the enhancement has not, however, been general in any single village; the malguzar has raised a few rents, paying more attention to the paying capabilities of the tenants than to the class of the land. This treatment has left rents very uneven in such villages. None of these enhancements are, however, recent; they mostly date from 10 or 15 years ago.
- 27. This rise in the rate is very moderate when compared with the rise in prices; the occupied area has extended, but the new land in this group is as a rule wawar land of good class, and almost equal in value to the wawar land that was occupied at Settlement.
- 28. The subletting in this group is not of importance except in the case of wawar land; this is at present in high demand, and the subrents are invariably much higher than rents. But the rate of subrents depends to some extent on the class of the tenant; a B or C class man who has more land than he wants can generally sublet part of his holding for profit; he is not compelled to sublet at all if he does not get a good price. On the other hand a D class man who has not bullocks has to make his rent at all costs; and sooner than let the land remain fallow he sublets to a relative for the rent only. In the villages where the subrents indicate the present value of the land a note of their rates has been made in statement C.

Incidences.	29. The follows:	incidences	on	the	different	payments	are	as
Malik-makb	uza	•••				•31		
Malik-sarka	r	•••		• • •		·57		
Absolute oc	cupancy	•••		• • •	•••			
Occupancy	•••	•••		• • •	•••	·49		

In the occupancy area 442 acres are held rent-free at present.

The malik-sarkar rate is the highest since it represents to some slight extent the results of competition, one or two plots having been leased out on rent higher than the original payments. These rates are much the same as in the Jambulgata group.

30. The village all-round rates range between '15 and '82.

```
Below 20
                                                                    2 villages.
Between .20 and .30
                                               • • •
           30 ,, 40
                                                                    9
                                                                           ,,
          ·40 ,, ·50
·50 ,, ·60
·60 ,, ·70
                                                                    9
                                •••
                                                              ...
                                               ...
                                                                           1,
                                                                    8
                                                                           ,,
  59
                                                                    6
                                               • • •
                                                                           ,,
```

The lowest rates are found in the rith villages, and in others which have nothing but rabi land. Very few villages which possess fair rice land have incidences below 40, and all the villages where the incidence runs higher than 65 have little besides rice land. In one of the good rice villages, namely, Lawari (No. 37) the rate is exceptionally low, being only 33; the reason is that this used to be a pure cane-growing village, and the proprietors, a large family of exceptionally poor Marars, have never been able to raise the rents when the cane ceased to be grown.

- 31. The average villages of the group have incidence between ·30 and ·60; these are the villages where there is some rice, but there is also a large area of high class rabi land.
- 32. Before fixing a standard rate in this group it is necessary to decide how much enhancement is possible; the preliminary report of this Tahsil was standard rate written, and orders were passed on it before the famine of 1899-1900, and the deterioration of that year has entirely changed the conditions of certain villages in this group.
- 33. Though the group was inspected by Mr. Hallifax, and we have now done little besides bringing the records up to date, I have myself this season toured through the group, and inspected each village, paying particular attention to the classification of tenants and the debts that they have incurred through recent bad seasons. In addition, for my own information, I have classed the villages as is being done in the Brahmapuri Tahsil, for which rentrate reports are now being prepared. Of the villages in this group 11 fall into A class, 17 into B, and 15 into C. The A class represents a rice village where the irrigation is good enough to prevent the village from serious deterioration; the B class is a rabi village, or at least a village where the rabi land is good enough and extensive enough to make good any temporary loss in the rice; this type of village is always prosperous in this group at the present time; the C class is the truly depressed rice village.
- 34. Of the 43 villages in this group 28 are villages in which a rate for enhancement may be taken; and the 15 where there is still depression are small, and contribute a small portion of the total rental demand. It is therefore advisable to take a standard rate for enhancement, and treat the depressed villages as exceptions.
- 35. The rate that I have proposed in Jambulgata is 55; and that rate would suffice here for levelling purposes. But in this group there are more of the first-class tanks, while there is the same class of rabi land that was found in Jambulgata. The tanks here could secure a larger area than they now do protect; and in the irrigated area of the finest villages the rents for pure rice land are distinctly low. They are generally lower than rents paid for rice land of quite an inferior type in the smaller villages; one reason for this is that the tenant is occasionally disturbed on account of cane; another reason, of equal importance, is that of this high-class land little, if any, is ever abandoned by the Settlement tenant, and the malguzar has therefore never had the chance of taking a higher rent from a new man, and has been unable to enhance the Settlement occupancy rents.
 - 36. I therefore propose in this group to take a standard of 60.

Proposed rates.

```
.20
                      1 mahal
.30
                      2 mahals
              "
•35
                      6
              ,,
•40
                      3
              ,,
                           5)
·45
              "
                           "
•50
                      4
              ,,
                           ,,
                      6
•55
              "
                           ,,
•60
                      5
              ,,
                           "
•65
                      3
              "
                           ,,
-70
                      6
              "
.75
                      1 mahal
              "
·85
                            ,,
```

37. With this standard the proposed rates are-

Revised

This also is a long range; but in this group it is not possible to level up the payments in the small riths to the extent that in other groups is advisable; here the riths contain a great deal of very poor land, which fetches nominal rents at present.

Enhancement. 38. With these rates the rental enhancement will be approximately—

 Malik-makbuza and malik-sarkar
 ...
 21 per cent.

 Absolute occupancy
 ...
 ...
 15 ,, ,,

 Occupancy
 ...
 ...
 10 ,, ,,

 All-round
 ...
 ...
 ...
 11 ,, ,,

Possibly in actual fixation it will be found possible to slightly exceed this estimate in the case of occupancy rents.

39. The Settlement and present assets are given in Statement A appended; the home-farm in this statement has been valued at the all-round rate. Since Settlement there has been a rise of 20 per cent in assets against a rise of 13 per cent in cultivation, in spite of bad seasons. There has been a large rise in the rental demand and a corresponding rise in the home-farm valuation, owing to the extension of the area cultivated by malguzars and the increase in the rates. Against this there is a drop in the siwai. As in the Jambulgata group the forest of these villages was assessed fairly highly at Settlement, and there was also a large income from water-dues; the latter have now been largely curtailed, on account of the small areas under cane; it will be noted that the siwai estimate is now low in those villages which have the large tanks, notably Lawari, Pendri and Sirpur. In this estimate an average of actual receipts has been taken. Besides the canedues the mohwa is important; there is little timber or bamboo in the village waste of this group, but the mohwa is as important as in Jambulgata, and it was valued somewhat highly at Settlement.

revenue.	40.	The revised assets	will be	approxima	tely— Rs.
Tenants' payme	nts	AND 1999	• • •		12,825
Home-farm		Y214848			4,860
Siwai	• • •	C 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10		•••	1,455
		Total malg	uzari	***	19,140
Malik-makbuza		•••	•••	•••	1,300
		Grand	Total	•••	20,440

Of these assets I propose to take a standard fraction of 55 per cent in the case of pure malguzari assets, together with 85 per cent of the payments of malik-makbuzas. This group is part of the tract where property is rapidly rising in value; it is easy to manage and is very close to the Umrer and Chimur markets; but since the siwai is a comparatively large sum, I have not taken the full 58 per cent sanctioned for this Tahsil, though the proprietors are purely saokars who look to make their profits from lending to their tenants. If this fraction is approved the revised kamil-jama of the group will be Rs. 11,620 against a present kamil-jama of Rs. 8,362; the increase is Rs. 3,258 or 38 per cent, and towards the revenue enhancement tenants will contribute only Rs. 1,500 in extra rents. But the proprietors of this group can well be made to pay a little more out of their own pockets for their property; they look upon their villages here purely as an investment, and during the current Settlement that investment has paid them uncommonly well.

- 41. Two villages in the group, namely, Murpar and Kewara, are held revenue free, and in Piparda and Khutela the revenue has been partly assigned. In Motegaon a superior proprietor exists, and the same is the case with Uperpeth; the superior proprietor of this small estate is Raja Raghoji Rao of Nagpur. The abovenamed muafi villages are held by Naoloji Rao Gujar.
- 42. Wasan-Vihara (No. 21) is a thekedari village, the malguzar having resigned his rights soon after Settlement, when the village was leased out. This lease may be renewed; in that case the kamil-jama will be slightly higher than the sum above forecasted.

CHANDA:

13th January 1905.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Memorandum No. 1210, dated 10th March 1905.

Rent-rate Report for the Neri Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Department, Central Provinces.

2. The 43 villages of this group lie south of Jambulgata on the eastern border of the Warora Tahsil. The situation of the tract and the character of its soils and cultivation resemble those of the Jambulgata group; the principal differences are (1) that the black soil is of better class on the average, (2) that the percentage of rice land in the cultivated area is 40 instead of 23, and (3) that the irrigation is better. The groupprogressed better than Jambulgata up to 1895-96, but failed to recover from successive blows dealt by the short rains of 1896-97, the drought of 1899-00 and the early cessation of the monsoon in 1902-03. It would appear that in spite of the superior irrigation, the existence of a larger proportion of rice land has markedly affected the condition of the group, which approximates rather to that of the Chanda Tahsil rice tracts than to that of the cotton and juari villages of Warora. Instead of the increase of 1 per cent in population which occurred in Jambulgata in the decade 1891-1901, we have a decrease of 20 per cent: the tenants are in less satisfactory condition; 20 per cent being in bad circumstances instead of 14 per cent; the cropped and occupied areas which in Jambulgata are approximately the same as in 1895-96 are still 20 and 4 per cent less respectively than the figures of that year. The malguzars are of the same type as in Jambulgata, many being well-to-do Brahmans and Mahomedans managing their villages as a business and not very sympathetic but generally fair in their dealings with tenants. The most largely represented castes amongst the latter are Manas, Telis, Marars and Kohlis with a strong leaven of artisans. As already mentioned a large proportion is classed as in bad circumstances; and although most of these contribute little to the rentroll, it is clear from the cultivation statistics that the tenantry is as a whole not in a prosperous condition.

3. The table below shows the areas held in the several tenures and the acreage rates paid now and at Settlement as well as the present unit incidences of each class:—

	Home-farm.	мм.	A. O. T.	О. Т.	A. O. T.'s cun O. T.'s
G 441smont	3,137	2,266	4,836	9,217	14,053
Area { at Settlement	3,838	2,502	2,761	13,095	15,857
at present	,	0-6-7	0-10-10	0-11-2	0-11-0
Acreage rates at Settlement		0-6-10	0-10-10	0-11-10	0-11-8
Soil-unit incidences		·32	•43	·49	·48

The ryoti rate has risen only 6 per cent since Settlement and furnishes another indication that the condition of this group is much less sound than that of Jambulgata, where the rate has risen 23 per cent owing to the very strong demand for "wawar" land. The Settlement Officer proposes to take a standard of 60 on the ground that there are only 15 villages in which enhancement ard of 60 on the ground that there are only 15 villages in which evident signs of is impossible. I cannot agree to this proposal. With such evident signs of depression staring us in the face, it would not be safe to do more than level the rents.

The majority of villages in which enhancement is possible are paying much below the all-round incidence, and a rate of .50 will enable us to raise the rents of those villages to the level justifiable with reference to the general pitch of rents in the group and will at the same time not involve enhancement in other villages. Only two rates higher than this have been used in the Warora Tahsil, one in Jambulgata and one in the well situated Bhanduk group. I therefore recommend

a standard of 50. The Settlement Officer had not fully worked up to his standard consequently the alterations of village rates are not so numerous as might be expected after a considerable alteration of the standard. In several villages substantial reductions will be required. I estimate the enhancement to be obtained at 30 per cent on malik-makbuza payments and 11 per cent on tenants' rents.

4. During the currency of Settlement the assets have increased by 20 per cent owing to the 13 per cent extension of cultivation and the small rise in the rent rate which has taken place. The revised assets are estimated at—

Tenants' payr Home-farm Siwai	nents 	•••	•••	···	•••	Rs. 12,825 4,860 1,455
			Tot	al malguzari	•••	19,140
Malik-makbu	za	•••		•••		1,390
				Grant Total		20,530

The Settlement Officer proposes to take 55 per cent of malguzari assets. Fifty-eight per cent was sanctioned as a standard for the Tahsil and 55 per cent has been proposed in the Jambulgata group, a lower percentage than the standard being taken in view of the large proportion of assets contributed by the siwai and of the remote situation of the group. The malguzars here are of much the same stamp as those of Jambulgata, but the assets are clearly less secure and the villages less valuable, and I should forecast an assessment at 53 per cent of malguzari assets. If malik-makbuzas' payments be assessed at 85 per cent the revised revenue will be Rs. 11,335 or 35½ per cent higher than the present demand. Malguzar's profits will be reduced by Rs. 1,800 or 18 per cent (including in receipts the rental value and not the cultivating profits of the home-farm). It is probable that progressive assessments will be required in some cases. The revised rents and revenue actually in force in the nine groups of the Tahsil already announced, together with the forecasted revised figures in Jambulgata and Neri, are compared with the sanctioned forecast of the Tahsil in the statement below. It will be seen that the probable enhancements of rents and revenue resulting from revision will be very near the forecast.

	Rents and MM.	PRELIMINARY CAST		Revised rents and MM. pay-	Ravised revenue
	payments at date of Prelimi- nary Report.	Revised rents and MM. pay- ments.	Revised revenue.	menta (actuale	(actuals for 9 groups estimates for 2).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9 completed groups		•••	•••	1,33,816 10 0	99,310 8 0
Jambulgata and Neri		•••	•••	25,740 0 0	20,580 0 0
Total Tahsil	*1,36,9,39	1,60,654	1,19,424	1,59,556 10 0	1,19,890 8 0

^{*} Figures taken from para. 151 of the Preliminary Report.

B. P. STANDEN,

Commissioner of Settlements & Agriculture, C. P.

General Assessment Statement for the Neri Group, in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

I-Revenue Demand.

As fixed at			DETAIL OF BALANCES.					
last Settle- ment.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.			
1	2	3	4	5	. 6			
8,242 0 0	8,362 7 7							

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT.		AT PRESENT.		
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
				
	}			
		(King)		
		TAIMT		

III.—Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

	~, 		Posit	TION CLASS.	 _	<u>.</u>				
										Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Se	 e scparate 	statement	attached.						
	. Acres.				Acres. Acres. Acres. Acres. Acres. See separate statement attached.					Acres.

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar- cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Tilli.	Gram.	Juari and its mix- ture.	Cotton and its mixture	Others.	Total.	Area double- cropped.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement 1866-68	1,493.53	5,912.81	591 85	.25	1,089.58	25:30	344-13	2,650.77	561.21	2,038 95	14,498-38	410'84=14,087'54
At present	928 6 5	5,732.81	75.27	877:00	1,490 98	346.13	431.25	2,446.54	254 ·57	1,873 63	14,456.83	1,171.07=13,285.76
In 1895-96	1,823.53	7,873.72	85.45	12.92	1,420.88	471-40	267:47	1,702-19	13.84	3,463.45	17.134.85	997·84=16 137·01
·····											·	

V.—Details of Village Area.

The complex of the							Ì													
Article Columnia			00	CUPIED AI	REA.		· -		UNO	CCUPIE) AREA.			AREA	IRRIGA	TED.				
Property Property		AREA	IN CULTIV.	ATION,	Area out of cultiva				Scru	l	ler , hill		1	 						Number of
Acres				Total.	waste an fallow of more that three years.	d Total a f occupi n	rea Grove					ed. B			<u>_</u>			tanks. P		cattle.
Acres Acre		61	ಣ	4	29	9	2	∞	.				12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
14,087-54 10,887-70 14,907-56 1.0		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	'	<u> </u>		<u> </u>				Acres.	<u> </u>			
Howelf	: :	13,285·76 16,137·01	3,611:34 2,618 25	16,897·10 18,755·26												299-74	26	198 192	1,093	2,817
14,087.54 14,097.68 14,097.68	area 1d 15 1st Sett	:	:	88	:	45	: 	:	:					;	:	6	:	:	:	:
C6	2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 3—1866—68	14,087·54	:	14,997-86	:	20,038			:0	6	_	` _	,185-33	:		425.88	153		,150.}	3,081
As sir. than sir. sir. sir. sir. sir. sir. sir. sir.			HELD BY A	AALGUZARS.		HELD BY MAKB	MALIK- UZAS.	HELD BY NUE-ERBE TEE	REVE-	HELD BY LUTE OC TENA	> ×	HELD BY CY TEN	Occupan- nants.			BY OR- RY TEN-		RIVILEGIENANTS.	l	otal oc-
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 Acres.		As sir.	Other than sir.		Area of total leased.	No. of hold- ings.	Area.	No. of hold- ings.	Area.	No. of hold- ings.	Area.	No. of hold- ings.	Area.	class is ordinar tenant right.	1	<u> </u>			agi su of co ice. Ta	ree with si. 6 of the V).
Acres. Acres.<		63	m	44	5	9	7	00	59	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	=		13
2,700-26 1,137-48 3,637.74 573.55 168 2,502-55 2 41.54 196 2,761-28 1,179 13,005-59		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		*Acres.		Acres.		a) Acres.		† Acres.	Acres.		Acres	<u> </u>	}	<u> </u>	Acres.
17 11 12 57 3 3,137·15 2,265·92 231·53 4,836·43 9,217·12 3·06 346·96	 total occurried				573·55	168	2,502·55 1,803·89		41.54 409.48	961	2,761·28 2,982·26		13,095-39 14,881-67			::	319.	3:04		,839 ·94
3,137.15 2,265.92 231.53 4,836.43 9,217.12 3.06 346.96	n cols. 4, 11, 13		:	17	:	:	11	:	:	:	12	:	22	: 	: 	:	:			:
	11, 13, and 16—		, :	3,137·15	:		2,265.92	:	231.53	:	4,836·43	:	9,217·12	:	: 	:				,038-17

M. M. Makta and Q. rent 402 86 84 13 0 M. M. Malguzar 4311 2111 0 M. Sarkar 222 08 95 14 9 2,602 56 1,098 13 6

yments.
P_{α}
Tenants'
and
Malik-makbuzas'
f M
-Details o
VIII

VIII.—Details of Siwai Income.

	M.1:1.		TENANTS.	s.		ı	Amount at	Amount in year		
	buza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy. Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Total.	Sources.	former Settlement.	of present Set- tlement.	assumed as average.	REMARKS.
1	67	8	4	5	9	1	2	က	4	9.
! !	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
At last Settlement 1866-68,	-68, 931 7 9	3,263 15 0	9 8 60+,9	:	9,578 7 6		-1 -		-	
Incidence per acre	0 6 7	0 10 10	0 11 2	:	0 11 0				,	
At present	1,068 13 5	1,871,15 0	9,715 0 0	:	11,586 15 0					
lacidence per acre	0 6 10	01 01 0	0 11 10	:	0 11 6					
As proposed										
Incidence per acre										
Increase per cent of proposed over present payments	ay- 806 6 6	1,973 0 3	11,997	:	13,970 1 8					

X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income. IX.—Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht, and Land held by Privileged Tenants.

NT.			Total.	6		
I SETTLEME			receipts.	8		
COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Estimated value of sir,	khudkasht,	by privileged receipts, tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	2		
COM		2007		9		
		Total.		Đ.		
		Siwai	receipts.	4		
	Annual va- lue of sir,	and land	held by privileged tenants.	က		
	Payments	or tenants		2		
	Payments Payments	makbuzas tenants	as pro-	1		
	Valuation adopted.		For area held by privileged tenants.	88		
	VALUATIO		For sir and khud- kasht.	2		
	Total	rental va-	umns 1, For sir 3 and 4). and khud-kasht.	9		
	SY PRIVI-		Compare rent actually paid.	5		
	AREA HELD BY PRIVEGED TENANTS.		Rental value at sanc- tioned rent- rates.	4		
	AREA CULTI- AREA HELD BY PRIVI- VATED BY LEGED TENANTS.	MALGUZARS.	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	က		
	AREA LEASED OUT. VAT.		Rental value Compare rentificantal value Rental value Compare at sanctioned actually paid at sanctioned tomaguzar. rent-rates. rent-rates. rates. paid.	23	Rs. a. p. 1,072 13 7	1 13 11
	AREA LEA		Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	1		
						Inci- dence per acre.

$XI.\!-\!\!Assessment\ Proposals\ and\ Comparisons.$

				ANALYSIS O	F INCOME (ON WHICH A	ASSESSMENT	BASED.
		Percentage of present	Percentage			RESULT	ING FRÓM VAI	LUATION.
Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	revenue on total esti- mated in- come of former Set- tlement	of proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced income (coi.5 of Table X).	and cols 2 and	Estimated siwai re- ceipts col. 4 of Table VIII).	actual cash	tenants, ex- cluding cash receipts i.e., col. 8 of Table	difference between line 5 and
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

XII.

A.A	C	OMPARE INCREA	ASE (+) OR DE	ecrease (–)		+) or I	Increase Decrease R Cent.	Inciden ACRE IN C	
Actual increase (+) or decrease (-) of proposed on present revenue.	In proposed cash rental (cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khud- kasht and privileged land (cols. 3 and 7 of Table X).	In siwai income (cols. 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+, or decrease (-) per cent of proposed revenue over present revenue.		Estimated income cols 5 and 9 of Table X:	on area	Proposed revenue on present area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				समेब जयते		+13			

$XIII.-Distribution\ of\ Revised\ Revenue\ between\ Malik-makbuza\ and\ Malguzari\ Lands.$

Revised payments on malik-mak- buza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of draw- back on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (col. 5 of Table X, minus col. 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	,				
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	

CHANDA:

LUXUMAN ALEA, A.S.O.,

Dated the 16th January 1905.

For Settlement Officer.

Statement showing the area in cultivation classed according to soils, position, &c., of Neri Group of Warora Tahsil.

	Per cent.	ಚ	44	35	1	15				100
	Total.	780.18	7,418.58	5,989-93	150.73	2,481.33	30-21	38.68	2.46	16,897·10
MINOR CROP.	Mut ,kat.	194.83	2,407.28 69.73	2,678-85	86-66 4-25 9-19 2-20	141.62 42.18 16.13 4.98	3.89	8.97	5.09	5,754.17
	-satoM stnaS wall	.20 .20	2.99	1.84	::::	6.79	::	1::	::	12.67
É	-sata Ganta Parta Lagi	::	18:43	25.79	::::	118·62 8·46 	: :	:::		176-70
GARDEN LAND	Buri Marhan Walit.	4:05	53:32 4·26 	23·77 2·10 	::::	6.92	::	: : :	::	94.39
GARD	-raW nathak irad inaq	 	24:47	15.57 ·30 ···	## : : :	1.	::	:::	1.97	48.77
ļ	Bari abadi Walit.	::	1:11	:: ::	1:::	; ⁸ ; ;	::	: 13	: :	1.06
 	-reW ibada irest innet	. : :	: :7 : :		::::	8:36 8:36 	: œ		-62 2:22	13.71
	.М.тк իап.А.	15.61	683.54 55.38 	1,207-89 124-07 	9-19 3-11	1,102:94 109:05 	7.02	2.82 16.50	: :	3,337·15
ć	· gnslang	39·80 .72	30.75 30.75 17.83	579-97 70-24 37-47	19.60	525-28 140-77 	8.42	5.94	; :	1,920-69
RICE LAND.	Warthan Ibilan.	15·39 11 20	171:53	3.62 3.62 	2.28	36-42 5-41 	::	09 :: ::	::	368.62
	Torthani Sawan.	39.84	477·51 6·08	362-23 23-49 	2·16 ·86 ···	135·94 23·64 	$\frac{2.36}{1.93}$	2.76 .±0	::	1,079-20
ļ 	Warthani Tekar.	::	#15 	19·13 1·98 	99	41.61 2.18 		: : :	::	79.14
	Sadh ата п.	386.28	1,735-44 195-34 	304·71 19·17 	1111	5.00	: :	: : :	: :	2,645.05
	,ուցվերու,	2.00	32.80 32.80	10-48	::::	: : : :	::	:::	::	145.81
WHEAT LAND.	Bandhis.	12:96	97.55 9.13 9.22		::::	::::	1.00	i i i	::	160.68
WHEA	.izudoV/	12:88	10.48	99. :: ::	::::	::::	::	:::	::	24.02
	- Ինքինու.	29-42		233·64 ·34 9·50	: : : :	::::	::	1::	::	962:16
	•пвуп.	::	69.61 1.50 	2.00	::::	:::::	1:	:::	::	73-11
	Soil class.	ánhar Khari	B. Kanhar Inp Imp Khari Imp	Morand Khari Ran	Khardi <i>Khari</i> <i>N. F. Ev. Khari N. F. Ex.</i>	Wardi Khari A. F. Ex.	Bardi	Retari Klari N. F. Ea	Pandhri	Total

-21

+28

+32

 +41

+47

per cent in cultiva-tion over 1866. Percent-16 INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT. ÷ ဢ ಬ ď က ଷ တ ဗ္ Ł ဗ Ξ Π Ξ C7 <u>r</u> Ξ Actual +25STATEMENT A.—Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Neri Group of the Warora Tahsil, Chanda District. +229Rs. +5294--79-64 +25 +29+132**+**107 %± + +271 +81 ,0 Ø c Ç C က 260 11 11 300 14 æ **-**Ξ -Ö င ဗ Total. ,375 ž \$ ASSETS AT PRESENT c င္ပ 71.1 NilNil. Nil Siwai. Nil Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land. 0 10 ૡ૽ ဝ ಣ ∞ ò D Ø Ö ಬ œ ಣ Ø Ξ $\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$ ဗ ∞ G က C 7 11 સં 189 1.4 ‡ <u>ı~</u> œ N Cash. 1,468 ₹ 8 1,150 Æ revenue on assets of former Settle-ment. 58 66 Percentage of # Revenue. \mathfrak{F} ES ∞ ಣ ្ឋ D તં ∞ က Total. 1,370 В3. ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT S D ∞ N Siwai. Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi ¢ ė ဘ ಣ ∞ က C) ç <u>چ</u> ဥ ಜ್ಞ સં Cash, ,261 : Name of village and mahal. Adegaon Deshmukh ಣ Madnapur Tukum Vihirgaon Tukum Belora Musalman Paudherwani Pardhanheti Gaurkheda Madnapur Vihirgaon Khambada Owala rith Neri khas Sonegaon Waghera Mokhala Usegaon Chikhli Khatorn Wadsi Harni Settlement No. O ಉ īĊ, G Serial No

21 537	537 Wasanvihira	:	25 1	0	0 12 0	:	25 13 0	10	33	48 1 0	9 12 0	12	69 13 0	100 +++	17	+45
22 532	Gond Mohali Makta	:	198 2	0	116 8 0	190	504 10 0	150	30	288 5 0	133 11 0	73	495 0 0	0 01 6—	83	18
23 535	Palasgaon Makta	:	479 12	0	284 14 0	25	789 10 0	400	51	628 12 0	336 1 0	100	1,064 13 0	+275 3 0	35	+14
24 536	Piparda Mukasa	:	468 8	9	299 2 0	20	817 10 0	200	61	449 14 10	527 2 0	115	1,092 0 10	+274 6 10	34	+ 2 +
82 23 23	Mohali Mane	:	174 11		11 11 0	a	188 6 0	100	53	281 13 9	18 8 0	Nil.	300 5 9	+111 15 9	59	-22
26 502	Siwanpaili	:	244 0	0	58 8 0	11	373 3 0	100	27	264 3 0	72 4 0	75	411 7 0	+38 4 0	10	+1+
27 539	Mangli	:	23 15	 C	:	:	23 15 0	15	63	3 3	:	:	22 3 0	-1 12 0	2	+17
28 542	Gorwat	:	5 12	0	:	99	65 12 0	0.5	92	133 0 0	41 5 0	\$3	911 5	+148 9 0	220	+1,613
29 545	Adegaon	:	95 0	0	0 6 22		177 9 0	45	25	114 6 0	Ū 0 16	عر (د)	233 6 0	₹ .5 13 0	31	"
80 546	Kajalsara	:	176 4		115 3 0	98	321 7 0	217	89	259 4 0	0 11 22	99	396 15 0	0 8 62+	23	+73
31 547	Uperpeth	:	23 0	0	1 15 0	 %	54 15 0	10	18	29 0 0	0 8 1	20	50 8 0	-4 7 0	o o	6+
32 548	Motegaon Naotala	:	9 908	0	33 12 0	40	880 2 0	450	51	721 10 6	149 3 0	70	940 13 6	+60 11 6	Ŀ	+31
33 638	Gondada	:	321 3	0	11 5 0	-	333 8 0	210	8	365 9 7	30 13 0	9	436 6 7	+102 14 7	31	-21
34 552	Murpar Tukum Deshpande	ande	22 0	0	18 13 0		40 13 0	10	25	8 0 0	6 13 0	Nil.	14 13 0	-26 0 0	1 9	37
35 551	Murpar Tukum Gujar	:	68 5	0	:	22	93 5 0	32	34	43 5 0	11 13 0	9	95 2 0	+1 13 0	જા	-39
36 541	Khutala Mukasa	:	303 2	0	171 11 0	17	491 13 0	300	19	. 457 9 0	220 10 0	30	708 3 0	+216 6 0	4	-14
37 4::9	Lawari	:	394 2	0	114 0 0	110	618 2 0	284	46	306 11 0	167 12 0	45	519 7 0	0 11 86 -	16	+17
38 554	Pendhri Mukasa	:	294 9		63 2 0	100	457 11 0	256	99	188 1 0	154 1 0	40	382 2 0	-76 9 0	17	-40
39 550	Kewara Mukasa	:	546 0	0	29 11 0	31	606 11 0	350	58	574 9 6	66 1 0	35	675 10 6	+68 15 6	11	-1
40 553	Kokewara Mukasa	:	284 11	9	72 4 0	25	381 15 6	195	51	198 9 3	111 2 0	202	329 11 3	-52 4 3	14	-34
41 549	Mahadwadi	:	137 0	0	81 4 0	82	303 4 0	154	51	94 4 0	127 5 0	Nil.	221 9 0	- 81 11 0	27	6-
42 543	Sirpur	:	343 1	0	:	101	444 1 0	315	11	582 9 0	11 7 0	75	0 0 699	+224 15 0	51	+72
43 544	Bothli	:	9 66		43 1 0	35	177 7 9	75	45	119 10 9	104 7 0	20	244 1 9	+66 10 0	88	7
	Total	a	10,609 15	3, (2,	2,634 8 0	1,681	14,925 7 3	8,242	55	12,655 12 5	3,822 5 0	1,459	17,937 1 5	+3,011 10 2	+20	+13

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

CHANDA: 16th January 1905.

Sanctioned factors for the Warora Tuhsil of the Chanda District used for Neri Group.—Tuble B (Soil Factors).

Solidan				Ġ	G онакі.					Ū	Внакав.			•	GARDEN LAND.	LAND.		
		1												Warpani.		Irrigable including cane land.	includ-	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Soil.						Vahuri.	Mutfarikat	Tikra.	Замап.	.mslide	·garslang.	Murkhand.	Ordinary.	Khari.	Ordinary	Khari.	Remarks.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$:	!	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				:	:	:	:	:	- 	- 	:	:	:	For garden lands the khari factors are fixed.
anluar 48 40 40 32 26 16 21 26 38 45 50 36 32 32 24 19 14 16 19 30 38 45 16 13 9 8 $9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9$	ŧ			·				28	08 ->	45	20	99	09	40		75	8	For wheat, rice and minor crop lands.
anluar 48 40 40 32 26 16 21 26 38 45 50 36 32 32 24 19 14 16 19 30 38 45 16 13 9 8 9 $9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9$	Ē						:			पेव जय				04				
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$:						12	ရှိ	28	45	50	8	32	45	1 9	22	Add the following percentages.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$:			·				16	19	30				24	98	50	99	Kali-Kanhar + 25 per cent.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$, :							×	; 	:	··			2	r.	-		Bersi Kanhar and Morand + 33 ,,
	ŧ					:	:		15	55	32	40	<u></u>	2	3	 -	3	Wardi and other soils + 50 ,,
	:					··· - · ·	:	~	α	9								
Bardi	į				<u>:</u>		:	·)	?	 :			:	 .	:	:	The deduction for ran in all classes should be 33 per cent.

* The factors sanctioned should be used for Patasthal including (Pan and Haldi baris) unless very special advantages are enjoyed, when they may be raised 25 per cent at the outside.

STATEMENT C.—Neri Group of the Warora Tuhsil, Chanda District.

•		-	TOWNS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	_			_	or decrease			
No. and Name of Village and Mahal. Olasse Of Olasse Of Olasse Of Olasse Of Olasse Of Olasse Of Olasse Of Olasse Of Olasse Of Olasse Of Orado.	Clasa of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per nore.	Tenant Area.	Bental.	Incidence. per acre.	() per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	8	•	ક	æ	2	80	6	01	11	13	13
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	(Malik-makbuza	172.02	43 11 0	0 4 1	223-79	109 14 2	0 7 10	:	.32		A large and most flourishing village in the group with
	E. Malik-makbuza,	:	:	:	21.71	8 1 0	0 5 11	É	Ŧ		a dense population. Feople are mosay ranchas, Telis and Koshtis. Brass and copper vessel and
	A boolisto commonos	475.77	0	-	245.50	117 15 2	0 7 8	+ +			cotton ctoth are manufactured and a weekly bazaar is held here every Saturday. Chimur is 6 miles from there. The proprietor is a Brahman widow of Farmuris family. Shother of Moroniz and American
		809-44	4		1 898-85	့ ဗ	, 33	The R	3.6		other village in that district. She is, however, deeply indebted.
				• Ex. W. R.,	881-78	878 6 0	0 15 11		.59		Tenants belong to different castes, but Telis, Kunbis, Brahmans and Marars predominate. Almost all are
- 	(All-round	1,285.00	1,218 4 0	&c. 0 15 2	1.336-94	1,350 14 0	1 0 2	2+3	.61	02.	resident and have large holdings in the adjoining rith villages. They are classed 15A, 26B, 31C and
	~			*Ex. W. R	1,319-87	1,350 14 0	1 0 5	:	.62		24D. Debts and rental arrears are nominal. They are a very strong lot. D class pays only 14 per
				+ W. R.	17.07					Sanctd. '60.]	
											generally very fertile especially so in the area lying to the south of the abadi. This is valuable
											Wawars are suffering from kans. Rice, linseed and
											wheat are the chief crops. Rice has almost regained its position. Net cropped area has declined a little
							•				since attestation, but the total cropped area is 1,245 acres against 1.238 acres at attestation. Total cul-
		···									tivated area has increased since attestation. This
		·							- , ,		wingle seems to have decimed a more source become ment, but it is not real depression. It is as flourishing in a second to the s
									_		ing as could be wished.

STATEMENT C.—Neri Group of the Warora Tahsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		In the malik-makbuza holdings, wawar land prevals. In absolute occupancy holdings rice land and gatas cover large areas and include the best irrigated land. Hence the difference of rates. But even after allowing for all the defects of soil, etc., the malik-makbuza rate is much too low. More than half the malik-makbuza holdings are sublet and the average subrent rate fails at Re. 6-13-7 per acre. The subrents of absolute occupancy tenants do not rise above the original rents. The munif holding containing 25 acres fetches a rate of Rs. 6-5-7 per acre though the 30 acres include 15 acres of wawars. This is an exceptionally fine village: many of the rents are very old and none have been varied. Free enhancement can be made with perfect safety: rabi crops are more important than the rice. I propose a rate of 70 with margins.	A pure rice village of small size about 13 miles from Neri and owned by a Brahman of Chimur who holds	shares in several villages and is a money and grain-	Transfer and Transfer and Goods in only poor cir-	Irrigation very fair. There are two tanks one of	Millians are authorized by a millian being arise village, the village has suffered severely during famine, but is rapidly recovering its former moriting. Opening area and cultivation have much	expanded since Settlement, but the cropped area has seriously follow off and the chief cause of the	<u> </u>
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	13								,	70 [Sanctd. 60.]
	Incidence per soil- unit.	11			.12	:	.55	.70	22.	.68	.72
Increase (+)		10	\ 		:	:	ī	+13	:	8+	:
	Incidence per acre,	G.	Rs. a. p.		0 6 1	:	1 14 6	1 15 11	2 2 10	1 15 9	23 23
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	æ	Rs. a. p.		0 10 1	i	19 12 0	140 8 0	÷	160 4 0	:
	Tenant area,	1	Acres.	सत्यमेव जयते	1.65	į	10.37	0F-02↓	64-49	22.08	74.86
MENT.	Incidence per acre.	٠	Rs. a. p.		:	:	1 14 8	1 12 3	Ex. W. R., &c.	1 13 4	Ex. W. R. † W. B.
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	29	Rs. a. p.		:	:	45 1 0	51 0 0		96 1 0	
AT F	Tenant area.	4	Acres.			:	23.50	28.85		52.35	
	Class of Tenants.	m			(Mulik-mak buza	E. Malik-makbuza,	Absolute occupancy,	Occupancy		(All-round	
Бия	Details of Class Grade.	"	<u> </u>								
	No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	I						2 Pardhanheti			

										1	9													٠
is due mainly to the surrender of the poor holdings. Rents are high enough but uneven. Levelling up is required. All rents are paid in cash. A rute of 70 will suffice here.	A small rabi growing rith village close to Neri and	home-farm in this village. Tenants come from Neri,	belong to different castes and are classed 2A, 6B, 8C, and 2D. Morand and bersi are the prevailing soils,	Kanhar contributes 14 per cent. Soils are not very productive, but on account of the proximity to Neri		much the same position as at Settlement. Juari, linseed and ringni are the chief crops. The existing	rate is fairly low. It can be faised a little with reference to the rise of prices since it has been almost statisman since Statismans.	a higher rate, and land is in fair demand.	The village loses little by being rith, and has improved during the last three or four years of short rainful I proved to the control of the	A flourishing rith village lying close to Neriand owned	by two Musalmans who also hold Naotala; one of	nertment	Tenants are mostly rich Telis of Neri classed 4A, 16B,	చ ఉ	has advanced very considerably since Settlement in	every way. The decime of the rentrate since attestation is due to the surrender of a few Haldi hold-	ings which fetched as os at attestation. The late malguzar had pushed up occupancy rents as	is the case in almost all the villages held by him. But the rents of privileged tenants may well be	freely raised. The village loses nothing by being rith and rabi crops	are more important than rice. Land is always in	especially in malik-surkar land. I would have	occupancy rents alone here, except the very lowest. 45 with margins will suit this village,)	
					£.													7						
		,				· - · <u> </u>																		
	•19	:	 &	96						34)	.36 33 .33	707	:		19.		ġ	55						
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	2 9		- 2	63	· · ·				-	-	01.		6	01		61	-9	- 01						
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-	.5		0 0	0 +	0				l	67 G1		0	8	8 0	0 0		8 0							
	1 15	:	န	100 14	130 14				A	143	6	9	157	35	194	: -	229	•						
	4.83	:	72.72	 262·09	334.81	Nï.				266-93	70.0A	GO OG	324.98	97.07	4590.09	277.51	387·16	374.58	12.58	3	_			
		:	6 2	0 9	6	+ W. B.				4		:	<u></u>	7 11	:	Ex.W. R.,	&c. 0 7 11	Ex.W.R.	+W					
	 .		0	0		+								0		Ex.	0	Ex	+					
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					911					146		_		152			152	-,						
	:	:	77-63	229-35	306-98					250-72		:		309-00	:		309 00							
	: es	buza,	ancy,	:	i					: et	<u> </u>	ouza,		ancy,	:		;							
	akbuz	k-mak	dnooo	c.	q					ռերու	-	к-шак		occup	сy									
	Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza,	Absolute occupancy,	Occupancy	All-round					Մalik-makhuza	1.1.2 M	r. malik-makouza,		Absolute occupancy,	Оссирипсу		All-round							
		==	<u>-</u>	==	<u>-</u> _			_				_												
			:											:										
			3 Gaurkhera											Chikhli										٠
			Gam											CIP										

-(contd.)
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STATEMENT C
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td.)		Remarks and Reasons for rate.	13		An open and practically rabi village lying in the vicinit	eri and owned by rathavis (see note on 27. Tenants are mostly Telia classed 6A, 7.	2 2	the village; the former covers the larger area. both are fertile. Dhan, juari and linseed are the chief crops.	Irrigation very fair for the soils though from boris. The village has considerably advanced since Settle-	are very low indee	heavy monsoon, hence the decrease a cropped area	as against one last years rigure, but wheat and linesed cover large areas and the rice land is fully constant.	_	the malguzar. Rents are very small sums. I would	take a rate of .35, and give a few margins. A good small village about one mile from Neri owned	by Musammat Nur Jahan, a Mohamedan lady whose	trict and is well off. She is the daughter of the late	malguzar of Naotala. This village has fallen to her	tionally good lot classed 74, 16B, 7c and 8D.	productive. Rice land contributes 40 per cent of the	cultivated area. More than half is unirrigated but well placed and fertile. Rice land is fully cropped,	and a good class of rabi is also being grown. The	village is as prosperous as it was o years ago. They coupled area shows a little decline since Settlement,
STATEMENT C.—Neri Group of the Warora Taksil, Chanda District—(contd.)		Unitrate proposed and sanctioned.	12		_					35								_			09.		
ıda Dis		Incidence per soil- upit.	=		;	:	.25	.16	.16	.18	.18				.37		:	86.	1.12	1.12	.64	ė	5
hsil, Char	Increase (+)		10		:	:	6+	1		+12					+1		:	98	:	:	17		:
arora Ta		Incider ce per acre.	6.	Rs. s. p.	:	:	0 5 1	0 3 5	0 3 5	0 3 10	0 3 10				2 2 0		:	0 7 7	1 5 10	1 6 5	0 12 9	91 0	0 12 10
of the W	AT PRESENT	Rental.	œ	Rs. a. p.	:	:	59 0 0	115 7 9		174 7 9)				198 3 0			55 14 0	91 0 0	:	146 14 0		÷
ri Group		Tenant Area.	-	Acres.	:	:	89-981	+540-26	538-18	7:26:94	724-86	2.08		<u>-</u>	419.56		:	118:09	62-994	64·95	184.88	10.651	1.87
ľ Č.—Ne	MENT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a. p.	:	;	0 4 8	0 8 0	Ex. W.R.,	0 3 5	Ex. W. R.	+W. R			9 2 0		:	0 11 11	:	Ex. W. R.,	&c. 0 11 11	0 70 70	EX. W. E.
LTEMEN'	AT FORMER SATTLEMENT.	Rental.	. 2	Rs. a. p.	:	:	59 4 0	93 8 0		152 12 0					192 12 0			175 0 0	:		175 0 0		
ST_{c}	ATF	Tenant area.	-	Acres.	:	:	204.94	494.56		699-50					408.78		;	234.68	:		234.68		
		Class of Tenants.	, es		Malik-makbuza	E, Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy		All-round					Malik-makbuza	W Malile maleboor	E. Malik-Hakulza	Absolute occupancy,	Occupancy		All-round		
	pus 1	Details of Class Grade.	-					<u>: </u>											:				
		No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	1					5 Pandharwani										2 26 11. 1	6 Moknala				

Settlement. Cultivation and occupied area have expanded. The present revenue of malik-makbuza includes Huq-ul-Tahsil (malguzar's allowance) which was not so included at attestation. The decrease of absolute occupancy area is due to the surrender of a few holdings which are included partly in home-farm and partly given as mush khairatis. The surrendered holdings were highly rented, hence the fall of the rent rate. The malik-makbuzas are the most important class in the willage. They are paying at a much too low rate which can be quite safely pushed up to the level of the all-round rate. The absolute occupancy tenant holdings also can bear similar enhancement. In all the villages also can bear similar or humcement. In all the villages also can bear similar occupancy rents have been freely enhanced. I would leave them alone here and take a rate of 50. A small rabi village about 4 miles from Neri. The present proprietor, who purchased the village for Rs. 500 in 1896, is a Kunbi of Usegaon. He is a well-to-		<u> </u>	There is still some room for further enhancement; none of the rents have been recently raised. But it is a really good little village where the areas under wheat and linseed are rapidly rising. I would take '45 with margins. The absolute occu-	A rith village of moderate size about one mile from	Neri and owned by the malguzar of Mangli No. 27. He has a small farm here. Tenants are Telis and	Manas, a poor lot of small men, though debts are ordinary in most cases. Rental arrears mil. Mor-	and and bersi each cover half the cultivated area. Rice land cover about one-third of the cultivated		ment since Settlement. But the net cropped area has fallen off lately on account of the inferiority of soils and irrigation and also the comparative poverty of the tenants.
	45	3						.20	
					:		-15	•15	
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8 13 0 19 9 0 28 6 0	0 & 707	MINNESON.)	:	÷	:	61 8 0	61 8 0	
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0 6 1		†W. B.		÷	:	:	0 4 0	0 4 0	†W. R.
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s				:	uza	ancy,	:	:	
/ Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza				/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round	
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rsondh.						rith or			
7 Sonegaon grandhe.						8 Woals ri			

STATEMENT C.—Nevi Group of the Wavora Tabsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

	put		AT F	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	EMENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	s asalo to Class s Gr a de.	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	(-) per cent of present incidence per nore on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanc- tioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	n D	8	4	10	9	-	60	o.	10	11	12	13
	1		Acres.	RE. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	 Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				The decline of the rent rate since Settlement is due to
							1	1	É			the expansion of the occupied area. The existing rent rate is low; but this is one of the small villages where the land is still badly cropped, and I would
						सन्धम						not raise rents too freely. The land is none too good, and does not now seem in good demand. Only a poor class of rabi crops are sown. A rate of .20
		/ Malik-makbuza	13.12	5 14 0	0 7 2	14.93	5 14 0	0 6 4	_12	.13		will suffice here. A very flourishing rice village of small size 1 yn.g close to Mainspur and about 6 miles from Neri. It is own-
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	ाने.			1	:		ed by three Kurmis two of whom are minors. All the three are well to do and own several other the three are well to do and own several other
		Absolute occupancy,	:	:	:	:		:	}	:		villages and lend money and grain. Lary are of
9 Madnapur Tukum	:	occupancy	136.25	103 0 0	0 12 1	†142·50	137 10 0	0 15 5	+58	.41		Manus, Gonds and Pardhans form the majority. They are only a fair lot classed 5B, 14C and 4D.
					Ex. W.R.,	138-92	134 10 0	0 15 6	:	.45		Morand is the chief soil. Berst and ward come neat. They are very fertile and irrigation is quite committee from a bire tank which irrigates also the
		All-round	136-25	103 0 0	0 12 1	142.50	137 10 0	0 15 5	+28	·41	.50	<u> </u>
					Ex. W.B	133-92	134 10 0	0 15 6	:	એ		has more than regained its possession. Neutrate has been pushed up by the malguzar by 25 per centinearly, but rents are well paid and may be raised again.
					† Kind	1.73	3 0 0					Termits are only small men, but this a good village fully protected, and it has had full rice crops for three
					W. R.	1.85						years now. I would take a rate for enhancement here: 50 will suit the village.
		(Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	÷	:	:	:		A good village of fairly big size, but more than the area is under jungle and hills, from which the
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	: 	:	:	:		proprietor derives annually a natureous. One Chote Lal, Kurmi, aged 12 years, is the sole pro-
		Absolute occupancy,	159-94	79 4 0	0 7 11	157-26	72 11 0	0 7 5	9-	3,7		prieter. He owns one or two villages more and the big home-farm, besides large valuable tenancy
10 Madnapur	<u>:</u>	Occupancy	145.50	9 8 0	9 0	6 †254·11	77 4 0	0 4 10	26	.55		holdings in several villages. The estate is manage

				23									(
At by his mother through agents. Since the death of his uncle who managed the estate it is suffering from nismanagement. A great deal of home-farm area has been thrown out of cultivation. Moneylending business has also contracted.	Tenants are Manas, Kunbis and Gonds classed 1A, 1B, 5C, and 3D. Bersi and morand are the principl soils. Kanhar contributes 12 per cent. Soils are productive but wavers are suffering to some extent from kans.	Tukum—which sakes held by Chote Ial, but jointly with two others of the same family. A nominal Panjama (water-due) is realised from the tenants who use that water. The rice land concerned is classed as unirrigated and the water-dues included in	the siwal of the Tukum. Few holdings had been surrendered after the famine but they are being taken up again. Decline of the cropped area is due to the presence of "kans" in wawars and good rirgation which has induced the cultivators to recoup rice cultivation first of all. Dhan, wheat and linseed are the chief crops. Runabai one of the experimentars.	e decline of rate since attestation. Rice occupies about one-fourth of the total cultivated area. The present rate is too low even for irrigated rice land. As the Palisma is culte nominal.	per area of one thandi seed or 2 acres a substantial rate can be adopted for unirrigated land in this village. Home-farm not particularly superior to ryoti land but of large size. This is by no means a rice village: wheat and lineard are both being energy.	on large areas now. Tenants are quite prosperous and many rents can be raised. '50 will suffice here for levelling up and fixation. A Table proving the properties of moderate size, board desired.			1A, 12B, 12C and 2D. Morand and bersi are the chief soils. Linseed and juar are the principal crops.	Wheat and rice are also sown to a moderate extent. Wheat area has lately expanded and high class crops	are now being grown. The village has been almost stationary since Settlement in all respects.		
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97- 08	-			· 		.95	:		÷33	ģ	.33	.33	
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67 4 0 149 15 0	139 15 0					2 7 11	:	:	237 0 0	•	237 0 0	:	-
183.03	340.29	66.62		सद्यमेव	जयते	6.47	:	:	+782·73	774 02	782·73	774.02	8.71
Ex. W. B., 183·03 &c. 0 7 3 411·37	Ex. W. R., &c. † Kind.	W. R.		,		:	:	0 10 6	0 5 1	ج <u>.</u>	0 2 3		Ex. W. R.
138 12 0				14- ************************************		:	:	14 0 0	202 0 0		216 0 0		=
305·44				11#		:	:	21.27	639-37		660-64		
 All-round						(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza .	Absolute occupancy,	Occupancy		All-round	-	
				-									
								11 Adegaon Desb-	_				

District—(contd.)
, Chanda
Tahsil,
the Waroru
of the
Group o
.—Neri
STATEMENT C.—A
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				24 Lmmab Lmt	.	σo.	<u> </u>	ਰ	d ≟¹	-e ⊩	جهان	ا دو وب	္စ္	ə p i	>:≓ 0	
	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		The rate has dropped through expansion of the occupied area: it is now very low for a village of this class. It has not suffered from famine as it has very little rice. This is one of the villages where I would enhance freely: the soils are classed very leniently and land is in excellent demand. Homefarm is small for the size of the village. I would take 45 here.	A good and flourishing village about 3 miles from Neri and owned by the Begray family of Chimur.	They own several villages and are money-reducts. Tenants belong to different castes, but Manas, Kunbi	and Mahars form the majority. They are a prosperous lot classed 2A, 13B, 7C and 5D. Rental	arrears amount to Rs. 16 due from one tenant classed C. Besri is the chief soil. Morand comes next.	Both are very fertile but kans has appeared in wawars which are therefore cultivated in rotation.	Rice and juar are the principal crops. Linseed and wheat are also sown to a fair extent. Area under	rice has much expanded since Settlement at the ex- nense of rahi crops. The village though prospering at	present shows a general decline since Settlement which seems due to the appearance of kans. Rent rate which seems the total confidence of the set on hance the set of	has just doubted since betterment our common ment of rents especially of the wayars turned into rice land. Considering the present circumstances the	existing rents are still a little too low. I would raise rents here slightly: a fairly high rate may be	taken as the soils are all classed very lenteury indeed. The village is real half rice and half rabi oroving A rate of 60 with margins will suit the	case,
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	12				~				99.	[Sauctd. 50.]		-			
	Incidence per soil- unit.	n			25	:	.19	15:	.51	7	#					_
Increase +)		92				:	+	+126	:	+ 106	:					
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p.	Thur.	0 7 3	:	0 4 11	0 9 5	9 6 0	6 8 0	6 8 0					
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	80	Rs. a. p.	er o	6 5 6	;	29 14 0	299 14 0	:	320 12 0	:					
	Tenant area.	7	Acres.	सद्यम्ब ज्य	13.99	:	92.26	15.205	507-11	605-27	604.67	8				
MENT.	Incidence per acre.	•	Rs. a. p.		:	:	0 4 7	0 4 2	Ex. W.R.,	0 4 3	Ex. W.R.,	κς. +w.Β.				
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	22	Rs. 8. p.		:	:	34 2 0	143 10 0	:	177 12 0						
ATF	Tenant area.	4	Acres.		;	:	118-75	550-81	:	669-56						
	Class of Tenants.	8			/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy,	Occupancy		(All-round	,					
pu	Details of Class Grade.	a						:								
	No. and Name of Village and Mahai.	1						12 Usegaon								

												25												9
A small village about 5 miles to the south-east of Neri	cut up by two streamlets which join within the area. The nalas have considerably added to the fertility of	the area lying round about them by the annual de- posits of silf. It is owned by a Rainit widow who is	in fair circumstances, having 8 plough-cattle and a home-farm of 66 acres—all cultivated by the mal-	guzarin herseif. She is free from debts. Tenants are only a fair lot 24 48 80 and 30 P. oless new	1ks. 32-8-0 only. Bersi is the predominating soil. Worand and here is all united here and are reading soil.	Mirchi crop flourishes along the banks of the nalas. Rice land covers about one-fourth of the total only.	vated area, Irrigation is inferior but soil is good. Rice, juar and mirchi are the chief cross This village	has made good progress since Settlement in all respects though it has declined a little since attesta-	uon (a.e., since 1888). An absolute occupancy tenant has surrendered his holding which is given to another man at a re-	duced rent as the holding is damaged by kans. Wa-		rememery than one or two of its neighbours: It is not actually depressed, but it has slightly fallen away attenty. I would take '55 for levelling and fastion.	An onen village of small size about 5 miles from Now:	where the proprietors of the village live. They are Komtis who hought the village five Rs 1900 in	1895, a rich family owning several other rilages and lending money and grain on a large seals	Tenants are a very fair lot classed IA, 5B, 10C and 1D. mostly Manas. Indebtedness quite ordinary No.	rental arrears. Bersi and morand are the only soils found in the village; the former covers 65 per cent	of the total occupied area. Fertility very fair. Bice land covers one-fourth of the cultivated area.	tion is inferior but soil good. Juar, dhan, and wheat are the chief crops. The village has much advanced		The present rate is	to ryoti land: it is generally sublet for profit.	in this wings rath crops are more important than the rice, the wheat area is expanding rapidly and fallow	figures are low: the soil is very fair and in excellent demand. I propose to raise rents here: many of the
					99.							Particular de la Companya del Companya del Companya de la Companya						.40		Sanctd. '45.]	1			
:	:	.45	-65	0.2.	.54	.55						And the state of t	17:	:	15.	ê	. 3 1	ģ	3.4 1.6					
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:	:	118 0 0	125 12 0	117 0 0	243 12 0	235 0 0	8 12 0				d		6 10 0)	41 0 0	109 8 0	÷	150 8 0	:					
	:	181.93	+141.97	125-23	323-90	307-16	1.54	15.20			स		22.41	:	74.81	+311-11	297-30	385.92	372.11	13.81		·		
:	:	0 11 7	:	Ex. W.R.,	&e. 0 11 7	Ex. W.R.,	Xe. †Kind	W. R.					0 4 0	:	6 9 0	:	Ex. W.R.,	6 9 0 0	Ex. W.R.	+W. R.				
:	:	172 0 0	:		172 0 0								15 6 0	÷	93 8 0	;		93 8 0						
:	:	237.19	:		237-19								61-13	:	221-91	:		221-91		-				
Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza,	Absolute occupancy,	Occupancy		(All-round								(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy		(All-round				•		
<u> </u>			: :								-					 : :								
		13 Woder													14 Waghera									

STATEMENT C.—Neri Group of the Warora Tahsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

	Unit-rate proposed and possed and seasons for rate, sanctioned.	12 13		old tenants pay very lightly, and the village has not deteriorated through famine. I propose to take 40 here.	A very small rith village close to the jungle of	Vihirgaon and the abadi of Vihirgaon Tukum. It is severely hit by famine and has seriously deterio-	rated Proprietors are Musalmans who are extremely poor. A widow is the lambardar Tenants are	also poor. U class tenants pay a little less than 33 per cent of the total rental.	Kental arrears are heavy. Many tenants have sur- rendered holdings and the remaining are threatening	55 zars be ng poor could not keep the tenants together	after the famine Rice and juarare the chief crops. They are damaged by wild animals. More than half	the rice land is now under old fallow. Kent rate has risen by about 40 per cent since Settlement.	to is not too ingn for the village, but the circumstances are quite adverse to making any further any contact to the village of the circumstances and the plants of the circumstances and the plants of the circumstances and the circumstances and the circumstances and the circumstances and the circumstances and the circumstances are circumstances.	it will be many years before a full area is sown once more. I would here take a rate for levelling	only; all rents are paid in cash. The fallow in rice	to take .55 to level up any low rents.		
	Inc dence per soil- unit.	 					1.46	.64	.99	92.	67.							
Increase (+)	(-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	10				100	+8	3	÷	0++	:						-	
	Incidence per acre.	6.	Rs. a. p.				0 01 0	0 14 8	0 15 8	0 12 11	0 13 6							-
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	œ	.ee.				10 8 0	48 8 0	:	0 0 89	:							
i	Tenant area,		Acres.	- 2-	त्यम	व ज	31.15	+53.04	19.65	84.19	22.08	3.42						
MENT.	Incidence per acre.	•	Rs p. p.		:	:	0 9 3	:	Ex. W. R.,	8 6 0 0 9 3	Ex. W. R.	+ W. B.					~	
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	ro	Ва. в. р.		:	:	69 4 0	:		69 4 0								
ATE	Tenant ares.	4	Agres.		:	:	119-41	:		119-41	- 	 -				<u>-</u>		
	Class of Tenants.	က			/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza,	Absolute occupancy,	Occupancy		(All-round						•		
ըս թ բ	Details of Class Grade.	63																
	No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	1					15 Belora Musal-	men.										

												27														Ļ	.V
A big village lying close to the Government forest	and itself containing 3,300 acres under jungle. It is about 6 miles from Neri. A small market is held	here every week. It is owned by a Musalman who is a Sub-Inspector f Police in this District, but a	very oppressive malguzar and is well off. Tenants are mostly Manas; only a poor lot though in most	cases debts are ordinary. No rental arrears. Soils are exclusively bersi and morand. Soils are generally	fertile and well adapted for rabi crops. Kice land covers just less than one balf of the total cultivated	area. Irrigation is very fair. The village has declined since Settlement in every way and the chief cause is	the enhancement of rents made by the malguzar at random. Most of the tenents who live at Medicania	have surrendered their holdings. Holdings have changed hands very freely here and for a large	is distinctly instable. These changes constant interference by the malouz	Settlement there was no occupancy land. The hold- ings surrendered were let to other persons on enhan-			De Saie. I Would only level here with 55, giving margins to shadute occupancy tenants	Another deteriorated village but not so bad as Belora.	It was originally owned by Marars. Subsequently a few small shares have passed to men of other	small sums. to do. One si	and 2 by Mahrattas. Co-sharers in all number 16 and are all poor except the lambardar. The village	is imperfectly partitioned into six pattis Tenants who are mostly Manas and Marars are a fair lot only	classed 1B, 8C and 2D. Bersi and morand are the	cane used to be raised here formerly. All the holdings	vear and fallows are drouping. Existing rate is high	enough. Home-farm not superior to ryoti land.	knee is the chief crop. Old fallow has increased very considerably since Settlement. This village seems	to have turned the corner now, and with lenient	treatment it should recover. Kents are paid chiefly in grain, and the rate is low considering the irriga-	tion, but the old fallow has pushed up the incidence a little. It has suffered through plurality of show	- 1
						.55		-		:										i,	3	Rs. 57-12					
119.	O.F. 73	:	.52	29-	.72	ö † .	67.	Total Rs. 32.									.55	925	55		3	Total Rs					
:	:	:	25	:	:	1:.+					6		200 E			\	-14	:	1	 1 1	:	Rs. 6-8. T		- :			-
2 2 0	6 8 0	0 7 8	0 4 10	0 13 9	0 14 5	0160	8 6 0	besides calsh Rs. 4.			K			i	9	 :	8 1 1	0 6 5		9	>	and cash R				- -	
37 3 0	20 3 0	0 9 29	0 0 19	0 0 2	5 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 6	0		- 			1000 M			:	0 4 0	8	4 0	΄ α		4 0					-
82.66	36.80	119-46	210-80	+263.58 227	216-87 195	474-38 291	427-67 259		9-37			EÈ	9.9	<u>नय</u>	ते		+ 65.07 70	30.98 12	65-07 70			25.83 51		8:26	-		
0 7 8	 :	:	0 7 2 2	; :		0 7 2 4	Ex W. R.,		W R.					:	:	:	22	W. R.,	&c.			+ Kind 2		×. સં			-
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/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza		Absolute occupancy,	Occupancy		All-round								(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy,	{ { Occupancy		All-raund								
			16 Vihirgaon														17 Vihirgaon Fu- kum.										

STATEMENT C.—Neri Group of the Waroru Tahsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

рия			AT 1	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	MENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
No. and Name of Village and Mahal. Of Cleas	Grade.	Class of Tenants,	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant Area.	Bental.	Incidence per acre.	(—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
		60	4	40	9	2	×	G.	2	Ξ	12	13
	(W	Malik-makbuza	Acres.		Rs. a. p.	Acres. 26 42	Rs. 20	Its. a. p.	:	77		A really good village about 2 miles from Neri. Malgu-
	==	E Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	:	Contract of the contract of th	:		zars are the begreys of Aeff; a fich family owning several yilloges and lending money and grain on family and family on fight 84 948 300
	IA	Absolute occupancy,	158-87	78 9 0	0 7 11	109-08	69 11 0	0 10 3	+29	£.		and 8D, mostly Manas and Telis. Board Loading is the chief society of morand
18 Khambada	ŏ ∵ <u> </u>	Occupancy	1,304·19	883 0 0	0 10 11 +1,51		6:39 1,072 4 0	0 11 4	+	6+.		come next in the order named. Soils are very good for
					Ex. W. B., 1,457	36	1,013 0 0	0.11.1	50	-49		their classes. Acce tand is mostly accorporating Irrigation fair. Irrigation from the large tank is
	<u>=</u>	All-round	1,463.06	971 9 0	&c. 0 10 7 1,625 47	1,625 47	1,141 15 0	0 11 3	9+0	.48	99	himost monopousset by the margazar who have be- boune-farm covering 195 acres. Net cropped area has horizon in the activities that total promised area (1.32)
					Ex.		1,082 11 0	0 11 1	3	24.		acres is almost extraction but come configure (1,34) acres (1,4) and to the attestation figure (1,34) area (1,4) and (1,4) area (1,4
		<u>-</u>			+ Kind	38.25	29 4 0	and cash	Rs. 30.	Total	Rs. 59-4.	was 1,253 acres only and new fallow 423 acres much of which has now become old fallow. The village
					W. R.	20.78						
												renders of small holdings. Rentrate shows a slight rise since Settlement. Rice land is sublet up to ks. 4
												per acre and wawars up to Ke. 1. Kents may be slightly raised: though rice is the chief crop there is also and only the title to very mon hollings that have
												gone to fallow and the best rice land has all been cropped for three years now. We may safely take
												-60 with margins here.
		Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		A rather small open village near Khambara and about 3 miles from Neri. It is owned by a Usrati Kurmi
	<u> </u>	E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy,	146.75	369	0 4 0	144.37	36 14 0	0 4 1	7+	.18		who owns 3 villages more and is very well off. Tenants are chiely ruch Manas and Mahars classed 4A, OR 19 ond 410 chers, are low. No rental arears.
ly Harni	:: 	Occupancy	385-12	85 8 0	0 3 7	+5+9-92	189 1 7	0 5 6	+53	.25		hersi kanhar is the chief soil as productive as that

	29
at a chambara. Rice growing bersi is generally double-cropped. Irrigation only fair and inferior to that at Khambara. The village has declined slightly since attestation in point of cultivation and cropping but is better than it was at Settlement. Area under juar and linseed has expanded at the expense of wheat and dhan, but the rice land is fairly well cropped now and the rabi crops are more suitable for rabi than kharif crops. Becrease of rental since attestation is due to surrenders of small holdings by poorer tenants. Rice land excluding old fallow covers about one-fifth of the village as is indicated by subrents. All land sublet gives proft. Home-farm covers 128 acres and is all cultivated by the malguzar himself. I would but up most rents here. Two-hundred acres are sublet for twice the actual rent. I would take 35 with margins here.	A stream passes through the area and another nala forms whole of the southern and part of the western boundary. The area between these streams receives deposits of rich silt every year and is famous for its garden land fetches high rents. Proprietors are the well-known Begreys of Neri; a rich family owning Khambara and many other villages. Thenants are chiefly Manas and Mahars, a very fair lot—LA, 12B, 22C, and 3 D, and almost free from debt. Besri and morand are the chief soils. Kanhar contributes 53 acres Most of bersi and kanhar is almost kachhar. Juar, rice and mirchi are the chief crops; wheat and Missed are also grown. Rice land covers about one-fourth of the total cultivated area. Irrigation is fair only, but the rice land is fully cropped and has been for three years. Area under wheat is expanding and is important. Rice is almost a minor crop here. The village has made very considerable progress since Settlement: even the famine of 1899-00 could not check its progress. One holding surrendered by tenant is included in home-farm hence the difference in ryoti land and rental since attestation. Rent rate has gone up very high, but the Settlement rate was abnormally low for the village. The present rents are about
6 6	1 99
4. 4. 5. 5. 5. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6	69 69 69
 + 41	# :: + ::
0 0 0 13 13 13	
172 4 0 225 15 7 209 2 0 16 13 7	423 4 0 276 8 0 423 4 0 276 8 0
526.07 694.29 670.44 22.66 1-19	 4292.96 230.07 230.07 58.05 4.84
Ex. W. R., &c. 0 3 8 Ex. W. B. †Kind W. B.	0 8 7 0 8 1 Ex. W. B., &c. 0 8 1 Ex. W. B., &c. †Kind.
122 1 0	22 12 0 124 4 0 147 0 0
531.87	 42.50 247.06 289.56
:	
All-round	E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round
	;
	Khatora

STATEMENT C.—Neri Group of the Warora Tahsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

					3 0						
	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		high enough. Levelling up will give sufficient enhancement: most of the high rents are of recent fixation and include a water-rate that looks high but is paid with regularity. I would level up with '65 here.	A small rith thekadari village about 6 miles from Neri. The stream forming the southern boundary	has improved the fertility of the area along his bank by annual deposits of silt. Sikandarkhan Sahukar	of Chimur is the Thekedar. The term of lease has expired along with the term of the Settlement.	Tenants are a fair lot classed 1A, 2B, 3C and 2D. Bersi and morand are the chief soils. Rice land cov-	ers more than half of the total cultivated area and is fully cropped now but fallows have been high. Crops	are damaged by wild animals. Irrigation is fair. There have been many surrenders since attestation.	Ynere have been many surrenters. Some of the surrendered land is occupied, thekedar, but the greater part is lying unoccupied. Rent rate has considerably risen since Settlement. Sub-rents seem to justify a further enhancement, but the village is in low waters just at present. Levelling up will suffice. This is a rith village in the middle of forest and tenants do not seem to set great value on their holdings; it has fluctuated in recent years and shows signs of improvement now if treated leniently. All available land was occupied until recently. I would here neglect the occupancy rate and level up the others with 30. It is only a poor place.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	12								0Ŗ.	
	Incidence per soil- unit.	=	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1		.21	:	.23	:53	99.	.38	4.
Increase (+)		10	:		18 A	:	ဂ	:	:	+35	:
	Incidence per acre.	•	Rs. s. p.	Mint.	8 9 0	:	0 7 9	0 13 3	1 0 1	0 10 10	0 12 1
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	80	Rs. st. p.		13 4 0	i	10 13 0	24 0 0	÷	34 13 0	34 13 0
	Tenant Area.	-	Acres.	ন্ত্ৰন্ত গ	31.64	:	22:30	+ 28.98	23.87	51-28	5.11
MENT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. s. p.		9 9 0	:	0 8 0	:	Ex. W.R.,	0 8 0	Ex. W.R., &c. + W.R.
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT	Rental.	5	Rs. 8, p.		13 4 0	:	11 13 0	÷		11 13 0	
AT FO	Tenant area.	-	Acres.		32.75	:	23.63	:		23.63	}
	Class of Tenauts.	60			(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy		(All-round	
pu	Details of Class Grade	00						:			
	No. and Name of village and Mahel.	1						21 Vasan-Vihira			

			n	no L		e ar c	n. a) T	્ય <u>ન</u> -	ه په جه	D	ە د.	Фф	· +	9.14 F	aro ,	. د:	· 0.5	
A falling good rice village of average size adjoining Plaggaon. About half the area is under jungle.	<u>ئ</u>	three villages in the Nagpur District. The Pujari	i of Nagpur up till	tate. He is a good for nothing sort of man, knows	nothing about agriculture. This mother books after the estate which it spite of all the exertions on	the part of the lady is suitering from mismanage- ment. Tenants belong to different castes and are a	pays Rs. 36-4. Bersi and wardi are the chief soils.	Doth are productive, but crops sumer singly wanned done by Wild animals. Irrigation is fair only. The tone is the control of the but had but kning at a great distance from	tank is a big one, but being at a great unstance iron the main rice block and a little out of repair irriga- tion is not so good as it should be. Both cultivation	and cropped area have declined since Settlement, esnecially the latter on		crease of rental since attestation is due to surren- der of poorer holdings. Rice land covers \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ths of the	ದೆ	yet. Existing rents (partly cash and partly kind) seem high enough considering the large amount of	old railow. Home-rarm is partly sublet at about Re. 0-1-9 per acre. I would not raise rents here. I confine only will be quite sufficient. The true	rate is '78: I would level with '70 only.	A large rice and cane village about 7 miles from Neri. Proprietors are 4 Kohlis, but a Saokar has a decree	against Re. 0-5-4 of the village. They have a large farm but have got into debt through yearly repairs	on the tank: it breaks regularly and instead of	they have to spend Rs. 200 every year. The tank	fully cropped for three years; only land abandoned	or failow is poor tand around the per or the valls. Tenants are of all castes, classed 2A, 18B, 29C and 14D. D. class have small uniquineted holdings.	others are very substantial and with low debts: one small holding is mortgaged. There is still a fair	
					04.			[Sanctd. ·50]														.70		
O. F.	:	:	82.	.51	.78	.51											.19	:	.46	.57	.59	29.	62.	
+3	:	:	+36	:	+36	i							10		1		6	:	+	+10	:	+10	:	
6 8 0	;	:	1 4 2	0 10 4	4 2	0 10 4	and cash	Rs. 34.			The second secon	舞り					2 6 0	:	1 8 3	185	1 9 7	1 8 5	1 9 7	
13 1 0	:	:	275 4 0	85 4 0	275 4 0	85 4 0	153 0 0	Total)		2 12 0	:	0 9 6	0 01 919	:	626 0 0	0 0 929	
23.88	:		218.20	132.33	218.20	132-33	77.92	7.95	···		-	લવ્યા	14 4	वित			4.60	:	6.19	+ 403.45	385.80	409.64	391.99	17.65
0 8 6	•	:	0 14 10 + 218 20	Ex. W.R.,	&c. 0 14 10	Ex. W.R.,	&e.	W.B.									0 9 11	:	1 7 3	1 6 2	Ex. W.R.,	8.c. 1 6 2	Ex. W.R.	+ W. R.
13 1 0	:	:	185 1 0		185 1 0												2 12 0	:	15 0 0	462 0 0		477 0 0		
24 ·50	:	:	119.81		18-661							. .					4.43	;	10.31	333.84		344·15		
Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	occupancy		All-round							-					(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	~=		(All round		
		30 Gond Mobali	Makta.										-							23 Palasgaon Makta				

STATEMENT C.—Neri Group of the Warora Tahsil, Chanda District.—(contd.)

)				32								
	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		Rents are very uneven, but well paid: a large number are very old and quite nominal: rents of recent fixation for rice land run to Rs. 4 per acrewhile old rents are only Re. 1-8-0. Sub-rents give a rate of Rs. 3-6-0 for sir land. The rate looks high, but nearly 90 per cent of the area is protected by irrigation, and it should be remembered that the Brahmapuri scale has not been applied, but that of Warora which is lower for rice land. This is one of the finest villages which has made an excellent recovery, and I would take a rate which will allow all old rents to be raised. A large area is under forest, and the siwai is both stable and important. This would be an A class village in the Garbori group: I would take a rate of 70 with rent so uneven that will give plenty of enhancement.	A very good rice village of large size but situated rather	Pour of the Way. Distance from Nerr is about a mites. Proprietors are Kohlis—8 in number, 3A, 1B, 2C	and 2 D-but practically bapu rate, the richest Kohli in the District, is the sole proprietor because	the only man who enjoys the prontaters pay their quota of revenue	and get no share from sawai mocome. Tenahus are meetly Koblissand are classed 13A, 3B, 17C and 14D. The number of D class man is high, but the	total rental paid by them is Rs. 20 only. No rental arrears and very few cash debts. Wardi is the	are very productive and incrigation is qute first class.	the tringle has progressed wen since sectorement cultivation has expanded by 161 acres and cropped area by about 100 acres. The rice area is fully
	Unit-rate proposed and sauctioned.	12								.75		
	Incidence per soil- unit.	=			.16	:	:	99.	29.	9 9.	29.	
Increase (+)	(-) per cent of present invidence per acre un that of former Settlement.	10			:	:	:	ī	:	Nil.	:	
	Incidence per acre.	a	Rs. s. p.	MANA)	0 6 10	:	:	188	1 12 0	1 8 8	1 12 0	
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	ec.	Bs. s. p.		2 6 10	:	:	447 8 0	:	447 8 0	447 8 0	
	Tenant area.	1	Acres.	सन्द्रमेव जयत	5.24	:	;	+290.16	256.03	290-16	256.03	34.13
EMENT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. s. p.		:	:	0 5 7	1 8 10	Ex. W.R., &c.	1 8 8	Ex. W.R.	+W R.
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT	Rental.	sa	Rs. s. p.		:	÷	1 0 0	467 8 0		468 8 0		
T.V	Tenant area.	•	Acres.		:	:	2.88	300-29		303-17		
	Class of Tenants.	m			(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy		(All-round		
pu∎	Details of Class Grade.	n						:				
	No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	1					04 Pi	24 riparua mukasa				

			33		 \	<i>3</i>
protected and has been fully cropped for three years. The village has made a complete recovery and has reaped good crops in the current year. Occupied area has also increased by more than 100 acres. The decrease of rental is the net result of exchanges between home-farm and ryoti land, expansion of cultivation and small surrenders. Rent rate is stationary. Sub-rents are very high but not too high for the village. Rents should be enhanced freely. Sugarcane is sown on an extensive area. Home-farm covers 342 acres and absorbs the hest land in the village. The village is held on quit-rent in perpetuity. It is somewhat isolated, but is still a very fine property.	A fairly satisfactory open village of average size about 5 miles from Neri. The present malguzar is a Koshi of Umrer who has recently purchased the village along with two phones for Rs 6000.	Daniel Control	is paid by D class tenants. Bersi covers 55 per cent of the total occupied area and is very productive. Wardi comes next and is fairly productive as rice.	land. Rice covers a little less than half the cultivated area. Irrigation is inferior, being from small boris,	but the rice land is fully eropped, and the village has been making progress while other better irrigated villages are depressed. Then, linseed and wheat are the chief crops Lakh and batana are sown as second crops. Total occupied area has steadily expanded since Settlement: but cultivated and net cropped areas show a slight decline. Total cropped area is 327 acres at present. Home-farm is very small. The village is fully occupied and the cultivators have to leave parts of wawars uncultivated for grazing bullocks. Hence the increase of old fullow. This is an old custom in the village. Despite the expansion of the occupied area the rate has risen by 33 per cent by enhancement. Considering the large amount of old fullow, I would not raise too freely. Absolute occupancy tenant has land in occupancy right also. Allowing for the rise in the rate I would take 50 here.	
				.50		
	: : :	!	.42	-41		
				+38		
	; œ	4	0 0	80 4	∞ ℃	
		0	o •	2 0 0	0 2	
	<u> </u>		,	88 260	86 88	
	8	4 471	}	2 497.88		
	0 5	4	&c.	9 0	Ex. W. B. + W. B.	
	10 13 0	13 2 0		163 14 0	•	
	30.75	48.63	-	426.88		
	62	pancy	-	:		
	Malik-makbuza E Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occurance	All-round		
			<u>:</u> :			
			25 Mohali Maney			

STATEMENT C.—Neri Group of the Warora Tahsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

	рαв		AT F	At former Settlement.	AENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
No. and Name of Village and Mabal.	Details of Class Grade.	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acr e.		Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	9	က	4	5	9	2	×	6.	01	11	13	13
		(Malik-makbuza	Acres. 44.08	Rs. s. p. 22 10 0	Rs. a. p. 0 8 3	Acres. 44.45	Es. a. p. 22 10 0	Rs. a. p. 0 8 2	1	21		A rice village of average size about 3 miles from Neri. It belonged originally to a Brahman whose sons
		E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy	222.05		0 15 11	61.31	 42 14 0	0 11 2	30	.::		have sold it—Re. 0-10-8 to the Begreys of Neri for Rs. 1,300 and Re 0-5-4 to a Komti family of Neri for Rs. 375. The whole proprietory body is composed of month landers who own several other villages.
26 Siwanpaili		Occupancy	:	•	;	+197·51	198 11 0	1 0 1		.58		Tenants are mostly Kohlis and Mahars. They are a fair lot only classed 1A, 4B, 14C and 4D : pay up
					Ex. W. R., &c.	194·23	198 11 0	1 0 4		Š.		their rents punctually and easily. Wardi and morand are the chief soils, both very fairly fertile. There is a big fine tank. Irrigation
		(All-round	222.05	221 6 0	0 15 11	258-82	241 9 0	0 14 11	9-	.52	09.	good over all the rice area. Rice land covers about two-third of the total cultivated area. The village
					Ex. W. R.	255.54	241 9 0	0 15 1	:	52		has advanced in every way since Settlement. face cultivation has not yet fully regained its former posi-
				-	+W. R.	3.28						tion but is rapidly doing so. One or two holdings were surrendered after famine. The land is taken up partly by the malguzar and partly by the mu-
												kaddam as his service land. One of the holdings thus surrendered fetched rent at more than Rs. 3 per any man present racte can be raised a little.
					·							It is a good village, but I would treat it somewhat It is a good village, but I would treat it somewhat leniently, as tenants are small and the face is a constant.
												not yet fully cropped once more. Home-taill is not large for the size of the village. A rate of '60 with margins will suffice.
		/ Malik makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	.	:			A tiny rith village near Motegaon and about 2 miles from Neri. A stream passes right through the centre
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			of the village. It is owned by Kesheo kao Farnavis of Nagbur who owns several villages in this part
; ;		Absolute occupancy	42.62	15 15 0	0 9 0	8.08	3 12 0	0 7 5	+24	.51		and two villages in the Nagpur District. Lends money and grain. Tenants are good cultivating
zt Mangn		Occupancy	45.23	8 0 0	0 2 10	09-664	18 7 0	0 3 0	9+	22		castes classed 2A, 3B, and 1D, having holdings in other

									3	35											1	١.
vinages, neutral arreas m. want is the cited soil and rice the chief crop. No irrigation. The village has well advanced since Settlement. Rent rate has fallen off since Settlement on account of the expansion of occupied area. Rice land covers a		rate was low, nor has the miguzar eminated it since. It can be enhanced now to Re.0.5-0 per acre all round; the land is well cropped and will not be abandoned. Along the nala a few small irrigated gardens are found. I would take a rate of '35.	A village of average sign shout 9 miles from Neti. It is evened by the Berreys of Chimne see Recease.	Hone-farm is very small Tenants belong to different factors and the majority Than and	very poor Lot Bersi st the predominating soil. Kan-	nar contributes (per cent., Sons are productive but crops are damaged by animals because cultivation lies southered and surrounded hy, majorness fencets	Irrigation is also inferior from lowing only. Biaches	crop. Kice is the chief crop and the rice area is still	very short. The village was almost wholly waste at Settlement. It was prospering a strestation but has	much decimed since on account of the surrenders of rice holdings. As compared with Settlement figures	till a very in both	enough. Levelling up only is required here; the village is still depressed twould take 30 only	nt state.	A small rice village on the border of the Brahmapuri	by 4 Kohlis who are very poor and heavily indebt- ed. An 8 anna share was lossed out for dolt for 14	rs: the term has now expired. The other Re-		Rents are collected by the proprietor himself. The nortgagee enjoys Mohran and cultivates a part of	home-tarm. Tenants belong to different castes and are a rather poor 10t classed 4B, 9c and 4B; about half-the number of a second at her poor large.	other villages. Plough-cattle not sufficient. Rental	_	~
.35								Ŋō.	1										.40			
ાં ફે	-25		:	·	.40	•30	.57	5	.27				 !	11		 :	÷		-43	.43		
: 8			 :		+221	:	Ś	30.1.		5)		cash Ks (-	:	:	-16	:	-16			
0 0 0 0 8 0	0 3 4		:	;	1 3 3	0 9 2	8 9 0		8 9 0			and besides cash Ks	4-0	0 5 3	:		0 12 2	2	0 12 2	0 12 2		
18 7 0 22 3 0	22 3 0		:	:	10 12 0	122 4 0	40 0 0		40 0 0		12 o	75 4 0 8	lotal Rs. 82-4	5 8 0	;	:	108 14 0	:	108 14 0	108 14 0		_
98·74 107·68	106.82	98.	:	;	(a)8.92	+213.01	96.15	444	96·15	1 31	8,02	106.64	10-22 T	16.69	 :	:	4143.60	1+3·26	143.60	143.26	-34	
Ex. W. R Rc. 0 4 4	Ex. W. R.	+ W. R.	:	:	0 9 0	:	Ex. W. R.,		Ex. W. R.,	Kc.	(a) Kind	↓ Kind	+ W. B.	0 5 1	:	;	0 14 5	Ex. W R.,	0 14 5	Ex. W. R.	+W. B.	:
23 15 0			:	:	5 12 0	:		-			-			5 8 0	:	:	0 8 68		0 8 68	-		
87.85			:	:	15.25					- - ,,				17.25	:	:	99-25		99 25		<u>.</u>	
:	-		z3	Ju23	pancy	:				** **				Z3	.puza	pancy	:		:			_
All-round			(Malık-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy								(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	\ Occupancy		All-round			
						: :											:					_
					\$ to ag	zs Gorwat											Zy Adegaon					

STATEMENT C.—Neri Group of the Warora Tuhsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

	рин з		AT	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	ement.		AT PRESENT		Increase (+)			
No. and Name of Village and Mahal	Details of Class	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	or decrease (-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	8		#	ı ı	9	7	8	6	10	n	13	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	В. а. р.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
												ressed for want
							1		6			Souls fairly fertile and irrigation fair. Occupied area has expended since Softlement, but contracted
		-				4		1	Size.		-	since attestation on account of surrenders. The
						RI			2000			newly broken up land consists of both dands and
	-11			-		Ą	A CONTRACTOR		E CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH			wawars Cropped area has seriously declined as the
				_		व	The state of the s		17007			non-restrictive tenants are imagic to curreate "pain holdings. Rents are too low for such a village but
						ন্য			1			enhancement is not advisable. Greater part of
						त			Cass			home-farm is sublet for debt. It is difficult to see
				-)		3			Why this village is so depressed; proprietors have a large home-form and new a twiting assessment
												it should
												good enough to attract a better class of tenant. On
												the whole it would be better for the village to pass to the Sackar as it certainly will before long the
											-	present proprietors cannot finance it. We can now
	/ Malib-m	Walik-makhira	993.99	17 0 0	-	906,00	•	,	ı	0		only level rents. I would take 40 for that purpose.
-		avnava	077	>	-	00.027	0 0 71	NI -1 -0	7	S		A large and good rice village about 3 miles from Na-
	E. Malik	E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		belonged originally to a Kohli family but subsequent-
•	Absolute	Absolute occupancy		;	;							ly Re. 0-4-0 share has passed to the Kalars of Lohara
30 Kajalsar	·~	3		:		 :	:		:	:		The former is one of the richest men in the District.
	Occupancy	теу	118:31	159 4 0	1 5 6	129485	242 4 0	0 13 2	-39	4.		and the latter in substantial circumstances. The
					Ev W B	954.89	000	10		*		Kohlis remaining a e all in straitened circumstances.
						70 107	0 1 607		:	-44		There is a big malik-makbuza holding paying Ks. I'l
	(All-round	p	118-31	159 4 0	1 5 6	294.82	242 4 0	0 13 2	-39	1	.55	fair lot classed 118, 100, and 40, principally Kohlis.
				-	T 101	90	,					Mahars and Mahars. Rental arrears are unknown.
		- -		_	EX. W. K.	29.402	209 1 0	0 13 2	:	- 44		Wardi is the chief soil: morand comes next, while
•					†Kind	10.38	33 3 0 1	Valuation of grain.	if grain.			berst contributes to per cent. The tringation is first class. There are several tanks one of which is a
*	·		-		u 417	00.00)			very big work. Sugarcane is frequently grown on an
•	_	_		-	TW.K.	20.62	_		-	_		extensive area. Rice is the chief crop. The village

					37		TO
has somewhat declined since attestation but shows a considerable improvement against settlement. Rents have been reduced in several instances but the reduction is not due to true lack of demand but to the poverty of lambardar who would do anything when tenants suggested abandoning. Home-farm is large and mostly sublet, especially the holding of the lambardar. Hents of rice land are low. They can bear some enhancement. The murkhand area is fully cropped, and as in the Brahmapuri Tahsil adjoining, I would take a rate to unitance the rents of rich tenants. The tenants here have been too strong for the old lambardar and some of them pay quite nominal rents. I would take '55 here.	A small and depressed rith rice village practically part of Motegaon and owned by the same Kohlis who own the latter village. It is surrounded on	on the south by majerzari jungle of Moregaon. The proprietors are well to do, have 22 minuch corti	35 and a hir hower.	f crop. C ne depreda	the eastern muck near by absolute overgrand, tenants sery fair, but it is very poor in the western block. The village has declined since	attestation. It is, however, better taken up than it was at Settlement. The difference in area and rental is due to the surrender of a rice plot and the breaking up of new wawars. Malguzar has enhanced rents in one or two cases. The area held by absolute occupancy tenants is far superior to that held by occupancy tenants but almost half of the area has recently gone out of cultivation. The occupancy tenants rents seem high enough and require levelling only: absolute occupancy tenants rents may be slightly raised. I would level with '35. The superior proprietors of this village and Motegaon are Raghoji Rao and Laeman Rao and the inferior proprietors are two Kohlis of Motegaon. Malikana at the rate of 15 per cent of the revenue is paid by the inferior.	
	: :	-18	÷	-52	<u>6</u> 4		
	: :	34		-23			
	: :	0 5 1	0 6 7	0 9 0	0 6 11		
	: :	0 0 6	20 0 0	0 0 82	20 0 0		
	<u> </u>	28.45	148.69	ह्य म्	66.94	16-20	
	: :	6 2 0	M AH+		Ex. W. R.	†W. B.	
	i :	23 0 0	:				
	: :	47.37	:	-			
	Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy				
			:	******			
		(nadı				

STATEMENT C.—Neri Group of the Warora Tuhsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

	рав	-	AT)	At former Settlement	MENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidende per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	or decrease (-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
	-	es es	4	5	9	2	æ	6	10	п	13	13
	1		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 8. p.	1 .			
		/ Malik-makbuza	131-35	112 14 0	0 13 8	135-30	114 1 0	0 13 6	:	.44		- 4
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	1.56	2 9 0	1 10 3	ě	02.		preceding villa
						136 86	116 10 0	0 13 8		.44		5A, 14B, 13C and 10D. Indebtedness not heavy. Rental arrears quite trifling. Morand and bersi are
32 Motegaon Makta		Absolute occupancy	447.03	693 8 0	1 8 10	311-34	420 12 6	1 5 7	-13	55		the chief soils and are very fertile. Rice land is specially very productive and irrigation superior.
		Occupancy	:	÷	:	+225.16	184 4 0	0 13 1		.67		The tank is a magnificient work, but certain considerations based on selfishness have made the mal
					Ex. W. R.,	173.26	171 12 0	0 15 10		·81		guzar neglect its repair. The village has a reputa- tion for the fertility of its soils. Wawars are also
		(All-round	447.03	0 8 869	1 8 10	530-50	605 0 6	1 2 1	72-	-58 -6		~
					Ex. W. R.	484.60	592 8 6	1 3 7	:	19.	0.2	is also sown on a small scale. The rice area has been full for three years and the village shows no sign
					&c. Kind	5-49	12 8 0					of depression. The village has declined a little since attestation but has much advanced since Settlement.
					+W. R.	46.41						Holdings surrendered by absolute occupancy tenants Were taken up partly by other persons on equal rents
												in occupancy right by mostly by the malgazar himself who had but a little home form at Settle
												ment. Breaking up of new land by occupancy tenants has lowered their rate. The all-round rate
										~		is too low for the village. Sub-rents run high. Rents
										-		are very uneven and require both enhancement and levelling up. Home-farm small and equal in
											-	ti land. It is an A c
		(Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	5.42	2 7 11	0 7 2	:			I would take a rate of '70 with margins. A hig village but more than half the once is under
								i i		!		iungle. It is owned by the malenzar of Mang
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	;		No. 27. Tenants belong to different castes chiefly
		Absolute occupancy	144.63	0 2 92	0 8 5	140-27	0 2 92	0 8 9	++	.32		ed harshly by the kamdar of the village. Morand
33 Gondala		Occupancy	753-03	244 12 0	0 5 2	2 + 700.42	286 10 8	2 9 0	+27	.37		and bersi are the chief soils, both fairly productive.

												39											_1	U
cultivated area. Irrigation is fair only. The village has much deteriorated since Settlement especially in point of cropping. The net cropped area has seriously declined. The deterioration started long	before the last famine and the only cause which I would find is the harsh treatment by the kamdar of	the tenantry. The all-round rent rate has risen a little since Settlement and is yet too low for the little in the tenance of the little since settlement and is set too low for the little since here are the little settlement and is settlement.	vinage, our consucting are general connection or are village and cultivation, no general enhancement can be proposed. I would, however, take a fair rate	for levelling: some substantial men pay very low rents.	Rice and linseed are the chief crops. Wheat and	mirchi are also sown to some extent. A normal rice area is 175 acres, it is now 120 acres; and rabi	crops are also being sown on smaller areas. Tenants are classed 3A, 9B, 23C and 2D: they would be	a fair lot if the kamdar let them alone. I would level with 35 here.	A tiny village near Kewara and owned by Bapu Patel	Utiparda No. 27. 11'5 Check Clop of the village is	1177	Soils are wardi and morand, and irrigation very fair from the tank. One Haldi plot is still occupied and	pays ks. 8; there are no other crops in the village. Its total area is only 75 acres. I propose to leave	the one rent alone with a rate of .40.	A small village close to Kewada and owned by the	the latter village (see No. 39). Tenants here also are a noor lot classed 1A. 3C and 1D living at Rewada.	Morand is the chief soil—faily productive. Irriga-	ever, deteriorated seriously. Tenants have emigra-	the general deterioration of the village is that it is undian example.					
	.35												· •							•65	[Sanctd. 50.]			
.37	98.	.36		_								.43	.43		:	:	:	17.	.72	17:	.72			
:	+20	:							:	6	\$255.5 \$255.5		+21	2	3	:	:		:	ī	:			-
2 9 0	0 6 11	0 6 11					-	1.0	:			1 8 11	1 8 11	9	:	:	i	1 3 8	1 3 9	8	1 3 9			
:	363 1 8	363 1 8			-				:			0 0 8	8 0 0) :	:	:	43 5 0	:	43 5 0	43 5 0			
09:969	840.69	835.87	4.82						:	•	सन	+ 5.14	5.14	Nil.	:	:	:	+35.27	35.10	35.27	35.10	-11		_
Ex. W. R.,	0 5 9	Ex. W. R.	+ W. R.						:			:	1 4 8	+ ₩. R.	:	:	1 0 4	1 4 8	Ex. W. R.,	4 5.	Ex. W. R.,	+ W. B.		
	321 3 0								:			:	0 0 23	•	:	:	2 13 0	65 8 0		68 5				
	99-768								:			:	17.06		:	:	2:75	18.09	-	53.56				-
	:								kbuza	nakbuza		:	:		kbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	occupancy	:						
-	All round				-				(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza		Occupancy	 All-round		(Malik-mukbuza	E. Malik-1	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy		A round	•			
											-	on medicana						35 Murpar Tukum Gujar.	-					

STATEMENT C.—New Group of the Warora Taksil, Chanda District—(contd.)

рив		AT	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	MENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
No. and Name of Vilage and Mahal. Operative of Charse Grade	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per a cre.		Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	on .	4	ě	9	1-	æ	6	10	=	12	13
		Acres.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Ks. a. p.				
	/ Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:		A big village about 2 miles from Neri. It is owned
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	÷	:		:	C. C.	:		by 4 Mairancas: 1 Well to uo, 2 larry Well on and 1 poor. Tenants belong to different castes but Manas,
;	Absolute occupancy	y 131.56	44 2 0	0 5 4	53-97	14 1 0	0 4 2	22	.27		
36 Khutala Mukasa	{ Occupancy	302-29	259 0 0	0 10 7	4571-09	143 8 0	0 12 5	+17	02.		Morand is the chief soil with fair productive power.
				Ex. W.R.,	566.84		0 12 6	500	02.		There is also some bersi. There is no large tank in the village. Irrigation is from boris only and is therefore, inferior. Rice and lineard one the chief runs.
	(All-round	523.85	303 2 0	8 6 0 0 0 3	625-06	457 9 0	0 11 9	4.27	99.	.65	Area under rice has seriously declined and on ac-
				Ex. W R.	620-81	457 9 0	0 11 10	3	- 5	[Sanctd. 55.]	
				+W. B.	4.25						has deteriorated since Settlement. The deteriora-
											from 18 still greater compared with the attestation figures. The tenants seem to have lost heart, and figures.
											all-round rate has risen 33 per cent since Settlement, and is not much lower than the exercise rate of order
											and is you much force than the divided condition of the village no general condition of the village no general en hancement can be made.
		, - 		w							Rents are uneven and levelling up will give enough increment. Home-farm is superior to ryoti land
											and covers over 150 acres. Here also I would level with a rate of '65.
	(Malik-makbuza	332-44	64 0 0	1 8 0	359.03	74 5 0	0 3 4	+8	.21		A good village of large size about 6 miles from Jam-
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	i	:	:	:	:	:	:		ing 190 acres of tank area. The whole village was
	Absolute occupancy	y 7.81	11 4 0	1 7 1	:	:	:	:	:		village and the Tukumdars were the same persons,
of Lawari	{ Occupancy	317 0	318 14 0	1 0 1	+353-16	232 6 0	0 10 6	-35	89		but the Marars becoming poor have sold several shares in Gao-gauna to people of other castes most-

																41																			
Aff the outsiders are well to do, but themselves are a poor lot. The lumbards		138, 25C and 19D. Out of 19D, 10 are Tukumdare. Bersi is the predominating soil. Rice land contributes	66 per cent of the total cultivated area. The tank is one of the finest works in the District Succession	is grown below it on an extensive area. Irrigation	Is very superior. Ance and cane are the chief crops. Dive has almost regained its former position. The	though declined a little since attests	foures in every way. Malib-mathum and include	190 acres under water honce the average rate an-	pears absurdly low. Excluding that area it rises to	Ke. 0-7-0 per acre, which is also too low because 106	The all many meta home a dealer at Re. 1-8-3 per acre.	(1) the occupation by malguzars of the valuable	and in a surrandared hartenants and 1.00	T	lond The imiterior han he wille as valuable as ryoti	round. I would take a rate for enhancement, and		denis nere are very small sums and land is in good demand. I would take 45 with marcins	Another deteriorated village lying close to jungle and	Mehratta midome They our two will say two	lend grain and money. Tenants belong to different	castes and are a poor lot only, classed 3B, 7C and 1D.	Morand and wardlare the chief soils, the former predominating; both well cultivated and well irri-	gated. There is a fine tank in the village which	used formerly to intigate sugarcane. Rice 18 the	half of it is now cropped and there is little else.	The village was fairly well off up to the year of	every way on account of the numerous and		demand is due to the reduction of rents by the	malguzar in many cases. Subrents have never risen above the original rents. The present ments	high enough, Rents are paid partly in cash and	sent rents are only two years old and normal.	market value of the land. I would take '85 here to	hx cash rents and level.
	Pr												. !													68.			[Sanctd. ·65.]						
<u>က်</u> 44 လုံ														-					:	::		9	98.	ģ	3	85	98.	3				_			
	}												9		7188			3)			,		9+		:	+2		:							
0 11 7	_												_						•	1		 	13 0	15 6		12 6	13 11	!	and cash		Rs. 111-4.				
0 0		0			-									j	Į				1	À	,	- -	0	0	 	0	0		0 and	Toto!	B.			_	
231 2		1 4												G	17.00					9		6 13	181 4	70 0	:	188	76 13		81 4						
319-88	31988	35	32.33										-	-	स	यम	19	প	থ্য	:	1	70.0	+100.06	35.53		105.63	41.10		F0.F9		61.				
Ex. W.R, &c. 1 0 3		&c. + Kind	+ W. R.											•					:	:	•		1 11 4	Ex. W.R.	&c.	1 11 1	Ex. W.R.	æc.	+ Kind	_	+ W. R.				
0													_	•					_		9		0 2												
330									· —										:	:	9	•	287 12			294									
325-31																			:	ŧ	67.49	0.4.0	168.35		1	173.78									
:																		-	:	nza	40000	James	:			:						***			
All-round																		11.1	(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupance	inogo gomino acti	Occupancy		7	Cauca I. a)									
			-																			38 Penahri Mukasa													

STATEMENT C.—Neri Group of the Warora Tahsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

- Bin a			AT 1	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	ement.		Ат Риеѕеит.		Increase (+)			
No. and Name of Village and Mahal. of Olase Petalis of Oracle.	Class of Tenants.	ints.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Bental.	Incidence per acre.	or decrease (-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate pro- posed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1 2	8	İ	4	2	9	1	8	6	01	=	12	13
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	/ Malik-makbuza	ez:	:	:	:	13.39	3 0 0	0 3 7	:	60.		A good village of large size about 6 miles from Neri.
	E. Malik-makbuza	buza	:	;	:	:	:	:	:(:		More than half of the total area is under jungle. It is owned by Naoloji Rao of Nagpur, a wealthy
8d Korrens, Mol.	Absolute occupancy	pancy	70-28	94 10 0	1 5 7	55.31	61 0 6	1 1 8	81	·62		Mahratta gentleman, owning a big estate held as musfi on full release.
o newara Mukasa	Occupancy	:	285.22	451 6 0	1 9 4	+339-20	510 9 0	1 8 1	م	-59		Tenants belong to different castes, but Marars form the majority. They are very heavily indebted,
,Marcos And					Ex. W R.	333-54		186	T	99		classed 2A, 7B, 24C and 13D. Wardi and morand are the chief soils—the former predominates. Bersi are the chief soils—the former predominates.
	All-round	:	355.50	246 0 0	186	394·51	571 9 6	1 7 2	-15	69.	09.	contributes to the extent of 21 per cent. Ance land covers almost the whole cultivated area. Irrigation
					Ex. W. R.	388-85	571 9 6	1 7 6		09.		is good there being two tanks and a lew boils. The village has declined since attestation, but shows no
					+ W. R.	90.9						significant changes it compared with the carcumstances at Settlement. Some holdings have been
		···										surrendered since attestation but mostly they were Parkas or Khamoris. These changes have caused the chain of the term met met one considering the
		-,					-					the decime of the rent race, but consucting our extension of cultivation to comparatively poor soils, the arecent rate is high enough. The sub-fents are
			<u> </u>					-			-	very ligh but the area subjet does not represent the average holdings of the village but the very finest
												land. The rice area was very badly cropped for four years, but a full area has now been attained. Still
												considering the debts I would leave rents alone here; all are paid in cash. Recently the village
												has had a bad history, in spite of its irrigation. I would level with '60.
	/ Malik-makbuza	EZ3	10.75	9 2 0	0 13 7	4-48	2 4 3	0 8 1	:	O. F.		A village of moderate size. About half the area is
	E. Malik-makbuza	buza	:	:	:	10-13	9 14 0	0 15 7	:	O. F.		the north and east. It is 63 miles from Neri, and 4
			÷	÷	:	14.61	12 2 3	0 13 3	<u> </u>	:		Tenants belong to different castes. They are a fair lot only classed 1A, 5B, 11C and 3D. But they pay

													4	13																1.	U J
up their rents punctually. Morand and bersi are	irrigation from the village tank which is a big one.	by the last famine.	A normal rice area is 210 acres; only so acres are under that crop now, and much of the fallow land has been should at the mothing to help out the	rice. Many tenants emigrated and have not come	back as yet. It has seriously denototated and man become a loss to this maigurar, while in 1898 at attactoring it was a miliciple property. The relity	now does not rever the Geremment demand.	The present rent rate is high enough. Rents are paid in both cash and orain and are uneven. Home-farm	fairly large but not superior to the ryoti land. The	The man is a Sub-Inspector of Police. The village	has recently gone to pieces for want of a good manager. We can only level reatis here. The true rote is 43.1 I mould long with 40.	100 to 02. 1 William 1 to 02. 1 to 02.	It is owned by Brahmans, two of whom are Govern-	ment servants, and others are dependent on culti-	acres. It was held originally by a Marar family,	but some of the shares have passed into the hands of member of members. The Mara Talandars	are a very poor lot. But the purchasers and mort-	gagees are all in good condition. The grant has	nary malik-makbuzas,	Marars and Manas form the majority of tenants. They are a very poor indepted lot. But the rental	arrears are due from three Tukumdars only. Morand	and bersi are the chief soils and are said to be fer-	Kokewara and irrigates only the Tukum area. It is	in very bad condition for want of repair. The	nalgazarr rice land is irrigated from the boundary	fourth of the total cultivated area.	The net cropped area shows a decline, but the total cropped area is 266 acres against 269 acres at Settle-	ment. Old fallow has expanded considerably and is	found mostly in wawars. The village had made	good progress up to the attentation year but has declined since. Many holdings have been surrendered	since attestation. Few of these are included in the home-farm others are unoccunied Sub-letting is	
			œ,																		.35										-
09:	.65	.51	-64	:55								-	35		 -	 :	-37	-38	- 23.2		35										
9	-10	;	-10	:							-		Nil.		1000 H	A THE PARTY OF THE	-13	3	13		:										~
1 13 11	1 5 1	0 10 9	9 9 1	0 15 11	and cash	Ks. oz. Total Rs.	::					-	9 6 0				0 8 3	0 8 4	- C	,	0 8 4		and cash	rs. 2. Total Rs. 7.				_	···-		
0 2 8	0 0 8	0 0	0 2 9	0 2 92	49 0 0 a	<u> </u>						(54 0 0				40 4 0	33 4 0	40 4	1	33 4 0		0000	<u>į</u>					•		
20-53 38	+112-27 148	55-16 37	132-80 186	2 69.92	54.45	2.66							90-73 5	प्रमे	9	기 년	† 78·04 4	63.79	78.01		63.79		13:48	12.					_		
1 15 10	7 6 +1		%c.	Ex. W. R.,		+W. II.		<u> </u>					9 6 0	:	-	:	960	Ex. W. R.,	Kc.		Ex. W. R.,	 :	Kind.	+W. R.				•			
-	9	- Ex	ارد ت	Ex	<i>'</i> 3							•	0				0	_ <u>ਜ</u>	_	>	Ŧ,	ਣ 		_				-			
60 15	214 10	:	275 9									-	0 54 0	:		:	83 0		- 68 												
30-62	146.00	:	176.62										10.00	:		÷	140-07		1000	200											
{ Absolute occupancy,	Occupancy		All-round									_	oznavom grima	E. Malik-makbuza		A bsolute occupancy	Occupancy		Allacina	··· principles											
10 Kokewara Mokasa,															P-1-12	At Mobodereri												** ·			

STATEMENT C.—Neri Group of the Warora Tahsil, Chanda District—(concld.)

Class of Tenants. Tenant Ra 3 4 Aores. Rs Malik-makbuza 176.63 99 E. Malik-makbuza 176.63	ental.	Incidence Te			_	() per cent			
Aores. B 176.63 za 9:62	رة و	· 	Tenant area.	Bental.	Incidence per acr e.	of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
Aores. R 176.63 za 8.62	Ć.		2	ac,	6	Q.	- II	12	13
176-63 za		ei di	Acres.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. a. p.				confined to Tukum. The existing all-round rate is low but it would be dangerous to enhance rents freely here. I would only level with '35.
176·63 za 9·62	_		स्य		i i		-		One of the most flourishing villages in the group. It is about 3 miles from Neri and about the same distance from Jambulgata. The proprietor is a
	0 0 0 96	8 8	163-07	0 0 96	0 9 5	6+	38		Brahman who lives at Mhasil which is also owned by him; has 20 plough-cattle but is slightly indebt-
8-62	- -	:	नयर	į.			:		Koblis and Mara's form the bulk of tenantry and
_	0 0 9 6	15 7	1.88	0 15 0	0 8 0	64-			Rental arrears absolutely none. Bersi is the principal
Occupancy 222-00 23	237 11 0 1	1 2 +39	27.2	485 10 0	1 3 6	+1+	29.		son, interests and can't not vinage watch used to irrigate sugarcane on an extensive area. Irriga-
	Ex.	Ex. W. R., 2 &c.	265·74 2	248 4 0	0 14 11		.49		Rice is the chief crop. It has gained its former position. Linseed and wheat are also sown to some
(All round 231.62 24	247 1 0 1 1	1 1 3	399·63	486 9 0	1 3 6	+14	Le.	0.2.	extent. The village has made considerable progress since Settlement. Land held by malik-makbuzas is batter then to set least so good as that held by other
	Ex.	Ex. W. R., 2	267·62 2.	249 3 0	0 14 11	:	4		ryots, but the rate is much lower. At attestation kind rate were concealed. They are discovered now,
	+	+Kind 1	132-01	120 14 0	Valuatio and Re. Total	Valuation of grain and Rs. 116-8 cash. Total Rs. 237-6			nence the increase of relian av present. The free land has been fully cropped now for three years, and rabi cropping has also expanded. The village seems never to have known a really had year. After attles-
									tation tenants refused to pay the grain rents that had been concealed; the malguzar forcibly realised them and the tenants have now given the true rents.
									Rice land contributes 50 per cent towards the total cultivation. The present all-round rate is too low for the village and a rate of '70 may be taken. It

									1	4	5								
A good rice village of smail size about 6 miles from Jambulcata. It is corned by the Kalar family of	Lohara. They are among the richest malguzars of	classed 6B, 6C and 3D. One or two only lawer much	reb. Dersi is the predominating soil with ward proxit, the former is mostly devoted to wavers and	Te well praced and foreign in factors as under the well irrigated and productive. Occupied area has increased but net cropped area has	declined since Settlement: cultivation shows no variation. On the whole the village is as good as it		the malguzar and partly by another tenant. In- crease in rental is due to the enhancement of rents by majorizar and also fixation of rents on "bila-	ligan land. Rent rate las already gone up ly 50 per cent nearly.	but for a village having rice land to the extent of 65 per cent with good irrigation it is yet too low.	recovered from famine. I would put up most of the rents slightly. A rate of '55 with margins will	suffice.								P. HEMINGWAY, Settlement Officer.
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88.44	:	138-56	: 		199.56							2,265.92		4,836·43	9,217·12	14,053.55 9,678			
Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy		MI-round					•		Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza		Absolute occupancy	Оссирапсу	All round			1905.
W	<u>교</u>	[V	č <u>~</u> ::						**			E K				<u> </u>			DA: uary
			:							1			 -						CHANDA:
		49 D	ЭШ100г с т											Grand Total for the group.					CHANDA: The 16th January 1905.

CENTRAL P VINCES SECRETARIAT.

Ret ne Bepartment

FROM

B. ROBERTSON, Esq. C. S., C. I. E.,

> CHIEF SECRET Y TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

> > Centras Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF ETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces.

Vagpur, the 18th April 1905.

SIR,

I am directed to convey | Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner (the Neri Group in the Warora Tahsi mitted with your memorandum No. 1

- This group comprises 43 vi and the Brahmapuri Tahsil. The tr year 1896, but it failed to recover from bad seasons and the early cessation occupied and cultivated areas have in the total cropped area has declined l area, coupled with the loss of popul sufficient indication of the depresser are generally a rich body of men, bu prosperous condition.
- 3. The all-round rent-rate of to Re. 0-11-8, giving a unit incidence to adopt a standard rate of 60, of the group, you consider that level the rents. You accordingly reto yield an enhancement of 30 p II per cent. on tenants' rents, as sanctioned for the tahsil. I am Sir Fre sanctions your proposal. for individual villages proposed by modifications made by you, which are
- 4. As regards the fraction of a: the Settlement Officer proposes to malguzari assets as compared with

e following remarks and orders of the Mr. Hemingway's Rent-rate Report for f the Chanda District, which was subo, dated the 10th March 1905.

ges which lie between the Chimur Group showed good signs of progress up to the the successive blows dealt by the recent the monsoon in 1902-03. Though the eased by 14 and 13 per cent., respectively, 6 per cent. This drop in the cropped ion of as much as 20 per cent., affords condition of the group. The malguzars he tenants are on the whole not in a

ints' payments has risen from Re. 0-11-0 of 48. The Settlement Officer proposes it in view of the deteriorated condition would not be safe to do more than mmend a rate of 50, which is estimated cent. on malik-makbuza payments and ainst 25 and 16 per cent, respectively, to say that the Chief Commissioner ric Lely also approves of the unit-rates he Settlement Officer, subject to the hown in the list appended to this letter.

ts to be taken as Government revenue, ike a standard of 55 per cent. of the per cent. sanctioned for the tahsil. In view of the insecure nature of the ass s and the low value of the villages, you

advocate an assessment at 53 per cent. which will result in an increment of 35\frac{1}{4} per cent. in the present revenue of the group. I am to say that the Chief Commissioner sanctions the standard proposed by you, provided progressive assessments are made where necessary.

5. The Rent-rate Report and its annexures are herewith returned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary,



List of changes sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in the Unit-rates proposed for the villages of the Neri Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

			SANCTION	ED RATE.	_
No.	Name of V	Village.	For Ryoti,	For Sir.	Remarks.
;					
1	Neri	•••	·6o	·6o	With margins to malik-makbuzas.
2	Pardhanheti	***	·6o	•60	For levelling up.
12	Usegaon		.20	' 50	For levelling up only.
14	Waghera		'45	'45	
15	Belora Musalman	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	`55	. *55	With reductions where arrears are heavy.
<i>1</i> 2	Gond-Mohali Makta		.20	*50	For levelling up only.
35	Murpar Tukam Gujar	416	.20	,20	To level up any very low rent.
36	Khutala Mokasa		155	1 55	
38	Pendhri Mokasa		·65	•65 व जयते	Some of the highest rents should be reduced.
			<u> </u>)	<u> </u>

Assessment Report for the Neri Group in Warora Tahsil, of the Chanda District.

Of the 43 villages in this group 42 are held in malguzari right; and one is a thekedari village in which the theka has expire i with the current settlement.

- 2. The estimate of rental enhancement has been slightly exceeded with the sanctioned rates. In the case of malik-makbuzas it has been found possible to take more enhancement than was estimated without seriously curtailing profits. In the case of occupancy tenants the estimate has been exceeded through fixation pure and simple. The enhancement is highest in Mahals Nos. 5, 10 and 23; in two of these villages the land held rent-tree, by ralative of the malguzar in one case and by excluded proprietors in the other, is both extensive and valuable. In other mahals where the enhancement appears free the present rates for rabi land are very small sums, and the addition of similarly small sums brings out a large per cent rise.
 - 3. The effect upon rates is given in the usual table: -

					}				Tenants.			
			Mal makbu			Absol occupan			Occupancy	•	Total.	
		<u>-</u>	Rs.	8.	p .	R∎.	8,	p.	Rs. a.	p.	Rs. a.	p.
At settlement, 1866	#14	•••	0	6	7	530	10	10	0 11	2	0 11	0
At present	•••	••• !	0	6	10	0	10	10	0 11	10	0 11	8
As proposed	•••	•••	0	9	2	0	18	1	0 18	6	0 13	5
Increase per cent of p	proposed over	settle-		+	39		P	21	+	21	+	22
Increase per cent of sent rates.	proposed ore	or Ire-		+	34	44	<u>_</u>	21	•	14	+	15

- 4. Improvements are found in 7 villages; these are all small irrigation boris. The area actually improved is 101.97 acres, and the amount of remission earned is R. 42; the proposed rents of these holdings are Rs. 60-9-0 lower than the deduced rents of the holdings; the tenants have therefore been given considerably more allowance than they have earned.
- 5. In one or two cases, where the home-farm contains valuable old fallow, chiefly rice

 Home-farm land, the deduced rent has been slightly exceeded; but the rate of valuation in the whole group is 56 only, being no higher than the rate of revised occupancy payments. The home-farm in this group is small except in the rice villages which have good tanks.
- 6. The land held by privileged tenants, including the service holdings of the kotwars, is the cheapest land in the group; a malguzar never gives good land for service in this tahsil, and the kotwar seldom sets much value on the land, especially if he has no cattle.
- 7. As in the Jambulgata Group the settlement estimate of the siwai was not nominal.

 Siwai. The present estimate would however be much nearer to the settlement figures if the forest in certain villages had not suffered considerably from drought and the seeding of the bamboos. But in one or two villages which have no mahua it is impossible to say where the settlement income came from. This seems to have been recognized as a very summary estimate, for in all the villages where the income is stated to be large the revenue taken was very easy. In the present estimate the allowance for fluctuations is small, because in very many villages an average of actual receipts has been taken, and is accepted by the malguzar as a fair average of his income.
- 8. The revised revenue is, as was estimated 37 per cent more than the present kamilRevenue.

 jama. The fraction of pure malguzari assets taken is 53 per cent.

 But in villages where the profits are principally the dawback from the collection of malik-makbuza payments a somewhat more liberal allowance than is usual has been made, as for instance in Mahal No. 6. Progressive assessments have been proposed in two villages only; in others where the revenue enhancement is free the malguzars are either saokars with large estates or else the home-farm is large and valuable enough to provide the sum taken from malguzars, without putting too heavy a burden on the latter. The additional rental profits in this group do not cover the revenue enhancement.

9. In two mahals, Nos. 31 and 32, superior proprietors are found; in both mahals this proprietor is Raja Raghoji Rao; in these villages a somewhat lenient revenue has been taken, and the profits apportioned in the shape of malikana in much the same proportion as was done at the previous settlement.

Assignments.

10. The total proposed kamil-jama is Rs. 11,505; but of that Rs. 10,924-13-4 will be realizable; Mahals Nos. 24, 35, 36 and 39 are held on privileged tenure, Nos. 35 and 39 being wholly must.

- 11. The present revenue and rents are paid in two equal kists; as in the Jambulgata

 Group it is proposed to maintain the present arrangement except in

 the few villages where almost the whole of the demand is paid from
 the rice crop; in those villages the first kist may be altered to Re. 0-12-0.
- 12. The revised rents and revenue can be announced as soon as sanction is received.

 Term of settlement.

 It is hoped that the announcement will be completed before the rains. The revised settlement may therefore run from 1st July 1905, until 30th June 1920, in order that the term for the whole tahsil may be uniform.
- 13. The one thekadari village in the group is Wasanwhira, Mahal No. 21. It is a small village, not at present in a very prosperous condition. It is proposed to offer the village once more on lease, to the present lambardar, for the term of settlement. In proposing a theka-jama, the village has been treated somewhat leniently, since it is not of large size and the profits are small.

CHANDA:

The 25th April 1905.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Assessment proposals for the Neri Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

No. 2829, dated Nagpur, the 2nd June 1905.

This group falls within the deteriorated area. Up to 1895 it had progressed substantially; but after that date it suffered greatly in the famine period, and though now recovering, its recovery is not yet complete. The rice area has fallen off and wheat has likewise declined, but it is the weaker and poorer land that has gone out of cropping and the gross production of the group has consequently not decreased in the same proportion as the area cropped. The rent-paying capacity of the area actually in cultivation has also not been impaired, except in a few villages in which holdings are uncultivated and cultivators impoverished.

The rental proposals now submitted have made due allowances for cases of this kind, and I do not think that exception can be taken to them, so far as it is possible to judge from village totals.

- 2. The sir land includes some valuable irrigated rice land, and although the acreage rate is well above that of ryoti payments the unit incidence is the same as that of occupancy rects. The siwai is also a moderate figure, and the income from this source is likely to increase.
- 3. The assessment as a whole seems to be quite judicious. The area cropped was evidently overstated at the old settlement. It is now probably much the same as it was then. Assets, including rent enhancement now imposed, show an increase of 40 per cent, and the Settlement Officer proposes to raise the revenue by 38 per cent. In detail, however, I find a few changes to suggest and remarks to make which are briefly explained in the accompanying note.

NOTES.

No. 21.—The thekadari village removed from the totals of the group.

A thekadar is often asked to pay 75 per cent of assets, and the Settlement Officer claims that he is lenient in asking only Rs. 50.

He does not say what other property these people have, but they have been holding for many years on a nominal jama, and the Settlement Officer's offer is not likely to be acceptable to them. They will have to divide only Rs. 10 siwai and the profits of holding of 13 acres. If we would like the old thekadars to continue, I think that Rs. 35 should suffice.

- No. 4.—The assessment at first sight appears to conflict with principles, but the siwai of the previous settlement could hardly have exceeded Rs. 100 and the fraction then assessed on the assets must have been about 70 per cent.
- No 5.—Rent enhancement appears to be very heavy at first sight; it is really trifling. Rs. 112 are distributed among 30 tenants and 727 acres. An incidence of 30 is absurdly light.
- No. 6.—Here the malik-makbuza revenue is large. I would allow 20 per cent drawback, raising it to Rs. 49-4-0 and lowering the proposed revenue by Rs. 10.
- No. 22.—Looking at previous assessment I would not be too hard on a temple, and consider that Rs. 225 should suffice.
- No. 23.—Settlement Officer is raising fraction. The Kohlis have not lost all their property yet. They are most deserving people who have fallen on evil days, but it is to them we owe all our finest tanks. I would be content with Rs 640.
- No. 24.—Same as above, but here fraction is lowered. Nevertheless I think that for a community of this kind Rs. 660 should suffic e.
- No. 26.—On the very considerations mentioned by the Settlement Officer I would take Rs. 250 only.
- No. 36.—No progressive assessment is here necessary. The net reduction in income will only be Rs. 75 per annum, while the proprietors have 231 acres of home-farm.
- No. 38.—Settlement Officer has lost sight of the fact that there must be an element of abatement in depressed villages.

The following figures are of importance:—

	Per	cent.
Cultivation		40
Cropping		50
Assets	—	20
Revenue		8

I do not believe in half measures and would reduce down to Rs. 205 or in the same proportion as the fall in assets.

No. 40.—The same remarks apply:—

		Per cent.
Cultivation		 34
Assets	•••	12
Revenue		+ 1

There is no justification for raising the fraction; it will leave the proprietors after cesses are paid with 62 acres of land only, Rs 38 being sir. With 53 per cent on malguzari assets a revenue of Rs. 180 will be indicated.

No. 41.—Necessity for abatement is again overlooked. Rs. 140 should suffice.

No. 43.—The fraction is raised by 12 points per cent on a large enhancement. This is too high. I would take 45 per cent on malguzari assets, which will yield a revenue of Rs. 160.

The net result of the above changes is a reduction of Rs. 190 or Rs. 175 on malguzari villages proper. The revised revenue of malguzari villages will be Rs. 11,330 or 35 per cent in excess of the existing revenue. The changes may seem trifling, but with a considerable personal experience of announcement I know how such differences are appreciated.

R. H. CRAUDOCK,

Commissioner.

Assessment Report for the Neri Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

Memorandum No. 5937-147, dated the 20th November 1905.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Department with the Mahalwar Abstracts, Mahal Assessment Statements, the Rent-rate File, the Divisional Commissioner's Memorandum of Criticism, No. 2829, dated the 2nd June 1905, and the Ryotwari Abstracts Nos. 1, 6, 18, 23, 30, 32, 37 and 39.

2. The revised assessments of the Warora Tahsil with the exception of the two rice groups (Jambulgata and Neri) came into force two years ago. revision of settlement in these groups was deferred pending recovery from the worst of the deterioration caused by the famine of 1899-1900. Rice is the staple crop of this group covering 40 per cent of the net cropp d area. The statistics show a large decrease in population and cropped area since the year 1895-96, when the rice tracts of Chanda reached the high-water mark of their prosperity. It was evident that the treatment accorded to this group should resemble that approved for the rice groups of the Chanda Tahsil, viz, that rent revision should be confined to levelling and a light revenue beassessed. It was expected that in some villages substantial reductions of high rents would be necessary. The enhancements forecasted were 30 per cent on malik-makbuza payments and 11 per cent on rents. The Settlement Officer has enhanced malik-makbuza payments by 35 per cent and rents by 15 per The forecasted enhancement has been exceeded mainly owing to the extraordinary unevenness of rents in the best villages, particularly in Neri Khas (No. 1) and the adjoining villages The best irrigated rice land commands rents two or three times as high as those deduced from our soil factors, and many absolute-occupancy tenants have since settlement been paying rents for their land which are largely in excess of deduced rents, while still higher rents are taken from occupancy tenants whose tenancy is of later date. These rents are paid and sub-rents show that Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per acre is offered for this land. The Settlement Officer is no doubt right to leave them standing except in one village (No. 6) where there are a couple of rents falling at Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 per acre respectively, which are scarcely a safe basis for revenue assessment, and I have reduced them. In fixing rents the Settlement Officer has proceeded on the lines approved for the rice tracts of the Brahmapuri Tahsil, of which this group is geographically a part, that is, he has allowed more weight than usual to the condition of ten ints and less to the deduce I rent. Following out this policy he has proposed a few reductions of rents paid by poor tenants, which, though well above deduced rents, are not so high as many which have been allowed to stand, being paid by well-to-do men without arrears. All these reductions are small, and some are so petty and have such small justifications that if they had been of sufficient importance to warrant interference, I would have proposed

some alterations. The malik-makbuza payments are as usual considerably below the level of rents, and even after the enhancements proposed they will be about 20 per cent lighter than revised rents. As usual the Settlement Officer has omitted to include in payments of land revenue of malik-makbuza, muafidar mokasdars maktadars the difference between the kamil-jama and the realizable demand. I have proposed to add these, as the mahal assessment statement should show the full demand and not merely that realizable.

The net result of my proposals is to give revised malik-makbuza and tenants' rents as follows:—

				Revised payments.	Per cent of enhancement on present payments.
				Rs. s. p.	Per cent.
Malik-makbuza	***	•••	•••	1,503 4 0	42
Tenant's rents	•••	•••		13,304 10 0	15

A part of the malik-makbuza enhancement is unrealizable; the realizable malik-makbuza payments have been enhanced 35 per cent.

The rates of revised rents per acre and per soil unit are:-

			Рег всге.	Per soil unit.
			Rs. a. p.	Per acre,
Malik-makbuza realizable	•••	1.17	0 9 2	•44
Absolute-occupancy tenants	•••	424	0 13 1	· 5 2
Occupancy tenants			0 13 6	· 5 6
Total tenants	•••	it in a	0 13 5	.55

3. In valuing the home-farm some improvement allowances have been given and in some cases the Settlement Officer has exceeded the deduced valuation on the ground that the farms contain valuable old fallow land. In the majority of instances Mr. Hemingway has put a valuation on oldfallow only, when it is of really high quality (generally irrigable rice lands) and the malguzar is a well-to-do man able to cultivate it if he wished. The Settlement Code permits assessment of old fallow if it is " of material value" to the holder. It is usually considered, and I think fairly, that if a well-to-do man holds valuable land which he does not put under crop, it has some value for him as fallow and may be assessed. In one case where these conditions appear not to exist I have proposed to reduce the valuation taken by the Settlement Officer: in some other villages the liability of fallow to assessment is doubtful, but the sum added by the Settlement Officer to the sir valuation on this account is so small (Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 is about the limit), that it does not materially affect the assessment of revenue and is therefore not worth altering. The valuation which I recommend for adoption is:-

The valuation of the home-farm falls at Rs. 1-2-5 per acre and .56 per soil unit. The pitch of the valuation is practically the same as that of rents; but the average quality of the land being better the acreage rate is higher.

4. Mahua, both the flower and the fruit, is valuable in this group, and the greater part of the miscellaneous income is drawn from that source. The income now estimated from all researches is materially lower

than that taken at settlement, but the Settlement Officer of that time showed his uncertainty as to the correctness of his estimates by the very low percentage of assets which he took in villages where his siwai estimate provided a large share of the assets. I propose to accept Mr. Hemingway's siwai income except in No 23 where I have out out Rs. 20 which is the sum received by the malguzar for lease of the monopoly of hides. The sum is a small one and we do not wish to do anything which should weaken the right of the cattleowner to dispose of his hides as he pleases.

- 5. In assessing malguzari revenue the Settlement Officer has not always been sufficiently cautious in assessing unstable assets or small estates. noticed by the Commissioner of the Division in his forwarding memorandum, which suggests a net reduction of the Settlement Officer's proposed assessment by Rs. 175 or Rs. 190 if the one thekadari village be included. In some instances I do not agree with Mr. Craddock, and on the whole I propose a net reduction of malguzari revenue by Rs. 205 (including Rs. 15 in the thekadari village. The malguzari kamil-jama which I propose falls at 52 per cent on the malguzari assets as altered by me, and the gross revenue including the malik-makbuza kamil jama falls at 54 per cent on the gross assets. The malguzar's cash profit now stands at Rs. 4,848 (including 16 per cent of present malik-makbuza payments as drawback and taking kamil-jama into consideration', and will be reduced to Rs. 4,734. In some estates the profits are increased by small sums and in only four (vide the statement attached to Settlement Officer's report) is the reduction at all considerable. Progressive assessment appears necessary in one village only. The assessment proposed in this group is a light one, considering that many of the malguzars are non-residents of large means who spend little on their villages, but the experience of recent years has shown that assets are insecure in the majority of the villages, and it is necessary to be cautious.
- 6. The Settlement Officer's proposals regarding instalments may be accepted.
- 7. I beg to enquire whether the settlement should be announced for the terms already announced in the rest of the Warora Tahsil, i. e., up to 13th June 1920, or should be left undetermined in accordance with the latest orders of the Government of India.
- 8. Proprietary right was withheld in mauza Wasanwhira, No. 22, at settlement and the village was leased for the term of settlement to a Mussalman who had no previous connection with the village. The owner of the malik-makbuza lands in the village, who claims to be the heir of the person who was Patel before last settlement, has applied for the grant of proprietary right to him. We cannot now accede to this request; but if he can prove his descent, and if on enquiry it should appear that the lessee has done nothing to make it obligatory on us to renew his lease, a fresh lease might be granted to the malik-makbuza for the term of settlement or the village might (preferably) be settled ryotwar with the malik-makbuza as Patel, the steps ordered in Secretariat Revenue Department No. 3893, dated the 10th June 1905, being taken.

B. P. STANDEN,

NAGPUR:
The 13th November 1905.

Commr. of Settlements and Director of Land Records,

Central Provinces.

	Compare entries of last settlement for Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16 (1866-68).	Percentage on total occupied area of areas in Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16,	In 1895f.z,c	At present 2.7	•	1	Δ.	:		Compare entries of last 14,033'19 settlement for Cols. 2, 46, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. (1866-68)	Fercentage on total free of areas in Cols. 4. S and 15.	In 1895 16,032.29 2,606.02	At present13,225'35 3,590'59	Acres. Acres.	2 3	Under crop. crop. under.	Area in cultivation.		
	i	:	2,053 00 1,1	2,700'26 1,1	Acres. A	•	sir.	н		14,941'95		18,638.31	9 16,815.94	s. Acres.	4	Total.	ivation.	Occupi	
	:	:	1,127.17	1,124.43	Acres.	(3	Other than sir.	eld by 14		.95	33	3	94				<u>. </u>	Occupied Area	
	3,137*15	17	3,182'17	3,824.69	Acres.	*	Total.	Held by Malguzars.		<u>;</u>	:	4,985.91	5.926.67	Acres.	5	cultivation, i.e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	A rea out of		
	:		:	573'55	Acres.	ća l	Area of l total leased. h			19,980.23		23,62		Acres.	٥	Total area occupied.			
	! 	:	:	167		رد،	Number of holdings.	Held by Malik- makbuzas.		:	<u>-</u> :	<u> </u>	13.03	Acres	7	Groves.			
	2,233'17	:	,771.45	2,470.91	Acres.	-1	Area.		Æ		:	 :	17,689:35	Acres.	00	Tree- forest.			VD
	:		:			(0	Number of holdings.	Held by Revenue- free Grantees.	VI Details of		3		35 4,628.13	Acres.	9	Scrub-jun- gle and grass.		Uno	V Details of Village Area.
I	231.53	:	409.48	41.24	Acres.	_C	Area.		ails o				3.13	ë.			Und	Unoccupied area	Villa
	:	:	;	189		5	Number of holdings.	Held by Absolute- occupancy Tenants	f Holdings.		I	፥	5,829.18	Acres.	10	hill and rock, and covered by roads andbuildings	Under water,	area.	ge Am
	4,812.80	12	2,957:00	2,738.98	Acres.	=	≯ re		ngs.	यत्त्री इ.स.च	<u>.</u>	27,074'54		Acres.	11	Total area unoccu- pied.			
	:	÷	: _ :	1,139		¥	Number of holdings.	Held b		43.9						a Total area of the group.		-	
	9.217.12	57	14,822.20	13,056.41	Acres.	13	Area.	Held by Occu- ancy Tenants.	: 	43.930.01	, ! 	50,098 70		Acres.		<u>`</u>		<u> </u> 	
	:	:	_ <u>`</u>	:	Acres.	1.4	class in ordinary tenant right.	Held by tenants of superior	-	<u>:</u>	:	:	4,225.25	Acres.	ü	From tanks.		Area,	
						15	hol Zu	1	•	:	i		414.65	Acres.	4	From other sources.		Area, irrigated.	
		: 	-	÷	- Ac			Held by Ordin- ary Tenants.		420 oo		, oc. 50.	4.639.90	Acres.	15	Total.			
	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	Acres.	-	Area.	<u>'</u>		<u> </u>				<u> </u>	16	tion wells.	Number		
	348.46	:	481.13	319.81	Acres.	17	As grant from malguzar.	Held Rent-free or by Privileged Tenants.			»	- '	7 195		17	arti	Number		
	:	ω	;	/2.00	Acres.	18	In lieu of service.	<u> </u>	_		\				18	plo	×		
	19,980.23	i	مد بدهان د	27.624.22	Acres.	19	column 6 of Table V).	Total occu- pied area (to agree)				 :	3 4,017		19	<u> </u>	Number		

8

General Assessment Statement for the Neri Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

1.-Revenue Demand.

				Detail o	f balances.
As fixed at last settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Year.	Amount.	How disposed of
ı	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p. 8,23s o o	Rs. a. p. 8,349 7 7 7,822 13 5	realizable.		Rs. a. p.	

11.—Changes in Proprietorship.

Åt settlement.		At present.		
Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5
Note.—When Rent-rate Report was ubmitted village No. 2t, Wasanwhira' hekedari, was included with the figures f the group. The figures now given re exclusive of those of that village thich is now treated as an Appendix A othe report.				

III.—Area in Cultivation classed according to soils Position, &c.

Soil class.				1	Po	osition Clas	-		<u> </u>			1
		·										Fotal.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A cres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
					See sepära	te stateme	nt attache	d.				

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops, &c.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar- cané.	Tut.	Linsced.	Til.	Grem.	Juari.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	eropped double- double-	
1		3	4	5	6	,	. 8	. •	to	11	19	15	14
At settlement, 186-6	Acres. 1,493'53	Acres. 5,858'46	Acres. 381-85	Acres.	Acres, 1,089'58	Acres. 25'80 346'13		Atros: a,654-99 a,435-78	Acres. 584-21 234-57	1	Acrès. 14,44\$'03 14,296'48		Agree. 14,038 19 13,886 35
At present	" "	3,703°64 7,836°60	75' 97 85'45	877 ⁻⁰⁰	1,487'45 1,416'18	471'40	1:	1,696.75	1	1	17,000 13	1	16'egrap

		M6.1::		-	Tenants.					Amount at		t in year 4	Amount assumed	Bed.		
		buza.	Absolute. ocrupancy.	Occupancy.		Ordinary.	Total.	S.	Sources.	former settlement.		of present settle	average.		Remarks	și.
		*	٤.	4		יאי	9			2		E .	4		3	
i		Кв. в. р.	Rs. p. P.	ж 8,	a.	Rs. a. p.	R5. a. p.		.' 	- 1800–68 Rs. a.	p. Rs.	e d	B4. a.	d		
At las	last settlement	918 3 9	3.257 2 0	6,409	9 8	 :	9.666 10 6	Bamboos	:	;						
ciden	Incidence per acre	9	<u>.</u>	c ,		·	1	Mahun		: :	 0	00	828 0	0 6		
At present Incidence ;	At present Incidence per acre	3,955,95	1 X0 1 0 10 10 10	0 160'6	٥Ï	: ;	11,552 2 0 0 11 8	Tansarind Water-dues	'n	: :		0 0	2 G 2 G	<u>.</u>		
المناط		7	2,241 0 0	11,027 13	0 0	:		Grazing		:		Ç				
ricen sit inc	Unit incidence of pro-	2 6 7.	1 E 0.	98.		::	5 :3 5 :55	Faci	<u> </u>	: :		0 0		00		
F1.45	he east per cent of	+ 35	+ 20	•			\$1+	Hides Migoes	::	: !						
0.4	y on sed over pre-				*			Kosa	G.	1 1		0 0	6 C			
100	Com we as deduced	1,744 11 0	2,329 6 0	10.534 13	13 0	:	12,864 3 0	1 imber	THE STATE OF	5			1.51	000		
In 1:95	:	794 5 6	1.950 3 3	62611	9 5	- :	13,899 12 8	Singha:a				70 0 0	2.2. 2.2.			
12	IX Details of	Annue	tue of Sir,	Khudk	1sht, and	Land hel	4 64	Total	otal	0 1881	0 1,447	47 0 0	1,327 0	0		
		مقدط	privileged Tenants.	ants.			नयन			X Total		nated E	Estimated Enhanced income.	income.		
	Sir and Khudkasht.	kasht.	-1						TES OF		-	-				
			Area held by Privi-	, Privi-		Valuation	o adooted.)	April	_	i	ဒ	Compare as at last Settionent.	st Settione	at.
•	Area leased out.	fivated by Malguants.	le T page.		Total rentai					value of sir, khud- kasht and	Siwai			Estimated		
kenta' it sate unit	Rental Value Compare rent Rental value at savetioned actually paid at savetioned uniterates, to malguzar ran-rates,	Compare reat Rental value actually jaid at sauctioned to malguzar, rancrates,	Rental value at sanc- tioned rent- rates	Compare rent actually paid.	3 and 4).	For sir and khud- kasht.	For aren held by p ivi- le-lged tenants.	nakouzas as p opos- ed.	tenants as proposed,	land heid by pri- vileged tenants.	reipt.	:	Cash reptal.	khuckushi and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valua- rion per acre.	Siwai rece:pis.	Fot. 1,
	2	3	4	\ \sigma	9		8	-	a	6	4	25	9	2	x	o
Rs.	B. Rs. a.	p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Кз. а. р	Rs. u. p.	Re. a.	Rs. a, p	Rs. a.	R3.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	R,	Rs. 8. P.
824	1,235 13	7 3.490 4 0	378 15 0	:	4,693 4 0	4.393 14 c	420 4 0	1,421 12	13,268 10 0	4,814 2	1,327	20,831 8 1	10,584 14 3	2,633 12 0	189'1	14,899 10 3
-	7 0 2 2	6 0 14 7	0 10 1		0 15 0	1 2 5	0 11 2	. Sanctd.	0 13,304 10 0	2,805	1.307	20 020 03				

XI .- Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

					Analysis of	income on which	assessment based.	
	}	Percentage of present revenue on	Percentage of proposed	Present rental		Res	ulting from valua	ion.
Present revenue.	revenue.	total actimate	revenue on total estimated ed enhanced	receip's (line	Estimated siwai receipts (column 4 of Table VIII).	kasht, excluding actual cash re- ceipts (i. e., Col.	land held by privileged ten- ants, excluding cash receipts(i.e.,	2 and 0 of
ĭ	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p
8, ₃₄₉ 7 7	11,505 0 0	56	55	13,843 9	1,327	3,158 0 5	420 4 0	2,082 10 7
Realizable 7,822 13 5	10,924 13 4				•••			
[Sanctd.	11,285 0)	54 per cent.	,	1,307	3,149 0 5		2,200 2 7

XII.

	Com	pare increase (+) or decreas		Increase (+)	Compare in or decr	ease (-)		e per acre vation of
Actual increase (+) or decrease (-) of proposed on present revenue.	In proposed cash rental (columns 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khud- kasht and privileged land (columns 3 and 7 of Table X).	In siwai income (columns 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	or decrease (-) per cent of proposed revenue over present tevenue.	Area in cultivation (column 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (columns 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of formet settle- ment.	Proposed revenue on present area.
ı ,	2	3	4	5	б	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	नयने			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3,155 8 5	+ 4,105 7 9	2,180 6 0	354 0 0	5,931 13 9	+ 38	+ 13	+ 40	0 8 11	0 10 11
[Sanctd. 2,935 8 5	4. 4.222 15 9	2,171 6 o	334 0 0	6,020 5 9	+ 35 per cent.				0 10 9]

XIII. Distribution of Revised Revenue between Malik-makbuza and Malkuzari Lands.

Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised pay- ments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (column 5 of Table X minus column 1).
ī	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs,
1,421 12 0	1,187 8 o	234 4 0	16	10,317 8 0	53
[Sanctd. 1,503 4 0	1,269 o o			10, 016 0 0	52

The 25th April 1905.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Statement showing the Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c., of the Neri Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

	Percent.						‡				35				-				15			:			:		:		100
	Total.	_	780,18				7,389.05		· (88.1961.88				150.73		_	ر	89.89***			82.61 }			89.88	_	\ 7.45		16,815.94
Minor crops.	Mutfarkat.	ž,	5 +61	· ·	2.400.57	44.79	S S	:	: ;	2,000.58	71.72	:	į	99.93	4.35	61.6	130	141-57	42.18	10.13	86.4	.58	4,0	26,8	:	.37	:	60.8	5,737.83
	Eari santa wotes- thal.	10	3 6	,	2,63		:	;	: 9	†8. .	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	64.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13.67
	Bari santa patasthal.		:	:	. 4.61	•	:	:	:	24.79	78.₹	į	:	:	:	:	:	118.62	8:40	:	:	;	;	:	:	:	;	95.	175.70
Garden land.	Bari marhan walit.		: .3			ye.,	9	:	: ,	61.81	2,10	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.93	;	:	:	:	÷	:	:	;	:	:	83.30
Gard	Bari marhan war- pani,	:	3	:		76	98	:	:	12.10	္က	i	:	+ x.	:	:	:	10.1	:	:	:	:	:	i	:	:	:	1.67	48.46
	Bari abadi walit.		:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	.87	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	%	:	:	:	:	:	.13	i	:	:	90.1
	Bari abadi war- pani.			:	;	: :	:	:	ŧ	;	.	:	;	:	i	:	፥	96.	9£.30	:	:	:	.83	:	61.	:	. 63	e ::	13,11
	Murkhand.	į	c c	;	y	of	55.3 %	Ez.		1,204,55	124.03			61.6	3,11	:	:	19.202.67	109.05	:	:	41.	:	2.82	10.20	i	:	:	3,323.31
	Warsalang.		e 600 m	66.	: :	430.0%	30.75	17-83		576*93	40,34		37.47	10.60	1.13	:	:	514,35	140,11	:	:	1.65	;	2.04	:	;	:	:	1, '03'04
Bice land.	Warthani jhilan.		08.5	11.20	;	65.161	23.1	1	1	50.161	3.62			3.28	:	:	:	36.43	5.41	:	:	:	:	09.	;	:	:	:	368.62
	Warthani sawan.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$8.00	:	:	477.51	6.0	1	神神神	362.23	33.40	ा ज	行政的	2,16	98.		:	134.63	13.64	:	:	3.30	1.93	9.2	04.	:	:	:	1,078'19
	War- thani tevar.		:	;	:	4.18	:	:			86.1		;	6.33	.04	:	:	41.32	2,18	;	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	78.85
	Sadharan.		386.38	2,11	:	1,720°94	195.34	:	:	303.71	16.12	:	:	:	:	:	;	00,8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	i	\$,629.55
	Banchan.		2.00	;	3	95,06	00,1	32.80	3.00	10.48	1.40	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	;	:	:	145.81
Wheat land.	ran- dbia.		96.21	:	:	55.26	6.13	22.6	:	28-82	7.00	:	i	:	:	:	 :	1	:	:	÷	00.1	:	;	;	:	:	:	160.68
Whea	Wahu. ri.		13.88	:	:	10.48	:	:	:	95.	:	:	;	;	:	:	:	÷	:	i	:	ì	:	i	:	:	;	:	24.03
	Pathar.		26.62	:	:	5+.9/9	81.01	:	:	232'14	34	c \$. 6	;	÷	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	958'03
	Lawan.		:	;		19.09	1.20	i	:	3,00	:	:	:	;	:	:	;	:	:	i	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	73.11
₹.36.00 € 5.00 €5.00	на - "чектовина. 🦰 "приходнитен-		-	-		:	:	:	:	:	:	1	•	:	:	•	•	:	•	:	1	•		-:		•	•	•	Total
	Soil class.		:	ī	:	;	÷	:	ŧ	:	i	÷	:	÷	:	;	Εx	:	:	:	Ex	÷	;	Ξ	÷	:	:	:	
			Kanhar	Khari	Imp.	B. Kanhar	Khari	lmp.	Khari Imp.	Morand	Khari	Ban	Imp.	Khardi	Khari	N. F. Ex.	Khari N. F. Ex	Wardi	Khari	N. F. Ex.	Khari N. F. Ex	Bardi	Khari	Betari	Khari	N. F. Ex.	Pri hand	Khari	

Statement of Estates of Neri Group.

Serial members of villages in this statement. Settelment. Proposed. Easts. Present. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Present. Proposed. Easts. Propose			Assets of Estates.	Estates.	Proposed	Tenants' paymer Estate, excluding makbuza	Tenants' payments in the Estate, excluding Malik- makbuza.	,	Revenue the E	Revenue payable by the Estate.		Excess of propered	
Gauchiera Rs. a. p. p. p. p. Rs. a. p. Rs.	Estate.	Serial numbers of villages in this and in previous groups submitted.	Settelment.	Proposed.	valuation of home-farm in the Estate.	Present.	Proposed.	Increase in tenants' pay- ments.	Present.	Proposed.	Revenue enhance- ment.	revenue enhance- ment over proposed rental enhance- ment (difference of columns 8 and 11).	
Sauchhens Shadherwani		2	3	4	2	9	,	80	6	ro	=	122	
9 Bauchterns S. Pancherwari S. Panch			æ	n;	di	é	d	ri	, ei	ď	ď	4	
8 Wowala 8 Wowala 2 Wowala 2 Wowala 2 Wowala 2 Wowala 2 Wowala 2 Wowala 2 Wowala 2 Wowala 2 Wowala 2 Wowala 3 Wowala 3 Wowala 4 13 2 0 735 0 0 212 4 0 287 9 0 418 4 0 130 11 0 240 0 0 385 0 0 145 0 0 141 5 9 Madanpur Takum 4 13 2 0 735 0 0 212 4 0 287 9 0 418 4 0 130 11 0 240 0 0 385 0 0 145 0 0 141 5 9 Madanpur Takum 4 13 2 0 735 0 0 212 4 0 287 9 0 418 4 0 130 11 0 240 0 0 385 0 0 145 0 0 141 5 9 Madanpur Takum 4 13 2 0 735 0 0 212 4 0 287 9 0 418 4 0 130 11 0 240 0 0 385 0 0 145 0 0 141 5 9 Madanpur Takum 4 147 5 9 Madanpur Takum 5 Wowala 9 Madanpur Takum 9 Syl 2 0 130 11 0 240 0 0 385 0 0 145 0 0 145 0 0 141 0	shna Rao, son of Ram Rao,	3 Gaurkhera	<u>-</u> سر							•		i	
8 Wowhla 3 Wowhla 3 Wangli 3 Gooddat 3 Gooddata 3 Gooddata 4 S Good Condition 4 S Good Condition 4 S Good Condition 4 S Good Condition 4 S Good Condition 4 S Good Condition 4 S Good Condition 4 S Good Condition 4 S Good Condition 4 S Good Condition 4 S Good Condition 4 S Good Condition 4 S Good Condition 4 S Good Condition 4 S Good Condition 4 S Good Condition 4 S Good Condition 4 S Good Condition 5 S Good Condition 6 S Good Condition 6 S Good Condition 6 S Good Condition 6 S Good Condition 6 S Good Condition 7 S Good Condition 9										-			
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9 Madangar Takum 10 Madangar Takum 11 Madangar Takum 11 Madangar Takum 11 Madangar Takum 12 Madangar 13 Khambada 24 Khambada 25 Khambada 26 Khambada 26 Khambada 26 Khambada 27 Madangar 28 Khambada 29 Khambada 20 Khambada 20 Khambada 20 Khambada 20 Khambada 20 Khambada 20 Khambada 21 Murpar Desh. 22 Madegao 23 Madegao 23 Madegao 24 Madangar 25 Madangar 26 Madangar 26 Madangar 27 Madangar 28 Madangar 29 Kewada 27 Madangar 29 Madangar 29 Madangar 20				यां		題							
18 Khambada 19 Khambada 19 Khambada 19 Khambada 19 Khambada 19 Khambada 19 Khambada 24 Khambada 25 Khambada 24 Khambada 25 Khambada 25 Khambada 25 Khambada 26 Khambada 27 So o 2803 o 0 574 o 0 1,805 iz 0 2,035 4 0 225 8 0 34 2 3 1,510 o 0 675 ig 9 4447 5 31 Uporpeth 26 Si o 0 175 o	otelal, son of Tukaram, Kurmind co sharers.		,			8							-
15 Khambada 26 Khatora 27 Khambada 28 Khambada 29 Khambada 29 Khambada 20 Khatora 20 Khatora 20 Khatora 21 Giwanpaili 21 Piparda 22 Highar Pesh. 23 Murpar Gesh. 23 Murpar Gesh. 23 Murpar Gesh. 24 Murpar Gesh. 25 Murpar Gesh. 26 Murpar Gesh. 26 Murpar Gesh. 27 Murpar Gesh. 28 Murpar Gesh. 28 Murpar Gesh. 29 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 21 Murpar Gesh. 22 Murpar Gesh. 23 Murpar Gesh. 24 Murpar Gesh. 25 Murpar Gesh. 26 Murpar Gesh. 26 Murpar Gesh. 27 Murpar Gesh. 28 Murpar Gesh. 29 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 21 Murpar Gesh. 22 Murpar Gesh. 23 Murpar Gesh. 24 Murpar Gesh. 25 Murpar Gesh. 26 Murpar Gesh. 26 Murpar Gesh. 27 Murpar Gesh. 28 Murpar Gesh. 29 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 21 Murpar Gesh. 22 Murpar Gesh. 23 Murpar Gesh. 24 Murpar Gesh. 25 Murpar Gesh. 26 Murpar Gesh. 27 Murpar Gesh. 28 Murpar Gesh. 29 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 21 Murpar Gesh. 22 Murpar Gesh. 23 Murpar Gesh. 24 Murpar Gesh. 25 Murpar Gesh. 26 Murpar Gesh. 27 Murpar Gesh. 28 Murpar Gesh. 28 Murpar Gesh. 29 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 21 Murpar Gesh. 22 Murpar Gesh. 23 Murpar Gesh. 24 Murpar Gesh. 25 Murpar Gesh. 26 Murpar Gesh. 27 Murpar Gesh. 28 Murpar Gesh. 28 Murpar Gesh. 29 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 21 Murpar Gesh. 22 Murpar Gesh. 23 Murpar Gesh. 24 Murpar Gesh. 25 Murpar Gesh. 26 Murpar Gesh. 27 Murpar Gesh. 28 Murpar Gesh. 28 Murpar Gesh. 29 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 20 Murpar Gesh. 21 Murpar Gesh. 22 Murpar Gesh. 23			N		4	0	+	=	c	o	0	14 5	
26 Giwanpaili 24 Piparda 25 Giwanpaili 27 Since o Gisso o Horror Cujar 37 Murpar Cujar 38 Murpar Cujar 39 Murpar Cujar 30 Murpar Cujar 30 Murpar Cujar 30 Murpar Cujar 31 Murpar Cujar 32 Murpar Cujar 33 Murpar Cujar 34 Murpar Cujar 35 Murpar Cujar 36 Murpar Cujar 37 Murpar Cujar 38 Murpar Cujar 39 Murpar Cujar 30 Murpar Cujar 30 Murpar Cujar 30 Murpar Cujar 30 Murpar Cujar 30 Murpar Cujar 30 Murpar Cujar 31 Murpar Cujar 32 Murpar Cujar 33 Murpar Cujar 34 Murpar Cujar 35 Murpar Cujar 36 Murpar Cujar 37 Murpar Cujar 38 Murpar Cujar 39 Murpar Cujar 40 Murpar Cujar 4	nd, son of Vinayak, Brahmin, nd co-sharers.		~	ते	0					,			
26 Siwanpailit			٥	٥	0	12 0	*	œ	es	0	-	447 5	
24 Pipards.			^								,	,	
34 Murpar Destr	son Jarers.		,										
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Grouf Fimbulgata. 28 Ambeseori Grouf Next. 11 Adegaon 23 Manemohali	Group Fembulgata. 19 Malewara Buzurg. 39 Seura Group Neri. 12 Usegoan 28 Gorwat	Group Jambulgata. 33 Kharkada Makta Group Neri.	Group Fambulgata. 25 Lohra Buzurg. Group Neri. 43 Bothli	
Narain Mahadeo Da'al, Koshti	Gopal, Vithal, Brahmin, and co-sharers.	Musst. Ananda Bai, wife of Deorao, and comparers.	Kuksu, son of Bij, Kalar, and co-shater.	

Sectt, Press, Nagpur :-No. 954, Settlt.-5-10-06-45.

Acres.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Rebenue Pepartment.

No. 384.

Nagpur, the 17th January 1906.

READ-

Report by the Settlement Officer, Chanda, submitting proposals for the re-assessment of the Neri Group, in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District, and Memorandum No. 2829, dated the 2nd June 1905, from the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, forwarding the report.

Memorandum No. 5037-147, dated the 20th November 1905, containing the remarks of the Commissioner of Settlements on the Settlement Officer's proposals.

RESOLUTION.

The existing condition of the group as regards cultivation and assets, and the effect of the settlement on the tenants' rents and on the malguzars' jamas, are exhibited in the following abstract. The figures also indicate the extent to which the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner has accepted or modified the proposals of the Settlement Officer. They may thus be regarded as a summary from the point of view of the ryots, the malguzars and the Government, of the basis and results of re-assessment:—

		60003	2008/09			Ac	res.	
1.	Gross area of the group	TA		•••	•••	50,9	02	
2.	Area under cultivation at last settlement			141	•••	14,942		
3.	Area now under cultivation			•••	16,816			
_						Per c	ent	
4.	Percentage of increase of (3) over (2)				•••		13 70	
5.	Percentage of rise of price of staple food-grain grown in group during currency of last settlement.							
	_						Rs.	
6.	Total assessable assets at l	t		114	14,9 20,8			
7•	Total assessable assets at present settlement proposed by the Settle- ment Officer.							
8.	Total assets as adopted by the Chief Commissioner						20,920 Per cent	
9.	Percentage of increase of (8) over (6)				•••		40	
10.	Total enhancements of r makbuzas at present se		g revenue p	ayable by	y malik-			
	•						Rs.	
	(a) effected by the S	ettlement Off	icer	•••	***	•	. 83	
	(b) as accepted by the Chief Commissioner						2,200	
11.	Average rate of rent per a	cre of ryoti a	rea—			Rs. a.	p.	
	(a) at last settlement	ŧ	•••	•••		0 11	0	
	(b) as now proposed	by the Settle	ment Officer	•••	•••	о 13	5	
	(c) as sanctioned by	the Chief Co	mmissioner	***	•••	0 13	б Rs.	
12.	Present revenue	***	•••	•••	•••	8, Per d	349 ent.	
13.	Percentage of (12) on (6)		•••	•••	•••		56	
14.	Percentage of (12) on (8)		•••	•••	***	40 Rs.		
15.	Revenue now proposed by the Settlement Officer					11.	505	
16.	Revenue now sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner					•	285	
10.	17010une non semiconed	by the onice	~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• •••		Per	-	
17.	Percentage of (16) on (8)	•••	111	···	***		54	

- 2. The orders on the Preliminary report of the tahsil forecasted a rental enhancement of 16 per cent. while those on the Rent-rate Report of the group sanctioned one of 11 per cent. Owing mainly to the extraordinary unevenness of rents, the Settlement Officer's proposals now result in an enhancement of 15 per cent., from Rs. 11,552-2-0 to Rs. 13,268-10-0. The acreage incidence has been raised from Re. 0-11-8 to Re. 0-13-5. In the case of three villages (Nos. 6, 18 and 32) the Commissioner of Settlements has suggested alterations which have the effect of raising the Settlement Officer's rents by Rs. 36. The Chief Commissioner observes that there has been greater enhancement than was expected, but on consideration of such evidence as is available as to the actual value of land it does not appear to him to be in any way excessive. Mr. Miller therefore approves the proposals of the Settlement Officer subject to the changes made by Mr. Standen.
- 3. The revenue paid by malik-makbuzas has been raised from Rs. 1,055-9-5 to Rs. 1,421-12-0 or by 35 per cent. The Commissioner of Settlements points out that the Settlement Officer has included in the payments of malik-makbuza muafidars, mokasdars and maktadars, the realizable demand, instead of the kamiljama as required by the rules. Mr. Standen has now assessed the full kamil-jama, with the result that the proposed payments have been increased by Rs. 81-8-0. Subject to this modification, the enhancement is accepted by the Chief Commissioner. The revised revenue will then amount to Rs. 1,503-4-0 giving an acreage rate of Re. 0-9-9.
- 4. The home-farm has been valued at Rs. 4,393-14-0, falling at Re. 1-2-5 per acre. In the case of village No. 23 (Palasgaon Makta), in which the Settlement Officer has exceeded the deduced valuation on the ground of high sub-rent, Mr. Standen has under the circumstances of the case reduced the proposed figure by Rs. 9. Subject to this alteration the valuation is sanctioned.
- 5. The average income from miscellaneous sources amounts to Rs. 1,447. The Settlement Officer has taken Rs. 1,327 of this as the basis of assessment, after allowing Rs. 120 for fluctuations. The Commissioner of Settlements accepts the proposal except in the case of village No. 23; in this case he recommends a reduction in the income from hides by Rs. 20. The assessment is approved as modified by Mr. Standen.
- The total assets of the group as revised aggregate Rs. 20,920. The Settlement Officer has proposed a revenue of Rs. 11,505, falling at 55 per cent. of his assets. The fraction of pure malguzari assets taken is 53 per cent. corresponding to the rate sanctioned in the orders on the Rent-rate Report. The Commissioner of the Division observes that the assessment as a whole seems to be judicious. But he considers that the Settlement Officer has not displayed sufficient caution in assessing unstable assets or small estates; Mr. Craddock has therefore suggested reductions amounting to Rs. 175. Mr. Standen has accepted most of these suggestions but has made proposals in other cases which have the effect of lowering the Settlement Officer's figure by Rs. 130. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that in a district which has suffered so much as Chanda, great weight should be attached to the necessity for caution, but he sees no reason for thinking that the assessment as a whole is likely to press heavily. Mr. Miller has however modified the assessments in individual cases, generally with a view to avoid or to graduate excessive enhancements; the result will be that the revised revenue of the group will be fixed at Rs. 11,285. This will absorb 54 per cent. of the total revised assets and will give an increment of 35 per cent. over the present demand of Rs. 8,349-7-7.
- 7. In the following 7 villages in which the increase in the present revenue is excessive, the Chief Commissioner directs that the revised revenue may be

realized in the stages noted against each with a view to alleviate the enhancements:—

Number	-			ł	Revenue realizable during the						
in group.		Name of village.			First five years.	Next five years.	Subsequent years.				
	·				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
2	Pardhanheti	***	***		100	125	125				
20	Khatora	•••	•••		180	240	320				
22	Gonde Mohali	***	***		200	245	245				
26	Siwanpaili	•••	***		200	2 6 0	260				
28	Gorwat	***	***	•••	100	115	115				
29	Adegaon	•••	***		75	100	120				
43	Bothli Buzurg		***	[130	175	190				

- 8. The group includes one thekadari village, Wasan Vihira (No. 21). The Settlement Officer proposes to renew the lease with the present lessee for the term of settlement. But agreeing with Mr. Standen, the Chief Commissioner thinks that enquiry should first be made as to whether the lessee has any claims on Government for a renewal of his lease. If it is found that he has no right, his possession should be determined and the village settled ryotwar, with the old malik-makbuza as Patel, the principles laid down in Revenue Department letter No. 3893, dated the 10th June 1905, regarding malguzari villages acquired by Government, being followed in the case.
- 9. Rents and revenue are at present paid in two equal instalments. The Settlement Officer proposes to maintain this arrangement except in the case of a few rice growing villages, in which he suggests that the instalments should be changed into three-fourths and one-fourth. The proposal is supported by the Commissioner of Settlements and is accepted.
- 10. Subject to any orders which may be received from the Government of India, the assessment as now revised is provisionally sanctioned for a period of 15 years, commencing from the 1st July 1905 and ending with that of the rest of the tahsil on the 30th June 1920.

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

No. 385.

Nagpur, the 17th January 1906.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Settlements, Central Provinces, for information, with the request that, after the announcement of the revised rents and jamas, a tabular statement, in the usual form, may be submitted to this office.

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary.

No. $\frac{345}{XI-4-2}$.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Surbey and Settlement Bepartment.

FROM

H. A. CRUMP, Esq., 1. c. s.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 7th November 1906.

ρIR,

In continuation of this Administration's endorsement No. 385, dated he 17th January 1906, I am directed to forward a statement giving details of the revised assessments of the Neri Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. A. CRUMP,

Chief Secretary.

(3)

Statement showing the Revised Assets and Jamas for the Neri Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.

]	1	RE	VIS	ED RENTA	L PAYABLE	BY				 				
Eerial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Paymen of malik makbuzz as revise	k- as	Absolute occupan tenants	cy	Occupanc tenants.	y Ordinary tenants.	Total o three classes tenants	of	Total assets		Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	of revised revenue on revised	of former	Remark
<u>,</u>		3	-	4	-	.5	6	7	-	8	_	9	10	11	12	13
	•	Rs. a	a .	Rs. a	٠.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a	٠.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
1	Neri	212	8	495	8	992 0	 	1,457	8	1,843	8	1,045 Realizable 1,000		53	66	
2	Pardhan Heti	2	8	19	4	147 8		166 1	2	255	0	125**	49	49	37	
3	Gaurkhera	3	0	39 1	٤.	123 12		163	8	208	12	115	55	55	50	ĺ
4	Chikhli	193 1	2	59 1	2	188 12		248	8	555	8	350	63	51	48	
5	Pandharwani	•••		75 1	2	210 8	•••	286	4	298	0	160	5#	54	58	
6	Mokhala	249	4	79	o	71 0		150	0	4 61	12	295	64	40	66	
7	Sonegaon Gaon- dhey.	28 1	2	8	٥	200 4		208	2	30 8 1	12	170	55	52	125	
8	Owala Rith	•••		•••		81 8		18	8	135	8	75	55 (55	41	
9	Madnapur Tu- kum.	15	۰	***		174 4	SE SE	174	4	234	4	115	49	47	52	
10	Madnapur	•••		93	4	146 12		240	0	515	8	270	52	5=	бі	
11	Adegaon Desh- mukh.	2	8	•••		294 8		294	8	344	12	200	58	58	91	
12	Usegaon	6	4	68	0	312 4	(ICIDA)	380 .	4	494	0	265	54	53	97	
13	Wadsi		1	134	٥	155 4	स्य	289	4	339	4	160	47	47	57	
14	Waghera	6	8	3 5	4	195 2		230	6	318	2	155	49	48	62	
15	Belora Musal-	•••		12	0	54 12		66 г	2	108	8	50	46	46	64	
16	Vihirgaon	62	۰	89	0	290 0		379	۰	ნვრ	0	330	52	48	64	
17	Vihirgaon Tu- kum.			***		173 12		173 1	2	327	4	130	40	40	49	
18	Khambada	19	٥	93	8	1,218 8		1,312	۰	1,702	4	930 Realizable 925.	55	54	58	
19	Harni	***		62	4	246 8		308 1	2	413	4	200	48	48	46	<u> </u>
20	Khatora	***	1	-+-		462 12		462 1	2	655	12	320†	49	49	48	ļ
21	Wasanwihira	This v	illa	ge has be	en	settled no	w ryotwar	. Vide S the 22nd				missione:'s	letter No. 2	805—172, d	lated	
92	Gondmohali Makta.	13	0			298 8		298	8	484	4	245‡	51	50	30	
23	Palasgaon Makta.	8	0	11 1	12	775 12	լ Իլ	787	8	1,293	8	570	44	14	51	
84	Piparda Mokesa	8	0	•••		549		549	4	1,267	8	660 Realizable 406.	52	52	61	<u>}</u>
25	Mohali Maney	. 23	0	20	0	287	,	307	0	352	0	200	57	55	63	
26	Siwanpaili	1		б2		250		312		515		2609	50	48	27	
27	Mangli			14		14 1	1		8	29	8	15	51	51	63	

From 1906-07 to 1910-11
From 1911-12 to 1919-20
From 1906-07 to 1915-11
From 1911-12 to 1915-16
From 1916-17 to 1919-30

[|] From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1911-18 to | From 1911-18 to | From 1911-18 to | From 1911-18 to | From 1911-18 to | From 1911-18 to | From 1911-18 to | From 1911-18 to | From 1911-18 to | From 1911-18 to | From 1911-18 to | From 1911-18 to | From 1911-18 to | From 1911-18 to | From 1911-18 to | From 1911-18 to | From 1911-18 to | From 1911-18 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-07 to | From 1906-

PRELIMINARY REPORT FOR THE CHANDA TAHSIL IN THE CHANDA DISTRICT.

सन्यमेव जयते

4)

Statement showing the Revised Assets and Jamas for the Neri Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Concld.)

	į		Rev	SED RENTAL	PAVABLE	вү			! !			
orial No.		Payments of malik- makbuza as revised	Absolute			Total of three classes of tenants.	Total assets.	1	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	of revised revenue on revised	of former	1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs a.	Rs. 2.	Rs. s.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
28	Gorwat		12 12	138 12		151 8	236 8	115*	49	49	76	
, e g	Adegaun	10	,	101 0		101 0	245 0	120†	49	48	25	
30	Kajalsara	56	,	300 12	·	300 12	574 12	305	53	50	68	
31	Uperpeth	<u></u>	14 12	a3 8		38 4	65 Q	25	42	42	18	
3*	Motegaon Nao-	149	518 4	210 4	144	728 8	1,775 8	625 Realizable 620.	53	49	.51	
33	Gondala	6.	85 0	304 4		389 4	485 a	248 Realizable 245.	51	51	64	
34	Murpar Tokum Deshpande.			14 0		14 0	15 0	5	33	33	24	
35	Murpar Tukun Guzar.	•		77 8		77 8	130 4	Kamil jama 45; Realizable Nil	35	35	34	
36	Khutala Mokase		23 0	473 12		496 13	800 8	i	47	47	61	
37	Lawari	130	o	299 8	******	299 8	768 4	430 Realizable 400.	56	50	.44	
38	Pendhri Mokasa.		8 8	138 0	45	146 8	322 8	185	57	57	56	
39	Kewara Mokasa	15	51 8	574 4		625 12	759 4	390 Realizable		51	58	:
40	Konewada Mo- kasa.	12	0 19	184 4	 	203 8	337 8	180	53	52	52	
41	Mahadwadi	54	ا	35 4	30 0	65 4	288 12	140	48	41	51	
41	Sirpur	144	o	559 0	16 о	576 0	803 12	480	60	55	71	
43	Bothlj	34 1	2 29 11	87 8		117 4	323 0	190‡	.59	56	42	
į	Total	1,507	4 2,237	11,436 6	46 0	13,719 6	21,423 10	§ Kamil jama 11,268; Realizable 10,436.	53	50	56	
•	{ From 1906-07 to 1916 } Prom 1911-12 to 1919	-1t -20	***	Re. 115 + From From From (From 1906-0)	1906-07 to 19 1911-12 to 19 1916-17 to 19		 jama	Rs. 75 100 1 From 120 Rs. 10 878 10,046	n 1906-07 to 19 n 1911-12 to 19 n 1916-17 to 19	10-11 15-15 19-20	1	Rs. 150 175 190

No. 1034.

FROM

P. HEMINGWAY, Esq., i. c. s.,

SETTLEMENT OFFICER, CHANDA,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 14th December 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward in original the Preliminary Report for the Chanda tahsil of this district, together with its appendices, and a trace showing the boundaries of the proposed groups.

सन्यमेव जयते

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Preliminary Report on the Chanda Tansil, Chanda District.

In the ensuing report the expression "Chanda tahsil" refers to only the khalsa portion of that tahsil. The zamindari portion is quite distinct in character, and is being dealt with in separate reports.

- 2. The Chanda tahsil (khalsa) is a large irregular triangle with its base resting on the zamindaris in the east and its apex lying on a sharp curve of the Wardha river in the west. On the north it is bounded by the Warora and Brahmapuri tahsils of this district; on the west and south the Wardha river separates it from Berar and Hyderabad. It covers an area of 2,228 square miles, and contains 550 villages: its extreme length is 64 miles and its extreme breadth 76 miles. It is considerably larger than the Warora tahsil, the 550 villages of which are spread over an area of 1,281 square miles only.
- 3. For administrative purposes the tahsil was divided into 5 pergannahs:

 they still exist and serve fairly well to mark its physical characteristics. Their names and the number of villages that they contain are as follows:—

			Villages.
Haveli	0		125
Rajgarh		ş	175
Amgaon		•••	77
Ghatkul		•••	104
Ghote	131177	•••	77

- 4. The Haveli pergannah is the western division of the tahsil. On the north and north-west it touches the Brahmapuri and Warora tahsils; on the south it is bounded by the Wardha river. In the north and east it is hilly and covered with heavy jungle with a few scattered rice villages, but the strip lying along the Wardha river is open and has good black soil of varying depth, in which wheat, juar and other open field crops grow luxuriantly. The irrigation in the rice villages is only fair, and the soil is very thin and sandy; but the bulk of the cultivation lies in the open tract.
- The Rajgarh pergannah lies along the western bank of the Wainganga river, and runs right up to the Brahmapuri border. It is crossed by the Mul and the Pathri rivers, while it also possesses a number of perennial springs at the foot of the hills to the west of Mul. In the western portion it has numerous small hills covered with fair jungle, and the surface of the pergannah generally is very undulating. The soil is only thin, except in a very few villages on the river bank, and contains a great deal of sand and sandstones. It, however, produces heavy rice crops when well manured and irrigated, and the inhabitants have taken advantage of the numerous good sites for tanks which the hills and hollows afford. The pergannah possesses many excellent tanks as well as a large number of smaller boris: it is really a rice tract pure and simple, as the wawar land is sandy and grows nothing above the standard of ringni. Nearly all the rice is irrigated from tanks or boris, and in normal years this is one of the best rice tracts in the district.
- 6. The long narrow strip lying along the eastern bank of the Wainganga is called the Amgaon pergannah. It lies opposite to the Rajgarh pergannah, and is not unlike that tract; they are very similar so far as soils are concerned, but the Amgaon tract is slightly poorer, in that it contains fewer good tanks, and on the east the cultivation drops almost to the level of the zamindaris which it adjoins. It is very undulating, and the forest in places runs right down to the river. Its staples are rice, poor ringni, and jungle produce.

- The Ghatkul pergannah is a continuation of the Rajgarh pergannah to the south; it has the Wainganga as its eastern boundary and runs along the bank of that river down to the junction of the Wardha and Wainganga. The ridge of hills which separates the basins of the abovementioned two rivers runs down the centre of this pergannah: the hills are only small but are covered with jungle, and most of the cultivation lie in a strip along the banks of the two rivers. Here the soil gets rather better: from Ghatkul itself to the south the soil is black and deep, and approaches the good soil of the Wardha valley. It is true that ringni is the chief crop in the open fields, but the soil is well adapted for linseed, cotton, and other superior crops. Land is here in great demand, and the pergannah is thriving: it will do still better when its communications are improved. There are a few rice villages in this tract: they lie among the hills in the centre strip. Many of them have first-class tanks of the class found in Rajgarh, and, as a rule, they have a good big area under sugarcane.
- 8. The Ghote pergannah lies on the eastern side of the Wainganga, except on the extreme north, where the Amgaon pergannah joins it: it is surrounded by zamindaris and is much of the same character as the better portion of the Ahiri zamindari. It is hilly and covered with jungle: except in a few big villages, such as Ghote or Arpalli, the cultivation is little better than jungle clearings. It has only a few good tanks; but there should be sites for other irrigation works in the forest, and it has also some perennial streams. Rice is the chief crop: it is supplemented by poor forest produce and such crops as maize and kodo. Most of the tenants are Gonds, and there are few substantial men.
- 9. To summarize the above, the tahsil is divided somewhat sharply into two tracts—the open field along the Wardha and southern portion of the Wainganga rivers (Ghatkul), and the rice tract with poorer soils but good irrigation.
- No. The principal rivers have already been repeatedly mentioned. The Wardha on the western border is a sluggish stream, with excellent soil all along its banks; the Wainganga, flowing south through the centre of the tahsil, is a slightly more rapid river, and on the Wainganga side of the tahsil the soil is very sandy and poor.

Of the smaller streams the Erai, flowing into the Wardha just below Chanda, the Andhari, rising in the hills near Bhisi and crossing the Rajgarh and Ghatkul pergannahs, and the Kutni in the Amgaon pergannah are the best known. They are only small streams which contain little water in the hot weather; but in the rains they rise very rapidly and are a source of trouble to wayfarers.

- There is no really well-defined range of hills in the tahsil, but all the interior of the Haveli and Rajgarh pergannahs, as well as the whole of Amgaon and Ghote, is covered with small rocky hills and forest.
- Trade and Communications.

 Indian Peninsula Railway: Chanda itself is connected with Warora by a good road, metalled and partly bridged: it carries a great deal of traffic in the open season. From Chanda again another good road runs due east to Mul: from Mul the road is fair to Brahmapuri, Umrer and Nagpur. Mul is also connected with Garchiroli and Chamursi by third-class roads not yet finished and in a bad state of repair. These are the only roads in the tahsil, except the Chanda-Kothari-Allapilli Road now under construction.
- though both the Chanda-Warora and Chanda-Mul roads are crossed by various nallahs which are impassable for a time after heavy rain. But the remainder of the tahsil, especially the portion lying to the south of Chanda and Ghote, is badly in want of good roads. This is all the more emphasized by the fact that both Chanda and Warora towns, which are the chief trading centres, lie on the western edge of the district: neither of them is at all central.

- 14. Surveys have been made, or are being completed, for two railway lines. The first is a narrow-gauge line from Gondia to Chanda down the rice tract of Brahmapuri and Chanda tahsils. This line will pass through the centre of the district, and will open it up fairly thoroughly, but it will not take away much except rice, as the trade (except in rice) will always be with Bombay, and merchants will prefer to put their cotton and oilseeds on the railway at Warora.
- 15. The second line is an extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Warora to Chanda. This is only a short distance, and the railway could easily be constructed. It is far preferable to the Gondia line, so far as this tahsil is concerned, as it would help the trade which already exists between Chanda and Bombay, and for some years it would pay far better than the other lines, as it opens up a tract that is not impoverished by famine: there will be little trade from the rice tracts until grain stocks there are more than replenished.
- 16. The three chief trade centres in the tahsil are Mul, Chanda and Dhaba. Garchiroli and Chamursi are also important bazars, but they lie across the Wainganga. Chanda gets all the trade from the Haveli, as well as the traffic which the Mul bazar collects and hands on from Rajgarh and the bazars across the river. Dhaba collects goods from Ghote and Ghatkul and forwards them across the Wardha to Hyderabad, as the road to Chanda is particularly bad. The chief exports from Chanda are raw cotton, rice, juar and oilseed: in exchange it gets salt, cotton goods, and articles of general household use.
- 17. It is impossible to give any accurate figures about the exports and imports of the tahsil. Chanda supplies a good share of the rail-borne traffic at Warora, but we have no system of checking what crosses the river to Laon. It is, however, interesting to note that the receipts of the Chanda Municipality from octroi have risen from Rs. 14,626 in 1890 to Rs. 26,300 in 1901: the year 1899 gives even a bigger figure, namely, Rs. 28,465. The receipts have fluctuated somewhat violently from year to year: they have been far the highest in 1897 and the three succeeding years. This seems to show that the future trade will be in cotton and oilseeds, as during those four years there has been little rice to export, and tenants have made up the loss on their rice by an extension to open field crops, of which cotton and til are the most paying, especially in years of short rainfall.
- 18. Besides the ordinary weekly bazars held in 25 villages of the tahsil, there are three annual fairs: the chief fair is held at Chanda in April, while smaller fairs are held at Markandi in March and at Wardha in November: all these fairs have a religious origin, and are well attended.
- 19. Coarse country cloth is made in nearly every village by the Mahar community: it and the coarse country blankets are sold entirely in the village bazars; little of it is exported except from Dhaba. There is also a brisk industry in bamboo baskets and matting: this has received a severe check from the seeding of the bamboos over a large area a couple of years ago.
- 20. The Koshtis of this tahsil at one time used to do a good deal of work in tasar silk. Dhaba and Chamursi were the head-quarters of the industry, and it still survives there. The silkworms were raised largely in Amgaon and Ghote, but they are still found on this side of the Wainganga also. It is greatly to be regretted that this industry is not in a flourishing condition: unfavourable seasons have affected it, and it has not been encouraged by strict forest rules. An attempt is being made to develop it once more; but it is not an industry which will develop rapidly.
- 21. No note on the trade of the tahsil would be complete without some reference to its minerals and forest produce. Of the former the Ballarpur coal seam is of primary importance at the present moment: when the Warora seam is exhausted the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will turn to Ballarpur for fuel in preference to fetching it from Bengal. Iron ore also is to be found fairly frequently, while occasionally one hears.

mention of a stratum of gold-bearing quartz, and even precious stones: it will be left for the expert prospector to enquire into these rumours in later years; the coal is in evidence and will soon be worked.

22. Up to the present the chief forest income seems to have been in bamboos and minor products, such as mahua: the bamboos have disappeared over a very large area, and it will be some years before the trade in them revives. There is some good teak in parts of the Haveli and Ghatkul; but there is no large teak area of the same value as the Allapilli reserve.

23. The following table shows the population of this tahsil at the recent Census and in 1891: it also gives the rate per square mile of village area:—

		18	gı.	19	001.	Increase or	
Pergannah.		Number of souls.	Rate per square mile.	Number of souls.	Rate per square mile.		
Haveli	•••	46,116	198	44,177	190	- 8	Wawar tract.
Rajgarh		75,443	239	58,568	185	54	Heavy rice tract.
Amgaon		37,536	266	2 5,0 5 0	178	88	Rice tract.
Ghatkul		28,331	190	32,425	217	+ 27	Wawar tract.
Ghote		10,314	202	7,989	157	~ 45	Rice tract.
Tota	ı	197,740	222	168,209	189	-33	

24. In the Haveli the decrease is of little account; but in the three rice pergannahs the drop has been enormous. It has been pointed out that the decrease is largely fictitious, on the assumption that in 1901 the labourers were all away in Berar picking cotton. It certainly is true that in most years there is a large exodus of the labouring classes towards Berar for the cotton-picking. But many of them return before March, when the Census was taken. We may grant that the figures of 1901 are below the mark; but we must also make allowance for some emigration in 1891, unless the Berar cotton crop failed that year.

25. But even allowing for the attraction of labour towards Berar, I am inclined to place a good deal of trust in these figures: in September and October 1901 the labourers had not returned: an Assistant Settlement Officer was sent to enquire into this point in those months, and he found a great deal of field servants in the northern portions of Rajgarh and Amgaon. At attestation during the last open season this same want of labour was noted everywhere in the rice tracts: labour was so scarce in May and June last that coolies demanded and got between 4 and 5 annas a day as their normal wage.

26. If this drop in population is allowed to be true, even to a modified extent, the rice tracts of the tahsil are in a somewhat deplorable position: though holdings are smaller and more numerous in the rice tracts, and employ more labour than do the open field villages, still we find that the heavy rice tract of the tahsil (Rajgarh) has fewer hands to work it than have the Haveli and Ghatkul.

27. Owing to the failure of the rains again in Rajgarh and Amgaon there has recently been another very large exodus to Berar: many of them will return—it is hoped that all of them will. It is a fact that numbers of people did not return in 1901, and last season a great deal of rice land was fallow for various reasons: and the large increase in Ghatkul seems to show that small tenants have gone to the open field from the rice villages. Whatever allowance we make for the figures, they certainly do show what a disastrous effect the recent famine has had on the rice villages, and it will be a good many years before they completely recover.

28. The total figures show a decrease of 5 per square mile on the figures of the original settlement 35 years ago. The incidence per square mile of area under cultivation is 459 souls, in Warora it is 266, and in Sironcha (Upper Taluq) it is 770. Sironcha is an abnormally fertile place: and in Warora we have only two groups which contain rice pure and simple; there the greater portion of the tahsil is either good wawar land, or fair wawar land coupled with fair rice land.

Status of Tenants.

29. The following table shows the status of the tenants in the 461 villages of the tahsil which have been regularly attested:—

	-		A	В	С	a	E	Total.
Kupbi			80	746	1,402	495	10	2,733
Matar			15	179	337	179	5	716
Teli			40	157	222	85	10	514
Gond			3	107	430	398	15	953
Traders			79	148	168	39	2	435
Others		•••	136	562	1,527	483	26	2,734
	Total	•••	353 4 p. c.	1,899 23 p. c.	4,086 51 p c.	1.679 21 p. c.	69 1 p. c.	8,086

The pergannawar figures vary considerably: thus Rajgarh has 36 per cent. of its tenants in the two richest classes; Amgaon is even better with 43 per cent. of rich, and only 17 per cent. of actually poor, men. On the other hand, Ghote with its large proportion of Gond tenants has only 21 per cent. in the A and B classes, while 36 per cent. are in the D class.

In Warora tahsil we have a slightly higher proportion of rich men; but in that tahsil there is no tract which is farmed by aboriginal tenants to the same extent as Ghote is: if the latter pergannah is eliminated, the tenants of the Chande tahsil will favourably bear comparison with those of other tracts, though a series of bad rice years have exhausted their surplus grain stocks and deprived them also of a lot of agricultural cattle.

30. A table is appended to show the effect of the recent famine on the live-stock of the tahsil and the subsequent increase due largely to import from neighbouring districts and Sironcha:—

Revenue	Inspe	ctor's Cir	cle.		Year.	J	Plough-cattle, bullocks and male buffaloes.	Cows.	Milch buffaloes.	Other animals.	Total.
Vihar			•••	,		(36,579	4 8,6 88	9,171	43,039	137,477
Ballarpur	•••			}	1898-99	{	28,317	35,144	6,401	25,802	95,664
		T otal	•••				64,896	83,832	15,572	68,841	233,141
V ihar			•••	?		ς	30,847	35,425	6,659	30,287	103,218
Ball a rpur	_***		•••	3	1900-01	Z	26,331	27,556	5,540	22,861	82,218
		Total	•••				57,178	62,981	12,199	53,148	185,436
Vihar				7		5	31,819	22,921	6,471	45,774	106,985
Ballarpur	•••		•••	3	1901-08	1	28,254	26,895	5.398	28,730	89,277
		Total	•••	_		7	60,073	49,816	11,869	74,504	196,262

Vihar Circle is nearly all rice: the Ballarpur Circle includes the Haveli and the better part of Ghatkul. The above figures seem to show that tenants have largely disposed of their cows and milch buffaloes since the famine in order to buy plough-cattle or to pay their rents last year.

During the last year a great deal of money was spent in procuring plough-cattle as well as young animals not yet trained to the plough.

31. In the 406 malguzari villages attested and inspected up to date there were 784 shareholders at the original settlement; in those villages the number is now 1,136, this increase is almost wholly due to the expansion of families. In Warora tahsil it has been noticed that rapid multiplication of shareholders and shares has tended to impoverish many of the good Kunbi families; in Chanda tahsil, however, the families have retained their affluence. The following table shows the status of these 1,136 shareholders in the various pergannahs:—

			A	В	С	a	Total.
Rajgarh	•••		203	47	70	43	363
Amgaon	14		61	25	33	1	120
Haveli	•••		158	72	41	18	289
Ghatkul	•••	5	152	73	46	4	2 75
Ghote	•••	A 6	74	6	4	5	89
	Total	() B	648	223	194	71	1,136

In the above table many men recur more than once: in Ghote, for instance, a large number of the villages are held by the zamindar of Ahiri in malguzari right.

- 32. Taking them on the whole, however, they are an exceptionally wealthy body of landlords: in Rajgarh the D class is largely occupied by the Kohli family of Rajoli, which contains over a dozen poor men.
- 33. Of the total 451 fall into the cultivating classes, i. e., Kunbis, Kohlis, Marars and Telis; and of them 317 are in the two richest classes. Traders supply 210, of whom 161 are rich, while other non-cultivating castes have 475 shareholders.
- 34. This table shows that the proprietors of the tahsil are comparatively speaking much better off than their tenants: it also shows that the traders and non-cultivators are better off than the actual cultivating classes.
- 35. If we take out the actual persons who hold shares, and disregard entirely the number of shares in different villages that these men possess, the number of actual proprietors is only 683, of whom 313 are in A, 165 in B, 154 in C and 51 in D class: this classification of actual men is perhaps of more value than the above table as it shows exactly the status of the men who would have to pay a revised demand.
 - 36. Since the original settlement shares have changed hands in 83 cases, 35 whole villages have been bought and sold; in the remaining 48 the extent of the share has varied.

Of these 83 transfers, 66 were made for cash, 13 in satisfaction of debt and 4 by gift. Cultivating malguzars have lost 39 shares and gained only 18; non-cultivators have disposed of 44 shares and bought 65. The balance is then largely in favour of the saokar owing to bad seasons.

Of the transfers 13 were made before 1870, 6 between 1870 and 1880, 19 between 1880 and 1890, and no less than 42 between 1890 and 1900: in 1901 there were 3 transfers. The series of bad seasons began after the year 1890, hence the increased number of transfers; and of the 45 cases since 1890, the

Haveli claims no less than 29; in this case, however, it should be noted that one transaction effected by Rao Bahadur Chandi Prasad accounted for the majority of the villages.

- 37. The prices paid in the 66 cash transactions have varied between wide limits; in no less than 35 cases the price was equal to or less than the revenue; in 15 cases it varied between 2 and 5 times the revenue; in 6 cases it was between 6 and 10 times, and in 10 cases it was above 10. It is, however, only fair to note that when the price was unduly low, the share was only small or the villages both small and remote.
- 38. Rice and juar are the staple crops of the tahsil, covering 23 and 46

 Prices.

 per cent. of the cropped area, respectively. Their prices may then safely be taken to represent the rise in prices in the tahsil. Appendix II shows the prices of these staples in each year between 1865-66 and 1900. The figures have been collected from three sources:—
 - (i) Last Settlement Report.
 - (ii) Central Provinces Gazette.
 - (iii) Accounts of four big Mahajans of Chanda, namely, Malu Sao, Rangari; Seth Lakhmichand, Marwari; Vithoba Narain, Kompti, and Krishnaya, Kompti.

If the figures are taken as they stand there is but little difference between the prices of 1865-66 and 1899-1900. But it unfortunately happens that prices were abnormal in both of these years. Various reasons are given, such as the American war, for the rise in prices at the time of the original settlement. I am personally somewhat loath to believe that the closing of the American markets at that time could possibly affect the somewhat remote Chanda bazar. A sounder reason seems to be that about the time of settlement the district had a series of bad agricultural years much similar to the present: for this we have had ample evidence when re-assessing the Warora tahsil: in numbers of villages it was noted that "the village fell to prices immediately after, or at settlement": in some cases privileged tenants abandoned nearly all their land: in others—though very rarely—the proprietors got into debt and abandoned their villages. At inspection the same depression at about settlement time was noticed in this tahsil also, though to a slightly less degree: and the high price of food-grains about that time may be ascribed almost entirely to this cause. It is not necessary to point out that prices are now high for the same reason, though improved communications have prevented the rapid and violent fluctuations that were then possible. The true rise in prices is best obtained by comparing the average prices in the period 1859—1861 with those of 1891—1895, though in this latter period also it must be allowed that a badly distributed rainfall had allowed prices to rise somewhat too quickly; it is, however, inadvisable to go back beyond 1891.

39. The following table contrasts the average prices of these two periods:—

					SEERS PER RUPER.					
		Year.			Rice.	Juar.	Wheat.			
1859	***	***			26·68	61.46	41'00			
1860	•••	***	***		21'00	80°0	34.00			
1861		***	•••]	21.00	38.00	25 (0			
Average		***			22.89	59.82	33.33			
Average fo	verage for period 1891-96		•••	1-	12.20	20:30	16.12			
			Rise per cent.	•	83.	194'	over 106 p. c.			

As rice and juar are the staple crops, we shall therefore be justified in assuming that prices have risen over cent per cent. sence original settlement, and rents may theoretically be raised in that proportion mow in pergannahs which have not meanwhile been settled summarily with rental rewision.

40. Rajgarh and Amgaon were, however, summarily settled in 1886-87, and rents were enhanced in these two pergannahs: in these cases, therefore, it is necessary to take out the rise in prices since their re-settlement: this is given below:—

		SEERS PER RUPEE.					
Year.			Rice.	Juar.	Wheat,		
Average prices between 1881-86	•••		15.90	33.70	24.20		
Average prices between 1891-96	***	~	12.20	30.30	16.12		
	Rise per cent.		27.20	66.01	51.70		

Here we can safely say that prices have risen by 30 per cent. since the summary settlement.

- 41. The subject was discussed at length in the Inception Report, and it is not necessary to make a long note on it now: the tables show that the rise in prices in all pergannahs will more than justify as free a rental enhancement as it will be expedient now to make.
- System of agriculture. System of agriculture in the tahsil has undergone no change since the original settlement: the tenant now prepares his land and sows his crops in identically the same manner as his forefathers did 50 years ago. A detailed account of his ways and means is given on page 230 of the last Settlement Report and it needs no recapitulation here. I propose, however, to touch on a few points of special interest,
- 43. The rice crop may be taken first as it covers a large area and rice land pays the highest rents. Rice may be roughly divided into two classes, heavy and light: the light rice, irrigated or unirrigated, includes all which ripens within a period varying from 90 to 120 days; the heavy rice is on the ground longer, and sometimes takes 165 days or so to ripen. Each class is again sub-divided into numerous species, but the primary division is of great importance, as heavy rice can only be grown in land which has really first-class irrigation. Tenants prefer to sow heavy rice if they can do so: its outturn is larger, and does not fluctuate violently if the rainfall is abnormal as it is always covered by irrigation of high class; but heavy rice is not necessarily of better quality; on the contrary I am informed that epicures prefer many of the lighter varieties.
- 44. Rice is an exhausting crop, and, as except in a series of abnormally dry years, similar to the present, the rice land is cropped incessantly year after year with rice or sugarcane, manure, and plenty of it, is an absolute necessity. The best method of manuring rice land is to picket herds of sheep and goats on it during the open season: this is an expensive luxury, and only big tenants can afford it. The majority of the rice tenants have to rest content with cowdung, supplemented by sweepings of their housers; but as most of them have two or three cows kept expressly for this purpose, it may be allowed that the rice land is on the whole adequately manured, the ugh some improvement might be noted if all tenants pitted their manure properly during the months that they collect it.
- 45. When the land has been properly manured and the seed sown, the next point for the tenant to consider is the transplantation, provided that the rainfall is normal, or the irrigation good. This is a point of very great importance as on it may depend a good deal when the subsequent rainfall is good. Tenants quite realize that they must transplant when the rice has attained a certain growth: they never transplant before that stage, but if they leave it too late, the outturn does not come up to their standard.

In normal years, therefore, there is a tremendous demand for labour during the 10 days or a fortnight when the rice is being transplanted: and any loss of labour in the rice tracts must prejudice the outturn for some years. Before 1899, the labourers in these tracts found full employment at this time, and the decrease in population since then has greatly affected the rice-growing tenant as there is not now the labour to supply the demand adequately.

46. After transplanting comes irrigation. This does not mean that irrigation plays a subordinate part: on the contrary some irrigation has been necessary to facilitate transplanting in the majority of years during the last decade. In this tahsil the sources of first-class irrigation are almost entirely high-level tanks: under the Mal hills perennial springs are used; they did not fail even in 1899. There are also a number of boris which possess no masonry outlets, and which do not irrigate to the end of the season even in the best of years: these boris are most common in the open villages bordering the Wainganga river.

The area under rice had risen from 57,496 acres at settlement to 62,800 acres in 1895, the last normal year. Since settlement no big tanks have been built, while a few have fallen in disrepair, notably those at Sonapur, Sewapur and Chiroli. Much of the additional rice land has been taken out along the margin of the area originally irrigated: it gets a little water, but lies fallow after a series of bad years, and, owing to this expansion of the irrigated area without a corresponding increase in good sources of irrigation, the rice crop is now far less secured against short rainfall than it was at settlement. The number of substantial improvements which are now to be exempted from assessment is deplorably few: tenants in this district are distinctly apathetic, and bad years are put forward, not unreasonably, as the excuse for neglecting to improve their holdings: there, however, seems to be a good hope of getting some tangible results from the grantin-aid system; numerous applications for grants are being received, and many more will be made when once the advantages of the system are fully known by cultivating malguzars and big tenants in the rice tracts.

- The cultivation of rabi crops has been fully described in the Warora Tahsil Report: a few remarks will suffice now to treat of it when in conjunction with rice land. In all the pergannahs of this tahsil, except Ghatkul and the open part of the Haveli, there is plenty of good, or second-class, rice land in conjunction with only second or third rate open fields: most tenants hold a little of both. The tenants are excellent cultivators of rice, and care little about their open field crops; the wawars are never manured, only scantily ploughed, and are left fallow entirely when a series of good rice years have given the tenant all the grain he requires for food and rent. In years when the rice area is high, there is a corresponding decrease in juar and other open field crops; this does not mean, in this tahsil, that in abnormally bad years juar is sown in the rice fields, as here they are of too poor soil to grow anything but rice well manured and irrigated; it simply means that wawars are kept to supply maintenance in comparatively poor rice years. As a result the price paid for very fair open field soil is absurdly low, and the class of crops grown on it is also exceptionally low; with better open field tenants, and a handy market, cotton would take the place of ringni to a very large extent, and wawars would fetch a respectable rent. In this tahsil short cropping of juar and other open field crops of a minor character is now far from being a mark of deterioration: it will be found that the rice has been good in these years and tenants are in a position to pay the full rents on their holdings without bothering to till their open land.
- 48. Of the garden crops sugarcane is chief, and the most valuable. It is grown in the best irrigated rice villages lying to the south of the Brahmapuri tahsil. Detailed description of its cultivation may best be left for the Brahmapuri Tahsil Report, as the bulk of it is in that tract. It is sufficient now to note that tenants' holdings are taken up in rotation for cane: the malguzar remits the rent for the time that cane is on the ground: the garden is cultivated by a community of the tenants, and they pay water-rates to the malguzar or other owner of the tank according to the amount of cane irrigated. It may be noted that many tenants here use iron-rollers in their cane presses, and also shallow boiling pans. In this industry they have been quick to appreciate the value of improved methods and implements.

- 49. I will now pass to the actual cropping of the occupied area.
- 50. Appendices III and IV give full details from the jinswars and milankhasras; but the following table will more conveniently show the details of the area occupied now and at original settlement:—

	Net cropped area.	New fallow.	Total area in cultivation.	Old fallow.	Total occupied area.	Area double- cropped.
,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At present Proportion to area occupied At Settlement Proportion to area occupied	183,112 66% 188,053 73%	37.928 14% 27.587 11%	221,040 80% 215,640 84%	54,637 20% 39,739 16%	275.677 255.379	3,048 14,768
Percentage increase over Settle- ment figure.	-3%	+37%	+ 2%	+ 37%	+8%	-79 %

The above figures are not very hopeful: they are all the less so when it is remembered that the "present" figures for 1901-02 include under the new fallow head a great deal of land which will become old fallow in the records of the current year: last season it had been idle for two years only. Decrease in the double-cropped area means very little: the second crop in the rice fields is, as a rule, only lakh, and inability to sow it simply means scanty rainfall at the end of the season: it is of very little value, and tenants place no reliance on it at all.

- 51. The one grain of comparative comfort that the above table affords is that the total cropped area has decreased but little: it will later be seen that increase under juar has kept up the figures. The increase in the fallow columns means that the rice land, unirrigated for the most part, was fallow last season: though the outturn of that land was comparatively low, still the ringni now grown in its place is only a very poor substitute when put on the market.
- 52. The figures show really bad depression, and with another failure of the rice in many villages, on the top of them, it will be some years before they recover. This is emphasized once more by the jinswars, of which an extract is below given:—

	Wheat.	Rice.	Cotton and its mix- tures.	Til.	Juar and its mix- tures.	Gram.	Sugar- cane.	Linseed.	Miscel- laneous.	Total cropped area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At present	1,986	43.976	1,365	7,556	86,095	3,265	251	10,713	30 953	186,160
Percentage on gropped area.	1	23	1	4	46	2		6	17	•••
At Settlement	7,285	57,496	11,625	999	75,038	1,600	1,363	11,760	35,655	202,821
Percentage on cropped area.	4	2 8	6	***	37	. 1	1	5	18	•••
In 1895-96	5,902	62,800	2,632	5,474	56,585	1.543	1,211	9,449	32,161	177.757
Percentage on cropped area.	3	35] 	3	32	1	1	5	19	
Increase of present over Settlement figures in acres.		-13,526	- 10,260	+ 6,559	+ 11,057	+ 1,665	-1,112	-1,047	-4,702	- 16,661
Increase of present over figures of 1895- 96 in acres.		- 18,824	-1,267	+ 2,082	+29,510	+ 1,722	- ∙960	+ 1,264	-1,208	+8,403

The present figures are about as bad as they could be: the area under good paying crops is disastrously low, and in their place we have nothing but ringni, and a little extra gram and til. Though the rice figures were fairly good at settlement, the large areas under juar and cotton bear out what has been previously noted namely, that at that time tenants were resorting to open field crops

in order to resist bad years. In 1895, a distinctly good year, the juar land is largely fallow and there is a big drop in the total cropped area: and to revert once more to the milan-khasras of that year, we find that in 1895-96 the old fallow figures in the occupied area were well over 3,000 acres higher than they now are, and new fallow figures were also high.

- 53. As has been already noted, the drop last year in the rice area was mostly in warpani land: it was due more to scarcity of seed than to the inability of the tenants to sow it: it was also largely confined to the northern portions of the Rajgarh and Amgaon pergannahs, where they touch the Brahmapuri tahsil, and for that reason the attestation of that tract was not taken up last year. The scarcity, however, of the ensuing year will not be confined to that tract only; it will embrace practically the whole of the abovementioned pergannahs and the rice villages of the Haveli: it will also touch Ghote, to a less degree, and the few villages of Ghatkul which grow rice mainly. It is not then difficult to prophesy even worse figures for the current year.
- 54. If the district gets a couple of years of really good rain the sugarcane will expand once more until it reaches the level of 1895: it will never reach the settlement figure unless the malguzars of Sonapur and Sewapur will repair their tanks; possibly they would have done so if the tankil had not been under settlement. However, it is hoped that new or irrigation works will take their place: if plenty of water is available, I am confident that the sugarcane area will expand very rapidly.
- 55. The disappearance of the cotton is a somewhat curious feature, the truth is that it has been ousted in the local markets by foreign yarn from Bombay or other mills. It is not a crop that repays carting more than 40 or 50 miles; hence it is grown only in the Haveli, within easy reach of Warora. It is, however, a good drought-resisting crop, and the tenants like it. If the railway comes to Chanda, gins and presses will follow almost immediately, and the area under cotton will surpass the settlement figure within a very few years: there has been a big increase in the cotton sown in the current season, and, as it gives promise of a bumper crop, it will be well in favour next year.
- 56. The total rainfall for each year from 1863—1868, and the monthly rainfall for the period 1889—1900, are both given in Appendix I. These figures indicate that the average amount of rain received now is greater than it was at settlement; possibly the forest protection is the cause of this.

57. The following table contrasts the average, highest and lowest figures during the last 11 years: it also gives the figures of 1899-1900, the abnormally bad year:—

	l	Average.		Ніснезт.		Lowest.		1899-1900-	
	Ì	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
June		7'44	12	10.22	16	2.26	10	6.28	12
July		16.99	2ა	24.67	24	12.45	22	9.35	17
August		14.02	19	21.01	22	9.99	19	10.34	17
Total		38.28	51	57'13	62	24.70	gt	26.17	46
September		11.00	10	20'42	17	2.44	6	5.62	9
October		2.35	4	3'94	2	-82	4	346	1
November		1.43	2	2.89	4	15	[]		***
Total]	14.68	16	27 25	28	3'41	11	9:11	10
December]	1.03	3	1.38	4	· · · · · ·		.30	1
January	•••	'95	2	171	3	'02	1	•••	
February	•••	1 43	1	3.99	2	'02	1	10.	I
Total		3.40	6	7.08	9	.04	2	.31	2
March		2 26	3	11.40	11	-29	2	'16	1
April	•••	.95	3	2.18	4	10	1	3.03	
May	•••	•68	3	1.22	3	.12	1	*92	3
Total		3.80	9	15'54	18	'45	4	3'10	11

58. According to the opinion of intelligent tenants and malguzars, a total rainfall of 45 inches, well distributed, is amply sufficient to secure good crops in all tracts of the tahsil. The distribution should be roughly as follows:—

		Inches.		Inches.
June		9	December	Nil.
July		15	January	1
August	•••	11	February	} Nil.
September	•••	5	March	} *****
October		2	April	1
November		Nil.	May	I

If we exclude the year 1899-1900, the total rainfall never fell below 45 inches during the last decade; yet it has been a period of depression. The reason has simply been that the rainfall has been badly distributed, there has not, as a rule, been sufficient rain in June, and sowing of rice has been delayed. In 1891-92 open field crops were damaged by too heavy rain in September, there was later not sufficient rain to effect rabi sowings. In the following year the heavy rain in February brought on rust. In 1896-97 the rain stopped early and unirrigated rice did not ripen, rabi crops also failed badly. With so many different varieties of crop requiring different amounts of rain, the ideal distribution is probably met with only once or twice during a tenant's lifetime: there must be complaints in nearly every year; the trouble now is that during the last decade the complaints have been more than usually numerous and have unfortunately been founded on fact.

- 59. Some note of the soils found in the tahsil has been made in the former part of this report in the description of the different pergannahs: it is now only necessary to slightly amplify those remarks.
- 60. In the tract of land immediately bordering on the Wardha river, the soil is of exactly the same stamp as is found in the corresponding tract of the Warora tahsil: in many of the Haveli villages there are large flat fields of good kanhar with a few patches of kali; the average soil is bersi. These classes of soil are here fully as fertile and well appreciated as they are in the neighbouring tahsil. In one or two villages lying on the extreme southern bend of the river, the soil has been badly scoured away by big floods; but the river never deposits sand, and, as a rule, the floods are welcomed for the thick deposit of silt that they leave.
- 61. With the exception, however, of this Wardha valley tract and the southern portion of the Ghatkul pergannah, which is like it, the land is only poor. In the Wainganga valley the rock is much nearer the surface, and the soil is full of sand or grit: there are a few villages where the soil is better, but they are exceptional; kali is never found away from the Wardha valley, and kanhar occurs only in a few depressions. The bersi is somewhat rare, and is shallower than the bersi of Warora. In the very best rice villages of Rajgarh the soil is chiefly wardi: as hard as iron in the hot weather, and useless for anything unless well irrigated; for this reason unless rice is grown the fields have to be fallow; they cannot be ploughed except after heavy rain.

Factors.

62. The selection of soil factors for this tahsil has been based upon:—

- (i) Crop experiments.
- (ii) Rents of homogeneous holdings.
- (iii) Opinions of malguzars and cultivators.

We have also got the sanctioned scales for the Warora and Sironcha tahsils.

63. I will set aside the Sironcha scale: it applies to a tract totally different in every respect to that now under report.

- 64. It has already been pointed out that the Chanda tahsil can be divided very sharply into two tracts: the first consists practically of the Haveli pergannah, and in a strip of open country running along the bank of the Wardha river as far as its junction with the Wainganga: the second is a rather more hilly and jungly tract forming the Wainganga valley; it has numerous open stretches, but in them the soil is not of the same class as in the Wardha valley. The former tract is really a continuation of the open portion of the Warora tahsil; and like the latter it grows very little rice.
- 65. The Warora factor scale was based very largely on crop experiments and rents in their open portion: experience in rest fixation in the more hilly part of the Warora tahsil shows that that scale is not very well adapted for a tract which contains excellent rice and poor wawar land, i e., the rice portion of Chanda; but it exactly meets the case of the Haveli, as it did the case of the Warora and Nagri groups. I therefore propose to apply the Warora scale to two groups in Chanda tahsil, forming the Haveli pergannah and a small portion of the Ghatkul pergannah; but for the remainder of the Chanda tahsil. I propose to modify the Warora scale in order to bring out a bigger difference in the values of the best rice and the worst wawar land.
- 66. At the beginning of the season a provisional scale of factors for the rice tract was framed in consultation with the Settlement Commissioner. At the same time the system of classification was slightly altered during the course of the Commissioner's inspection. It was seen that the wawar land along the Wainganga valley is fetching very low rents indeed when compared with the wawar land of Warora, soil for soil; the reason is that along the Wainganga the soil is very shallow, the surface is uneven, and only an inferior class of rabi crop, notably ringni, can be grown with success. It was therefore deemed advisable to classify this class of land somewhat leniently to allow for the unevenness of surface and shallowness, as well as keep the mutafarikat factors somewhat unduly low. But in order to bring the Chanda scale into line with the Warora scale, it is the mutafarikat rent and factors that I select for comparison.
- 67. Crop experiments are unfortunately of little use: here they are mostly in ringni, while in the case of the Warora factors a better class of crop was available for experiment.

69. Another point for consideration is the change in cropping during the last few years. During a period of bad seasons for the rice, tenants even in the best rice tract have begun to put more value on their rabi crops than they did: wherever the soil will allow it they have begun to put in til, linseed and a little "jari" cotton in place of the ringni: these are all much better paying crops, and it is only equitable that the wawar land should now pay a better share in the rental demand. It will not, as a rule, grow wheat, and hence its rate will always be comparatively low; but it should pay slightly more than it now does, and attestation has shown that the tenants with large holdings of this class are more stable than those with pure rice holdings; in villages round Chamursi, for instance, a third of the tenants have never borrowed cash or grain in their lives, and never been on famine works; yet in those villages it was hard to class a single field higher than morand.

70. In the provisional scale we took-

>	
}	14
	10
	7
ì	,
}	3
Š	
}	2
	;;; ;;;}

That scale was applied experimentally to a few typical villages; and if we adhere to it our deduced rents will leave wawar rents alone, and enhance handsomely the rents for rice land.

71. I would, therefore, modify the factors deduced as above from the homogeneous holdings and take—

Kanhar Pandhri		:::}	20
Bersi		•••	16
Morand Khardi	प्रत्यमेव जयते	•••	12
Wardi		:::}	6
Retari		₩}	4

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75. I will first discuss the factors for irrigated land.

Murkhand.

76. The sanctioned murkhand factors for Warora are—

Kanhar Bersi ... 60
Morand ... 55
Wardi ... 50

In the provisional scale I raised these factors to—

Kanhar	11111111	70
Bersi		70
Morand	Marian Salah da	6 o
Wardi	医加热器制料	55

Contrasted with the above the factors for mutafarikat land are—

	Soil	Soils.			In provisional scale.	In present revised scale.	
Kanhar	•••	• • •		26	14	20	
Bersi	•••	***		21	10	16	
Morand	***	***		16	7	12	
Khardi	7			8		6	
Wardi	}	•••	•••	•	3		

77. In the Sakoli tahsil of the Bhandara District, where the rice land is of much the same class and value as it is here, the highest factor for murkhand is 65. Mr. Chote Lal is in favour of keeping the present proposed murkhand factors somewhat lower than those of Sakoli: his reason being that we have both lowered the Warora mutafarikat factors and classified the mutafarikat land leniently. The rates, however, paid at present show that we can still keep the murkhand figures high. I give below a table to contrast the acreage rates of murkhand and mutafarikat in homogeneous holdings:—

		Мижкн	Compare acreage rate for mutafarikat position as given above.			
Soils.		Area.	Acreage rate.	position as given above.		
				Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. e. p.
Bersi Kanhar Morand Wardi	***	•••		18 153 91	2 0 9 1 11 3 1 10 10	0 3 4 0 3 2 0 2 I

- 78. These acreage rates give a much wider difference between the murkhand and mutafarikat positions than is found between the Warora murkhand factors and the revised mutafarikat factors. At the same time the acreage rates given by the above table are all very low, and considerably below the actual value of the lands, except in the case of wardi mutafarikat: the table only serves to show the advisability of keeping the factors for first-class irrigated land high.
- 79. Application of the provisional scale to a few typical villages has proved that the irrigated factors were only slightly too high. I propose, therefore, to strike the mean between the provisional and the Warora scales, and fix the following for murkhand:—

Kanhar Bersi Kanhar	}	***	•••	65
Morand		•••	***	бо
Wardi Khardi	··· }	•••	•••	55

80. I now pass to the land with only second-class irrigation. The meeting of malguzars decided that a fairly big difference should be made between murkhand and warsalang, and that the difference should be especially great in the poorer classes of soils, i. e., morand, wardi and khardi: in the case of better soils they put the value of warsalang at 3ths the value of murkhand; and in the poorer soils at about 3rds that value.

They were erring on the side of leniency, as if asked to classify a village they would be disposed to stick to the strict definition of murkhand and classify the irrigation somewhat too highly: what they call warsalang is very poor indeed. A comparison of the acreage rates in the poorer soils shows the error:—

	Soils.	4	TATIA		Warsalang.		Murkhand.	
			C HV	Area.	Rate.	Area.	Rate.	
······································	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	सद्य	मेव जयत	Acres.	Rs, a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	
Morand	•••			60.98	171	153.34	1 11 3	
Wardi	•••	•••		81.47	164	91.39	1 10 10	

In the case of these soils the deduction for inferior irrigation is not so much as 6 annas in the rupee, that being the allowance made by the malguzars. We have no crop experiments in the case of the poorer soils to help us: four experiments in bersi kanhar warsalang, however, give us only little help:—

Position.			Number of experiments.	Outturn. Factor deduced.		Remarks.	
				lbs.		 	
Murkhand		•••	14	1,895	* 65	*Aiready fixed.	
Warsalang	•••	<i>;</i>	4	1,127	39		

Here also the number of experiments in warsalang is very small, and the rents paid for warsalang ran slightly higher than the deduced factor would give.

81. In the provisional scale the following were given for warsalang:-

Kanhar		ን	60
Bersi Kanhar	•••	}	00
Morand	•••	•••	50
Wardi	•••)	
Khardi		}	45

I have, however, slightly lowered the murkhand factors of the provisional scale.

82. On all considerations, I would fix 50 for bersi warsalang: and I would differentiate between kanhar and persi kanhar, as the former is far superior with only second-class irrigation. I propose the following for warsalang:—

Kanhar	•••	•••	100	55
Bersi Kanhar		•••	•••	50
Morand	• • •	•••	•••	45
Wardi }	***	***	•••	40

With the exception of the kanhar class, these are the factors of the Warora tahsil. We are erring, if at all, on the side of leniency; but it is the warsalang land which is in danger if the tanks do not fill properly.

83. In proposing factors for unirrigated rice land (tikra and sawan), the following points must be borne in mind; firstly, it is nearly all fallow now, except in the case of superior soils which will grow ringni or minor crops if the rice fails; secondly, the bulk of it is found on the eastern side of the Wainganga river in the poorer villages of the Amgaon and Ghote pergannahs where most of the tenants are Gonds and there are few men of substance; thirdly, it will be many years before the cropping of this class of land reaches its normal area. For all reasons, therefore, the rate on this class of land must be kept low, especially so in the poorer class of soil.

84. The following table shows the value that the malguzars put on tikra and sawan, as compared with the murkhand factors already fixed:—

		Soils.	5	F20	Proposed mur- khand factor.	Tikra.	Sawan.
Kanhar	***		(E)		65	24	36
Bersi Kanhar	***	•••	68		60	· ·	28
Morand Wardi	•••	***	0	:::	55	15 14	25

As a matter of fact, the above table does not sufficiently accentuate the difference between the classes of soil: it puts the unirrigated kanhar and bersi not quite high enough, and at the same time puts far too high a price on the poorer land.

- 85. Rents give little help, as the area of homogeneous holdings is very small: such as they are, they point to much the same factors as the malguzars would indicate.
- 86. The Sironcha sanctioned scale, however, gives us a good deal of assistance, as the unirrigated rice land in that tahsil is much of the same class as in Ghote and Amgaon, and its tenants also are only small men. In this scale the following are given:—

	Soil	3.	Tikra.	Sawan.
Kanhar Bersi Morand Wardi	***	•••	 28 20 12	45 25 25 20

In that tahsil the highest murkhand factor is 60, except for land that is double-cropped with rice. I propose to adopt those factors, only lowering the poorer soils in tikra position very slightly.

87. I would take therefore—

	Soils	·	Tikra.	Sawan
Kanhar Bersi Morand Wardi Khardi Retari Bardi	 	•••	 26 18	45 35 23
ardi tari rdi	} }	***	 6	18 8

88. Jhilan comes under the head of "Unirrigated," but it is really a wet position, more especially so as a lot of land has been classed as jhilan which may get an occasional watering from a bori in normal years.

89. From the factors already fixed for warsalang, the malguzars would give the following for jhilan:—

Kanhar	** 1		55
	•••	•••	33
Bersi		***	50
Morand		***	36
Wardi			28

These factors come very near indeed to the Sironcha scale, which gives-

Kanhar		***	50
Bersi	•••	•••	45
Morand	•••		36
Wardi		***	30

There are no homogeneous holdings or experiments of any value. I would therefore accept the malguzars' opinion, only slightly lowering the factors in the better classes of soil. I propose for jhilan—

Kanhar	•••		50
Bersi		•••	45
Morand	•••	•••	35
Khardi Wardi	}	•••	30

Retari and bardi are not found in this position.

- 90. Unirrigated baris fall into two classes: "marhan" and "khari:" the Garden land (unirrigated). former are only small patches in the middle of open fields: no separate rent is placed on them, and, as a rule, they have been entirely disregarded in the soil classification on account of their small area: when they are of any size I propose to apply the wheat factors to them: they give on the whole a slightly better income than a wheat crop on that small area, but they involve more trouble in planting and fencing.
- 91. The baris in the khari area are slightly more important: they, however, are not so large here as in Sironcha, or on such good land as in Warora. In many villages of this tahsil tenants are allowed to hold these baris free of rent; while in cases where a rent is charged, it is, as a rule, fixed more on the status of the individual tenant than on the productiveness of the land. However, though the rents now paid are uneven, they are paid for a large enough area to give some idea as to the average value of the land. In morand soil we have the following rents on homogeneous holdings:—

Soil.			Area.	Rate.	Deduced factor.	
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.		
Morand mutafarikat	•••		2,764	о з 6	12	
Morand bari-abadi-warpani	***	•••	3,181	0 13 7	47	

In the Warora scale the following were sanctioned:-

Kanhar Pandhri	•••	•••	•••	5 6
Bersi Kanhar		•••	•••	45
Morand	•••	•••	•••	45 36
Khardi }	•••		•••	25
Retari }	•••	•••	•••	15

I have, however, considerably lowered the Warora mutafarikat factors: and it must also be remembered that we shall now be proposing rents for a number of baris hitherto held rent-free. It seems advisable therefore to adopt the Warora scale with slight deductions in the case of the better soils: less allowance should be made in the poorer soils as a lot of morand, as above shown, and inferior soil now pays comparatively high rents, and the poorer soils gain more benefit in proportion from being in the khari area.

92. I then propose to take—

Kanhar 7				
Pandhri J	•••	•••	•••	50
Bersi Kanhar	•••	***	•••	42
Morand	***	101	•••	35
Khardi Z				
Wardi }	•••	•••	•••	24
Retari } Bardi }				- 4
Bardi ∫	•••	***	***	14

93. Irrigated gardens are of slightly more importance, as they include cane lands, once a very important factor in the cropping of this tahsil. Here the watering is done, as a rule, with a hand-lift, and not a "mote," and the vegetable gardens on the banks of nallas are, as a rule, on soil slightly inferior to that of the baris in Warora. I propose no alteration in the Warora factors for irrigated gardens, except in the case of santa-bari-patasthal. For the vegetable gardens the Warora factors may be taken—

** •				Ordinary.	Khari.
Kanhar } Pandhri }	•••	E HER		72	8 o
Bersi Kanbar	•••	40,000		64	72
Morand	•••	Y // V	V. (L. V	50	бо
Wardi	•••	THE R	71113	40	50

For sugarcane land, however, a higher scale must be taken.

- 94. The procedure is in cane-growing villages to take up tenant's land for cane in rotation: the holding is handed over to a community to grow the cane, and the malguzar realizes water dues according to the area put under cane; at the same time he remits the tenants' rent on that area. Such land has simply been classed as murkhand, and the average water dues taken as siwai. But it is necessary to fix a separate cane rent on sir land which pays no water rents and on a few tenants (generally malik-makbuzas) who also pay nothing for their water: all such holdings are irrigated patasthal.
- 95. The malguzars were asked to give an opinion on the relative value of such land: they stated that it was worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as murkhand of the same soil. The few rents paid for it seem to bear this out in the very best soil: there is, however, very little of it in the tract under report. But a deduction must be made in the case of the inferior soils to allow for the greater quantity of manure that they require as well as for the slightly inferior quality of the "gurh." If the malguzars' opinion be accepted, the factors for patasthal cane land outside the khari area would be—

•••	***	•••	97
•••	•••	•••	90
		· ·	

96. In the Warora tahsil, where special advantages of patasthal irrigation were enjoyed, the irrigable bari factors were raised 25 per cent.: this gives a very suitable factor except in the case of inferior soils which receive much more benefit proportionately from the irrigation. In the tract under report all this cane land does enjoy the special advantages of irrigation above referred to. I therefore propose to adopt the Warora patasthal factors with this limitation, in the case of morand and wardi I raise the factors by 33 per cent. to allow

for the greater benefit to poorer soils. This gives for patasthal cane land -

		(Ordinary.	Khari.
Kanhar	***	•••	90	100
Bersi Kanhar	1.1	•••	80	9 0
Morand	***	•••	67	80
Wardi	•••	•••	54	6 7

The above factors are low, if anything; but as the cane area will take years to revive, great care must be taken to avoid over-assessment at present.

o7. There remains now only the "ran" and "khari" positions. The meeting made "Khari" ing were in favour of a somewhat smaller deduction being made for "ran" rice land than for other fields that are damaged by wild beasts. It is true that rice land requires less watching by day until the rice is in ear; but, at the same time, it is considerably damaged by pig when the crop is growing, and for that reason I do not see the need for any distinction. I propose, as was sanctioned for Sironcha, to deduct 25 per cent. for "ran" position in the case of good soils, and 33 per cent. for morand and soils inferior to it.

98. As regards "khari," the meeting were unanimous in stating that the Warora factors were low: they stated that "khari" position doubles the value of wardi, and adds 50 per cent. to the value of kanhar: they would practically double the Warora factors. In the case of Warora, Mr. Hallifax proposed additions of much the same extent; but his "khari" factors were modified in the experience of other districts. In the classification of the tract under report very great care has been taken to class land as "khari" only when it does receive the full benefit of the village drainage, and I think we shall safely put the factors slightly higher than the Warora sanctioned scale. I propose—

W.	N/66/12/2003/2016/10/10			
Kanhar 7	A-A-505-468		ndd 90 m	0 m 0 0 m 4
Pandhri }	VALUE I	•••	add 33 p	er eent.
Bersi Kanhar	13/1 2/2 /			
Morand		***	add 50);
Wardi and other			7.1	
inferior soils		***	add 75	"

Even with this increase we shall be well below the figures given by the malguzars.

99. I append a full list of the proposed factors:—

			GOH/	KRI.			}	1	DH.	ANA	R.		٠ ا	GARD	EN L	AND.		
Soils.													WAR- PANI.	CANE (Mo	GABLE DING LAND TAS-	CANE (PAT	GABLE DING LAND THAM-	Remarks.
	Bandhan.	Lawan,	Bandhia,	Sadharan,	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Mutafarikat.	Tikra,	Saman.	Jhilan.	Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Khari,	Ordinary.	Khari.	Ordinary.	Khari.	
Kanhar Pandhri Bersi Kanhar	50 50 45	45 45 40	45 45 40	32 32 26	24 24 20	16 16 12	}20{		45 35	50 45	55	65 65	} 50	73 64	80 { 72	90 80		For "ran" deduct 25 per cent. in the case of good soils and 35 per cent. for
Morand	35	32	52	18	14	10	13	18	23	35	45	60	35	50	60	67	80	morand and soils inferior to it. For "khari".—
Khardí	 52	3 0	25 25	19	10	8	} 6 {	10	18	30	40	55	} *4 {	 40	 50	 54	 67	Kanhar add 35 per Pandhri cent, Bersi
Retari	,	ever fou					} .{	6	8				} {					Kanhar add go per Mo-rand cent. Wardi & other add 75
Bardi) 		-	1	1	ŀ) "(-				ז יי נ		•••	·		inferior per soils cent.

Nors,-For "bari-marhan-warpani" land "gohari-sadharan" factors are to be applied.

- roo. The fiscal history of the district, prior to the first regular settlement, is given at length in Chapter VII of the last Settlement Report: an abstract of it was also given in Section XI of the Warora Tahsil Report, and it need not now be repeated.
- 101. The Chanda tahsil was first regularly settled in 1866, the assessment was made pergannahwar, and the terms fixed were: for the Haveli 30 years, for Rajgarh, Amgaon and Ghatkul 20 years, and for Ghote 13 years only. On the expiry of the abovementioned short terms, the assessments were revised in 1888-89, and rents also were raised in the Amgaon and Rajgarh pergannahs: in the Ghote and Ghatkul pergannahs, the re-settlement was very summary and rents were not touched.

102. The following table shows the revenue assessed at the original and the summary settlements, as well as the revenue that the tahsil paid previous to regular settlement:—

		Revenue prior	Revised /	ASSESSMENT.	Difference	Difference		
Per	rgannah.		to regular settlement.	At regular settlement.	At summary settlement.	between columns 2 & 3.	between columns 3 & 4	
	t		2	31	4	5	6	
Rajgarh Amgaon Haveli Ghatkul Ghote			30 981 11,943 25,293 8 362 1,000	30,262 13:307 25:254 7:826 1,075	36 227 16 869 Not revised. 9,033 2 046	- 2 + 11 Nil. - 6 + 8	+ 19 + 27 Nil. + 15 + 90	
	Total		77.579	77,724		Nil.		

All the terms of settlement, regular and summary, expired in 1897. The revenue now paid is as follows:—

		TAIN 2007		Rs. a. p.
Rajgarh	•••	Canal Cult		36,296 15 4
Amgaon	• •		9	16,910 8 u
Haveli	• • ·			26,264 11 10
Ghatkul Ghote	•••	सन्यमेव जयने	• • •	9,469 7 8
Cilote	•	পর্যাধণ পর্বব	***	2,046 o o
		Total	· · ·	90,987 10 10

The difference between column 4 and the revenue now paid is caused by muafi resumptions.

103. I will now consider the average rates of the tenants' payments, separating the tracts in which rents were raised at the summary settlement in 1889. These are contrasted in

			Malik-	ma k t	uzas.		solut panc	- 1	Occi	upano	.
Rajg a rk an	d Amga in.		Rs.	a.	P•	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	 р.
At regular settlement	•••		0	5	4		8	6	o	12	` <
,, summary ,,	***		0	5	11	0	9	1	ō	10	ξ.
" present Increase per cent. of pres	ent over summary se	ettle-	0	6	4	0	9	•	o	9	Ğ
ment rate.	,	}		+ 7		nearly	1	1		9	
Haveli, Ghote	and Ghatkul.	1						•		-	
At settlement	***	}	0	9	2	0	8	4	o	6	11
,, present	•••		o	9	1	o	10	x	Ö	6	4
Increase per cent	•••			í		. 4	- 21		_	- 8	7

The increase in the rates paid by privileged tenants is due solely to muafi resumptions in the case of plot proprietors, assisted by petty abandonments: in the case of absolute-occupancy men the slight decrease in the northern tract and the large increase in the southern are both due to abandonment in bad years; in the former case comparatively dear and has been abandoned, while in the latter the lower priced soil has been given up. It may be noted that tenants in this district have up to the present placed no greater value on their absolute-occupancy than on their occupancy holdings. In only very few villages, practically none in this tahsil, have existing rents been enhanced by the malguzar, and the tenants have, therefore, cared little in what right they held the land. The abandonment of dear or cheap land, therefore, is nothing more than an accident here: in some districts a tenant would abandon his occupancy land first, and stick to his privilege holding, though it might be rated somewhat highly.

- no4. Similarly, the drop in the occupancy rate is quite superficial. Settlement rents have not been reduced in any village: there has been careful enquiry into this point at attestation and inspection, and no true cases of reduction were brought forward. The drop has been caused entirely by the extension of the occupied area to cheaper, and in most cases inferior soil. It has been shown elsewhere that the total occupied area has gone up by 8 per cent. since settlement: the appendix shows the increase to be over 43,000 acres in the case of occupancy tenants.
- years a great deal of poor rice land has been abandoned, while poor rabi land has been taken up: the rice land was priced cheaply by comparison with the good irrigated land still in cultivation; but it paid a much higher rent than the wawar land newly broken up now does. In numerous cases no rent at all has been taken for small pieces of wawar land broken up by a tenant who has a good rice holding: the inclusion of these extra fields in the total area occupied has pulled down the rate. It might be urged that if tenants are now being compelled to take out rent-free wawars, and the malguzars allow them to do so, this is a proof that settlement rents were too high; but the fact remains that up till 1895 the settlement rents were paid with ease, without this extra help; and in later years when the rice crop had failed, the rice rents have been remitted. There would then be absolutely no reason to refrain from renting these new fields at a fair rate if fairer seasons had only followed on the depression and the tenantry had not been affected by losses of cattle and farm labourers.
- of the land usually under rice is considered: even if it were all wawar land of the very lowest class and producing on the average only about 450 lbs. of ringni to the acre, the rents would not be high: and if the present season had been favourable, I should have proposed raising the occupancy rate in the northern tract at least to the summary settlement figure, and putting on an enhancement in the southern tract similar to that sanctioned in the Warora tahsil: it would have been more than justified by the rise in prices.
- Assets. Assets in the malguzari village are as follows, taking them to be the rent, valuation of the home-farm and service land, and the siwai income from forest, water-dues and other miscellaneous sources:—

				Northern	TRACT.	Southern Tract.		
				Settlement.	Present.	Settlement.	Present.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ryoti renta	1	•••	,	57,477	57,952	42,445	45,608	
Valuation o	f home-farm an	d service land at all-round ra	ite	16,342	12.453	5,531	5,904	
Siwai	•••	***	,	10,492	6,087	4,948	5,493	
		Total		84,311	76,492	52 924	57,005	
Malik-makb	uza payments			6,463	6,586	6,654	6,673	
		GRAND TOTAL		90,774	* 83,078	59 578	• 63.678	

108. In the above statement, however, the home-farm figures require some explanation and correction. In the northern tract, Rajgarh and Amgaon, the home-farm is practically the same as it was at settlement plus some wawar land lately taken up; but valuation at the present all-round tenant's rate gives it a lower value than it then had. It is not now possible to give an absolutely correct valuation of it by unit-incidence calculation, as the scale is not yet approved. But we can at least take the settlement valuation, which was done on these lines, for the old sir land, and take a low rate for the service land: this will put the home-farm valuation a little higher; but only by a very small amount. It was the land held must against malguzars at settlement which made this total as high as it was; that is now either rented or abandoned, in a few cases; in others, more numerous, it was held by relatives of the malguzar, and they now pay small rents for it as tenants.

The correction then under this heading is only very small: I would increase the valuation by only about Rs. 500.

- 109. The drop in the siwai is entirely due to the decrease of sugarcane: at attestation the average receipts for the last 10 years have been taken, and the figure is somewhat unduly low as those last 10 years have included at least four in which sugarcane was grown only very sparingly as tanks held little water and tenants wanted to replenish grain-stocks. The siwai income will revive, though it will not quite reach the settlement figure unless the malguzars of Sonapur, Sewapur and Chiroli repair their tanks.
- Rs. 53,206: plot proprietors' payments are Rs. 6,586, of which we will take 85 per cent. as revenue to be paid by the malguzars on their behalf: this sum is Rs. 5,598. It therefore leaves a sum of Rs. 47,608 as revenue now paid on the pure malguzari assets, which are at present about Rs. 77,000, if we take a slightly higher valuation for home-farm than is above quoted: the revenue then falls at a little over 61 per cent. of the pure malguzari assets for these two pergannahs. There can, therefore, be no revenue enhancement here un'ess rents are raised once more.

111. In Ghote the present assets are-

					Rs.
Tenants' pay	ments	•••	,	•••	3,194
Home-farm va	luation		***		218
Siwai	•••	•••	•••	•••	615
				•	
		To	tal Assets	•••	4,027

The revenue now paid is Rs 2,046, while plot proprietors and ryot-sarkar pay Rs. 642. If the same methods of calculation be applied here the present revenue falls at 35 per cent. of the pure malguzari assets. The revenue is only a trifling sum; but it can be enhanced without touching rents.

Present proposals. limited by a bad failure of the rice crop in the northern tract of the tahsil since this report was commenced. In the current year the rainfall has been exceptionally capricious: in many of what were once regarded as the best rice villages in Rajgarh, Amgaon, and the eastern portion of the Haveli it was impossible—as in 1899-1900—to transplant the rice, and the outturn has been practically nothing. Luckily other kharif crops are in excellent condition and will give at least a normal outturn. But in the villages which depend almost entirely on their rice, labourers have found no employment, and have practically all emigrated to Berar, and it is to be feared that tenants themselves will require to earn a daily wage at the end of the cold weather.

This failure to replenish the grain-stocks which were depleted by the famine of 1899, added to the loss of labourers, and the still more serious loss of ploughcattle, renders it impossible now to put on any enhancement to tenants' rents: if they were now enhanced, and the additional demand collected after next year, abatement proceedings would follow very shortly in all probability unless a series of abnormally good years is impending.

- 113. It has, moreover, proved necessary already to hand over the Land Record Staff in those pergannahs to the District authorities, and without their undivided attention it is impossible to carry on settlement operations.
- 114. The only point, therefore, now for decision in those tracts is for how long should settlement operations be postponed. Two courses are open: the first is to re-start operations next cold weather, provided that the rains have been favourable, enhance rents s'ightly, and revise the present assessment: the other is to shut down operations entirely for a short term of 5 years and then enhance rents more freely if the intervening seasons have been good.

It is difficult to propose that operations should now be shut down as re-settlement rightly means a re-distribution of the present demand, and it may be necessary to reduce the revenue of certain villages. That, however, is the course which I propose should now be adopted for this rice tract of Amgaon, Rajgarh, the eastern portion of the Haveli, and the rice villages in the interior of Ghatkul.

My reasons are the following:

- (i) I have personally inspected all the villages in Rajgarh, Amgaon, the Haveli and Ghatkul that were attested in the last two years, and I know that with very few exceptions indeed the class of men who would benefit now by reduction of revenue on account of low assets are the class of men who have made money out of famine prices. The sahukar landlord of the tract is not necessarily a bad malguzar: some of them are quite the reverse; but without exception they look solely to the profit from their lending business and care little for tenants' rents, provided that the latter cover the revenue. They have all good farms themselves, and their own grain profits have been exceptionally high in these years of high prices. On the contrary, I have found that the smaller Kunbi-particularly in the half rice tracts of Warora—is the man whose revenue is put up after bad years: he has kept his village well together; he has only a small lending business in grain, if any; and he was generally lightly assessed at settlement. He has improved his village; his assets are now much higher; and re-settlement even on existing assets must take a comparatively large sum of money out of his pocket, which he can ill afford to pay. I will grant, however, that this class of man is rare in Rajgarh and Amgaon-which have been summarily re-settled. In the villages held by good cultivating landlords of this class the revenue will be about maintained on existing assets. The villages that have gone to pieces are all held by the rich sahukars; in some cases there is good reason to suspect that this deterioration has been allowed with a view to lenient re-settlement.
- (ii) The table of shareholders shows that the landlords even now are not badly impoverished as a body. Transfers of shares have not been numerous in the rice tracts, either for debt or ready money; the sahukar malguzar is as numerous here as he was in the neighbourhood of Warora.
- (iii) The present revenue on the Amgaon and Rajgarh pergannahs falls at 61 per cent. only of the present assets. Taking the tract then as a whole there is no necessity for a substantial reduction; and the case for reduction would be weaker still if we included the rice villages of Ghatkul and the Haveli in the figures.

- of 5 years. But I would add a saving clause for the benefit of such proprietors as absolutely need reduction in the meanwhile: I propose to examine the present assets of all estates in the tract where re-settlement is postponed, and give a temporary reduction of revenue for 5 years where it is absolutely needed. In making this proposal I am not prepared to say that reduction should be made in all cases where revenue at present absorbs more than 65 per cent. of pure malguzari assets. I have pointed out that many of the Bania proprietors are quite satisfied if rents and siwai cover the revenue: the ownership of the village gives them a body of clients. If the proprietors of the estate are in C or D class, I would reduce the revenue if it absorbs more than 60 per cent. of the assets: if they are in the higher classes, I would not reduce unless it were over 75 per cent. for A class men, and 70 per cent. for B class.
- 116. In valuing the assets of these estates, it will not be difficult to obtain a correct valuation of the home-farm; we have the valuation of that summary settlement as a basis; we have also the fard-zamin ready for most of the villages, and we can complete it for the remainder if necessary.
- Ghote. The records are complete: for 10 villages only the second copies of the misl remain to be made and second traces can be supplied from office. This can be done by contract work without calling the patwaris out of their circles.
 - 118. I give once more the present assets for comparative purposes—

	LEAN W	47		Rs.
Tenants' payment		N5.10		3,194
Home-farm valuation and re-	nt-free land	A.C.P	• • •	218
Siwai	1000	200	•••	615
	Pure Malg	guzari Assets	•••	4,027
Plot proprietors payments as	re	•••	***	Rs. a. 641 11

Tenants pay very small sums individually, and they will not feel a 10 per cent. rise. If that be sanctioned the revised assets will roughly be—

					Rs.
Tenants' pay	ment	***	***	•••	3,513
Valuation of	home-farm and	i rent-free land	•••	••1	240
Siwai	•••	•••	•••	•••	615
		Total Malg	uzari Assets	•••	4,368
Plot proprieto	ors will pay		•••		705

- 119. I propose to take 55 per cent. of the malguzari assets as revenue and leave the malguzars 15 per cent. of the malik-makbuza payments as managing profits. This will raise the revenue to Rs. 3,005 as against Rs. 2,046 now paid.
- Here rents have never been raised, and the tract has been practically unaffected by famine: it will enjoy very heavy crops of cotton, juari and linseed unless some extraordinary blight falls on them, even in this year of short rainfall. These rents have never been raised; and the tenants have got the full benefit of the rise in prices. In this tract I propose now to revise the rents in the three groups—Chanda, Kothari and Ghatkul: I propose to raise the rents of all tenants by 25 per cent.: this is more than justified by the rise in prices.

Tahsil where a similar rise was ordered by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner—that it is not always possible to work up to a standard of 25 per cent. enhancement: this tract is not unlike the Bhandak group, and it has a smaller percentage of small jungly villages: with few exceptions the tenants pay small sums individually, and the rise will not mean the imposition of large additional payments.

122. In order to forecast the rise in revenue that this enhancement of rents will give, I have taken out the present assets of those three groups; it is impossible to treat the figures pergannahwar as certain rice villages of the Haveli and Ghatkul pergannahs have been excluded from these three groups.

123.	The present assets of these thr	ree groups are-	
	Tenants' payment Valuation of home-farm and rent-fre Siwai	e holdings	Rs. 34,271 4,380 2,053
		Total	40,704
	Malik-makbuza payments are		6,118
1 24.	The revised assets will be-		_
	Tenants' payments Home-farm valuation Siwai		Rs. 42,835 5,401 *1,643
		Total	49,879
	Malik-makbuza payments will be		7,647.

125. In the Ghatkul group I propose to take a standard fraction of 55 per cent.: I also propose the same standard for those villages of the Ghatkul pergannah which fall within the Kothari group. In the Haveli I propose to take 60 per cent. as the standard: here the proprietors are rich sahukars, and rely on their lending business and rents to give them their profits: with few exceptions they have little home-farm. In all cases I propose to leave the malguzar 15 per cent. of malik-makbuza payment. This will raise the revenue of these three groups in the open tract from Rs. 31,086 to Rs. 35,825.

126. The total revenue increase in these groups and Ghote will then be Rs. 5,698: this is an increase of 17 per cent. over the present revenue now paid.

127. For assessment purposes the tahsil has been divided into the following groups:—

	V	ill ag es.	1	Malguzari.	Ryotwari.
			-	No.	N o.
Chanda	•••	***		58	3
Cothari	•••	•••		26	
Shatkul	•••			бо	19
Keljar		***		58	s
Ghote	•••	•••		82	
Sarchiroli	a**	***		38	j
Amgaon	•••	***		34	
Mul	•••	***		54	1
Rajgarh	•••	•••		46	6
Vihar	***	444		67	1
			Total	523	35

- 128. It is proposed now to revise rents in the first three groups only.
- 129. It has already been proposed to apply the Warora scale of soil factors to the Haveli (vide Section 66): it will be applied to the Chanda and Kothari groups. In the Ghatkul group, where wawar rents are very low, I propose to apply the revised scale given in Section 99.
- 130. Of the 35 regularly settled ryotwari villages in this tahsil, 22 fall within the groups which it is now proposed to re-assess: the remainder are scattered villages in the rice tracts. It is proposed to include these ryotwari villages in the Rent-rate Reports of the groups into which they fall: it will then be possible to examine the unit-incidences of the rents paid in these ryotwari villages in close comparison with the rents paid in neighbouring, and similar malguzari villages: where possible, if the present rates are low, it is proposed to put the enhancement on payments of ryot-sarkar, up to a maximum of 25 per cent.: if the rates are found to be already high enough, little will be done except level them up.
- 131. The present assessment of the ryotwari villages lying in the rice groups may be continued until those groups are taken up again and rent-rates proposed.
 - 132. At present revenue and rents are paid in eight-anna kists. No change is desired by either malguzars or tenants, and none is now proposed.
- re-settlement was 20 years. Owing to delay in commencing operations the term was reduced to 17 years (vide paragraph 14 of Resolution No. 5235-N. on the Preliminary Report for the Upper Taluk of the Sironcha Tahsil). It should be possible to announce the revised rents and revenue in the four groups—Chanda, Kothari, Ghatkul and Ghote—in the ensuing rains, or at least before the end of December next: it will then be possible to collect the revised demand in 1904, as in the Upper Taluk. Postponement on account of famine has further shortened the period of 17 years, sanctioned in 1897: the revised settlement will have only 13 years to run after its announcement, that is, after 1904.

CHANDA:

The 12th December 1902.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

- (1) Comparative Statement of Prices in the Chanda Tahsil.
- (2) Statement showing the Rainfall.
- (3) Results of Crop Experiments.
- (4) Proceedings of a Meeting of Malguzars.
- (5) Comparative Statement of Jinswars and Milan-khasras.
- (6) Comparative Statement of Jamabandi Abstract.
- (7) Map of Tahsil showing limits of proposed groups.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Appendix I.

Comparative Statement of Prices.

				PRICE I	RATES	IN SEER	S PER	RUPEE.			
			WHEAT.			Rice.			JUAR.		Remarks.
Year.		Settle- ment Report.	Official Price Return.	Maha- jans' List.	Settle- ment. Report.	Official Price List.	Maha- jans' List.	Settle- ment Report.	Official Price Return.	Maha- jans' Price List.	evenigi ko.
1		2	• 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1855-66	•••	12'5	11.1	13.0	9,0	8.1	•••	18.7	16.3	23.0	American War.
1866-67	•••	12.5	8:6	13'5	11.6	9'7		20'0	15'4	20.2)
Average	•••	12'5	9.8	13.5	10.3	8.9	***	19.3	15.8	21.7	
2867-68	•••	77	13'2	11.3	7.0	16.2		13.2	20:8	14.0	
1868-69	•••	11.8	10'4	12'0	10'2	10.3		13'7	13.3	18.2	Opening of Railway.
1869-70	•••	87	0 ,1	17.0	5.8	98		10.3	14.7	26.7	
1870-71	•••		9'1	15'2		11.2			175	230)
Average	•••	9*4	10'4	13.8	7.6	11.0	: - I.I.C	12.1	16.2	20'5	
1871-72	•••		12'9	17.7		13'5	व जयते		21.8	260	
1872-73	•••		15'3	19.5		11.8		***	18.2	35.2	
1873-74	•••		19.2	31.0		189			29.3	48.7	
1874-75	•••		24'4	31.4		18.1			49'7	43.5	Normal.
1875-76	•••		23.2	23.2		16.1			29'9	225	
1876- 77	•••		20.4	13.7		19,1			24'0	23.0	
1877-78	•••		15.0	12'0		10'4			18.8	17.5	j
Average	•••		18.7	31.3		15.4			27:3	30.0	
1878- 7 9	•••		11'4	20.2		10.3		,	19.8	24.0	h
1879-80	••.		12.8			120			18.1	44'5	Famine in North-Wes Provinces, Madras as Bombay.
1880-81	400		20.8	26.7		13.0	•••		23.0	39.0	Į .
Average	•••		15.0	23.6		11.7	•••	***	30.3	35'8	

Appendix I.—(Concld.)

1884-85 25' 22'5 17'5 27'5 36'0 24'50 15'90 3370 1895-86 20'6 23 7 16'3 34'5 34'5 <t< th=""><th>····</th><th></th><th></th><th>I</th><th>PRICE R</th><th>ATES I</th><th>N SEERS</th><th>S PER R</th><th>UPEE.</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></t<>	····			I	PRICE R	ATES I	N SEERS	S PER R	UPEE.			
Settle Price Pri	Vear			WHEAT.			Rice	,		JUAR.		Remarks
1881-82 210 877 151 224 390 1882-83 1973 307 14/5 276 32/5 1883-84 22 3 72.5 16/3 570 410 1884-85 25 22/5 16/3 275 300 1883-86 26 237 16/3 275 300 1883-86 26 237 16/3 275 300 1883-86 217 274 15/9 298 366 1883-87 187 22/5 14/1 256 260 1884-88 15/9 207 12/3 22/3 260 1888-89 179 15/0 22/3 22/2 1889-90 170 210 12/8 22/3 24/2 1899-91 174 21/3 172 22/3 277 Average 173 276 13/4 23/0 25/2 1891-92 14/2 16/5 12/5 23/0 19/5 1892-93 14/2 16/5 12/5 23/0 19/5 1894-95 16/7 12/6 17/7 21/2 1894-95 16/7 12/6 17/7 21/2 1894-95 15/4 16/7 12/6 19/9 20/5 Average 15/4 16/7 12/6 19/9 20/5 Average 15/4 16/7 12/6 19/9 20/5 Average 15/4 12/9 15/9 16/14 26/14 21/11 1898-99 15/14 12/9 15/99 16/14 26/14 21/11 1898-99 15/14 12/9 15/99 16/14 26/14 21/11 1898-99 15/14 12/9 15/99 16/14 26/14 21/11 1898-99 15/14 12/9 15/99 16/14 26/14 21/11 1898-99 15/14 12/9 15/99 16/14 26/14 21/11 1898-99 15/14 12/9 15/99 16/14 26/14 21/11 1898-99 15/14 12/9 15/99 16/14 26/14 21/11 1898-99 15/14 12/9 15/99 16/14 26/14 21/11 1898-99 15/14 12/9 15/99 16/14 26/14 21/11 1898-99 15/14 12/9 15/99 16/14 26/14 21/11	I cal.		ment	Price	jans'	ment	Price	jans'	ment	Price	jans' Price	CCDALAS,
1882 83 193 30.7 14.5 276 32.5 1839 84 22 3 3.2 5 16.5 330 410 Average. Average. Average 1884 85 25. 22.5 17.5 27.5 360 24.50 15.90 2370 wheat. 106. 1931. Average 187 22.5 16.5 27.8 366 15.50 2370 wheat. 106. 1931. Average 187 22.5 14.1 25.6 360 24.50 15.90 2370 wheat. 106. 1931. 1889-88 15.9 20.7 15.9 22.3 366 185.8 22.3 366 185.8 17.9 15.0 22.3 24.2 Normal. 1889-90 17.9 15.0 12.5 23.3 27.7 Average 17.7 21.5 13.2 23.5 27.7 Average 17.7 21.5 13.2 23.5 27.7 Average 17.7 20.5 12.5 23.6 17.7 20.5 1892-93 14.7 17.0 12.6 17.7 21.2 Average. Average. Average. Average 16.5 12.5 181 23.0 16.15 17.50 20.30 wheat. 16.5 12.5 181 23.0 16.15 17.50 20.30 wheat. 16.5 12.5 19.7 20.5 16.15 17.50 20.30 wheat. 16.5 12.5 19.7 20.5 16.15 17.50 20.30 wheat. 16.5 12.5 19.7 20.5 16.15 17.50 20.30 wheat. 16.5 12.5 19.7 20.5 16.15 17.50 20.30 wheat. 16.5 12.5 19.7 20.5 16.15 17.50 20.30 wheat. 16.5 12.5 19.7 20.5 16.15 17.50 20.30 wheat. 16.5 12.5 19.7 20.5 16.15 17.50 20.30 wheat. 16.5 12.5 13.8 10.2 16.15 17.50 20.30 wheat. 16.5 12.5 13.8 10.2 16.15 17.50 20.30 wheat. 16.5 13.5 14.5 12	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1882 83 193 307 145 276 32'5 1833-84 22 3 32 5 16'3 320 41'0 Average. Average. Average 1884-85 25' 22'5 17'5 27'5 36'0 34'5 Average 25' 22'5 16'3 34'5		i								 		
1883-84 22 3	1881-82	•••		21.0	27∵7		15.1		•••	32.4	39.0	
1839-84 223 3.25 1655 320 410 Average. Average. Average and selection in the selection of the selection o	1882-83	•••		19'3	3° .2	•••	14.2	•••	•••	27.6	32.2	Normal
1855-86 206 837 163 345 Average 217 274 159 298 366 1836-87 187 225 141 256 260 1836-88 159 207 123 220 260 1838-89 179 150 223 242 1889-90 170 210 128 220 225 1890-91 174 215 132 230 252 1891-92 142 165 125 230 252 1891-92 142 165 126 177 212 1892-93 167 26 177 212 1893-94 167 26 171 230 1894-95 147 170 225 181 230 1894-95 147 170 126 197 205 Average 147 170 126 197 205 Average 1514 120 1292 138 102 1896-97 105 110 103 1199 138 102 1897-98 1514 120 1692 1614 2614 2111 Famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900.	1883-84	•••		22 3	32 5 €		16.2			32.0	41.0	
Average 21.7 27.4 159 29.8 36.6 1836-87 187 22.5 14.1 25.6 26.0 1887-88 159 20.7 12.3 22.0 26.0 1888-89 159 20.7 15.0 22.0 26.0 1888-89 179 15.0 22.0 26.0 1889-90 170 21.0 12.8 22.0 22.5 1899-91 170 21.5 13.2 23.0 25.2 1891-92 14.2 16.5 12.5 23.6 19.5 1892-93 12.7 20.5 12.6 17.7 21.2 Almost Normal. Average Average 1893-94 16.7 12.6 17.1 23.0 wheat. 12.5 20.30 wheat. 12.5 20.30 wheat. 15.4 16.7 12.5 19.7 20.5 1895-96 15.4 16.7 12.5 19.7 20.5 1895-96 15.4 16.7 12.5 19.2 21.4 1896-97 10.5 11.0 10.3 11.3 10.2 1897-98 15.14 12.0 15.92 15.92 15.92 15.92 15.92 15.92 15.92 15.92 15.92 15.92 15.93 15.93 15.94 15.94 15.93 15.94	1884-85	•••	••	25	22'5	•	17.5	•••	•••	27.5	36.0	24'50 15'90 33'70 wheat. rice. juar.
1836-87 187 22'5 141 25'6 26'0 1887-88 15'9 20'7 12'3 22'0 26'0 1888-89 17'9 15'0 22'3 24'2 1889-90 17'0 22'0 12'8 22'0 22'5 1890-91 17'4 21'5 13'2 23'5 277 Average 17'4 21'5 13'2 23'5 277 Average 17'3 2r'6 13'4 23'0 25'2 1891-92 14'2 16'5 12'5 23'6 19 5 1892-93 12'7 20'5 12'6 17'7 21'2 1893-94 16'7 12'6 17'1 23'0 1893-95 14'7 17'0 12'5 18'1 23'0 Average 14'7 17'6 12'5 19'7 20'5 Average 14'7 17'6 12'5 19'2 21'4 1896-97 10'5 11'0 10'3 19'2 21'4 1897-98 15'14 12'0 16'93 16'14 26'14 21'11 Famines of 1896-97 and 6'1899-1900.	1895-86	•••		20.6	237	8	16'3	1			34.2	}
1887-88 159 207 123 220 260 1888-89 179 150 223 242 Normal. 1889-90 170 210 128 220 225 1899-91 174 215 132 235 277 Average 173 2r6 134 230 252 1891-92 142 165 125 236 19 5 1892-93 127 205 126 177 212 1893-94 167 126 171 230 1894-95 147 170 126 181 23 0 1895-96 147 176 125 197 205 Average 147 176 125 192 214 1896-97 105 110 103 138 102 1897-98 1514 120 1992 1999 3111 Famines of 1896-97 and 61899-1900.	Average	••		21.7	27.4		15.0			29.8	36.6	
1888-89 17'9 15'0 12'8 22'3 24'2 Normal. 1889-90 17'0 21'0 12'8 22'0 22'5 23'0 25'2 17'3 21'6 13'4 23'0 25'2 1891-92 14'2 16'5 12'5 12'6 17'7 21'2 17'7 21'2 1892-93 16'7 12'6 12'6 17'1 23'0 1893-94 16'7 12'6 12'5 18'1 23'0 18'1 23'0 18'1 23'0 18'1 23'0 18'1 23'0 18'1 23'0 18'1 23'0 18'1 23'0 18'1 23'0 18'1 23'0 18'1 23'0 15'14 15'0 12'5 19'2 21'4 19'2 21'4 19'2 21'4 19'2 21'4 18'96-97 10'5 11'0 10'3 13'8 10'2 18'1 23'0 15'14 12'0 15'14 12'0 15'92 16'14 26'14 21'11 Famines of 18'96-97 and 18'98-99 15'14 12'0 15'92 16'14 26'14 21'11 Famines of 18'96-97 and 18'98-99 15'14 12'0 15'92 15'94 15'94 31'11	1836-87	•••		18.7	22.5		14'1			25.6	26∙0)
1889-90 17'0 22'0 12'8 22'0 22'5 1890-91 17'4 21'5 13'2 23'5 277 Average 17'3 21'6 13'4 23'0 25'2 1891-92 14'2 16'5 12'5 23'6 19 5 1892-93 12'7 20'5 12'6 177 21'2 Almost Normal. Average. Average. Average. 1615 12'50 20'30 wheat. rice. juar. 16'7 12'6 18'1 23'0 1894-95 14'7 17'0 12'5 18'1 23'0 1895-96 15'4 16'7 12'6 19'7 20'5 Average 14'7 17'6 12'5 19'2 21'4 1896-97 10'5 11'0 10'3 13'8 10'2 1897-98 15'14 12'0 15'92 16'14 26'14 21'11 Famines of 1896-97 and 1898-99 15'14 12'0 19'9 31'11 Famines of 1896-97 and 1898-99 15'14 12'0 19'9 31'11	28 87-88	•••		15.9	20.7		12.3			22.0	2 60	
1890-91 17'4 21'5 13'2 23'5 277 Average 17'3 21'6 13'4 23'0 25'2 1891-92 14'2 16'5 12'5 23'6 19 5 1892-93 12'7 20'5 12'6 17'7 21'2 1893-94 16'7 22'6 17'1 23'0 1894-95 14'7 17'0 22'5 18'1 23 0 1895-96 15'4 16'7 12'6 19'7 20'5 Average 14'7 17'6 12'5 19'7 20'5 Average 16'5 11'0 10'3 19'2 21'4 1897-98 15'14 12'0 19'9 13'8 10'2 1898-99 15'14 12'0 19'9 31'11 Famines of 1896-97 and 61898-1900.	1888-89	•••		17.9	•••	{	150	(2)	•••	22.3	24.5	Normal.
1890-91 174 21'5 13'2 23'5 277 Average 17'3 21'6 13'4 23'0 25'2 1891-92 14'2 16'5 12'5 23'0 19 5 1892-93 12'7 20'5 12'6 17'7 21'2 Average. Average. Average. Average. Average. Average. Average. Average. 16'15 12'50 20'30 wheat. rice. juar. 1895-96 15'4 16'7 12'6 19'7 20'5 Average. Average. Average. Average. 15'14 16'7 12'6 19'7 20'5 Average. Average. 18'1 23'0 18'1 19'7 20'5 Average. Average. Average. 19'7 19'7 19'7 20'5 Average. 10'15 11'15 11'17<	1889-90	•••		17.0	23.0		12.8	जयते		22.0	22.2	
1891-92 14·2 16·5 12·5 23·6 19·5 Almost Normal. 1892-93 12·7 20·5 12·6 17·7 21·2 Almost Normal. 1893-94 16·7 12·6 17·1 23·0 16·15 12·50 20·30 wheat. rice. juar. 1895-96 15·4 16·7 12·6 19·7 20·5 Average Average 14·7 17·6 12·5 19·7 20·5 Average 1896-97 16·5 11·0 10·3 19·2 21·4 1897-98 15·14 12·0 19·9 16·14 26·14 21·11 Famines of 1896-97 and 1898-99 15·2 19·9 31·11	1890-91			17.4	21'5					23.2	27.7	ز
1893-93 12·7 20·5 12·6 17·7 21·2 Almost Normal. 1893-94 16·7 12·6 17·1 23·0 Average. Average. Average. 16·15 12·50 20·30 wheat. rice, juar. 1893-96 15·4 16·7 12·6 19·7 20·5 Average 14·7 17·6 12·5 19·2 21·4 1896-97 10·5 11·0 10·3 13·8 10·2 1897-98 15·14 12·0 19·9 16·14 26·14 21·11 Famines of 1896-97 and 1898-99 15·2 19·9 31·11	Average			17'3	216		13.4	•••		23.0	25.5	
1893-94 16-7 12-6 17-1 23-0 Average. Average. Average. 16-15 12-50 20-30 wheat. rice. juar. 1894-95 15-4 16-7 12-6 19-7 20-5 Average 14-7 17-6 12-5 19-2 21-4 1896-97 10-5 11-0 10-3 13-8 10-2 1897-98 15-14 12-0 15-92 16-14 26-14 21-11 Famines of 1896-97 and 1898-99 15-2 19-9 31-11	1891-92	••		14.3	16.2		t2·5			23.6	195)
1893-94 16.7 12.6 17.1 23.0 16.15 12.50 20.30 wheat. rice. juar. 1894-95 14.7 17.0 02.5 18.1 23.0 wheat. rice. juar. 1895-96 15.4 16.7 12.6 19.7 20.5 Average 14.7 17.6 12.5 19.2 21.4 1896-97 10.5 11.0 10.3 13.8 10.2 Famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900. 1898-99 15.2 19.9 31.11 Famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900.	1892-93	•••		12.7	20.2		12.6			177	21.5	Almost Normal.
1894-95 14.7 17.0 02.5 18.1 23.0 wheat. rice, juar. 1895-96 15.4 16.7 12.6 19.7 20.5 Average 14.7 17.6 12.5 19.2 21.4 1896-97 10.5 11.0 10.3 13.8 10.2 1897-98 15.14 12.0 16.14 26.14 21.11 Famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900. 1898-99 15.2 19.9 31.11 Famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900.	1893-94	•••		16.7			:2:6			17:1	23.0	Average. Average. Average.
Average 14'7 17'6 12'5 19'2 21'4 \$896-97 10'5 11'0 10'3 13'8 10'2 \$897-98 15'14 12'0 19'9 16'14 26'14 21'11 Famines of 1896-97 and 1898-99 15'2 19'9 31'11	1894-95	•••		14.7	17.0		∷2 ′5	•••		18.1	23 0	wheat. rice, juar.
1897-98 15'14 12'0 19'92 16'14 26'14 21'11 Famines of 1896-97 and (1898-99 15'2 19'9 31'11	1895-96	•••		15'4	¥6·7		12'6			19.7	20.2	}
1897-98 15'14 12'0 19'9 16'14 26'14 21'11 Famines of 1896-97 and 0 1898-99 15'2 19'9 31'11	Average			14'7	176		12.2	•••		19:2	21.4	
1898-99 15'2 19'9 31'11 Famines of 1896-97 and 6 1899-1900.	\$896-97	•••		10.2	11.0		10.3	ļ		13.8	10'2)
1898-99 15'2 19'9 31'11 Famines of 1896-97 and 6 1899-1900.	1 897- 98			15'14	12.0		16.03	16.14		26.14	21.11	
	1898-99				15'2	,		1 9 ·9	·•		31.11	Framines of 1896-97 and Of 1899-1900.
	1899-1900		-				1		-	15.60	11.1	
Average 12'6 12'7 13'7 15'8 18'2 17'7				12.6							17.7	

Appen
Statement showing the Rainfall in the

							Y	EARLY N	1003001	٧.		
Yea	ır.		Tahsils,		Ju	NB.	Ju	LY.	Aug	ust.	Toı	AL.
************					Inches.	Days.	Inches,	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days
8 63-64		1										
864-65	•••	i İ	*****		•••		•••			•••	•••	***
865-66		[]			•••	***	•••				•••	•••
866-67	•	1	*****						•••	•••	•••	114
867-68	•••		*****				•••			•••	•••	•••
868-69	•••		,		•••	***			***	•		•••
		Average	***	•••	•••	***	•••	•••		284	•••	***
	(Chanda	***	•••	8.03	10	20:07	18	17.42	2 9	45 5 ²	
889-9 0	}	Mul	***	••.	11'00	13	7.77	19	19.25.	20	38 02	
	(Alapalli	***	•••	9'44	9	23.21	2 0	11.43	17	44.68	,
		Average	***		9.49	II.	17:12	19	16·13	22	42.74	
	(Chanda	***		8.36	19	21'49	28	6.62	17	36.20	
10-068	}	Mul	•••		9'27	16	24.36	25	9.76	15	43 39	
	l	Alapalii	•••		6.99	8 स्थापेन ज	17'92	18	25'49	2 3	50.40	
		Average	***		8.31	14	21.28	24	13.97	18	42.43	
	(Chanda	•••		1,00	2	21.22	23	10.03	19	3 3·48	,
891-92		Mul	***	***	4'99	4	23 16	22	13.10	18	40.41	
		Alapalli	•••	•••	12.92	14	29.22	27	7.78	21 (49 [.] 9 2	(
	_	Average Chanda	***		6.60	7	24.67	24	9.99	19	41.27	;
Pan on	{	Mul	•••		5 ^{.82}	19 12	13.83	22 17	13.28	20	33.66	•
89 2-93	(Alapalli	***		4 73	3	21 62	21	17.69.	20	30·56	,
		Average	•••		3.65	11	16.00	20	11.66	20	34.64	,
	(Chanda	•••		5'92	15	11.48	24	12:36	23	29.76	
B9 3-9 4	}	Mul.	•••		8.87	17	10.40	23	12.65	22	31.92	
	(Alapalli	•••		4.18	7	18.25	17	16.23	18	38 ·66	
		Average	•••		6.32	43	13:37	aı	¥3·75	21	33·48	
	(Chanda	***		9'27	16	17:29	22	13.23	22	40.08	,
³ 94·95	}	Mul	•••		11.59	14	18:87	20	12.37	17	42.53	
	L	Alapalli	•••	•••	8.39	11	16.36	16	22.14	23	47 ⁻ 39	
		Average	***		9.62	14	17.71	19	16.01	21	43.33	

dix II.

Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

		LATE M	ONSO	ON.					CO	LD W	EATH	ER MC	ONSOO	N.	
SEPTE	MBER.	Остов	ER.	Novi	BMBER.	Тотл	L.	Decem	IBER.	JANT	JARY,	FEBR	RUARY,	Тот	AL.
Inch _{Ses} .	Days.	Inches.	Days.	In- ches.	Days.	Inch es.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	In- ches.	Days.	In- ches.	Days.	Inches.	Days
•••						***		***							
***		••	•••	•••		***	.,,	•••							
•••	•••	•••			""	***		•••			•••				"
***	•••					•••									! "
***	•••	•••				•••									
<u></u>		•••] j									.	
10.21	13	1,63	9			12'34	22								
12:27	10	1.34	10	·••		13.21	20	\							3.07
8.65	6			2.89	4	11.24	10								
10.54	10	I·43	9	2.89	4	12.46	17							***	
12:28	20	.13	1	2.03	4	14'43	25	1,00	7					1.00	7
10.43	16			1 49	2	12.21	18	1.68	2				,,,	1.68	۵
11.12	8	6.96	11			18.11	ęt į	72				•••		***	
11.38	15	3.24	б	I 75	3	11:58	21	1.38	4					1.38	4
2 6·55	17	1.75	2	• • •		28.30	19	नयत		2.09	3	·6o	2	2.69	5
20.03	17	1.03	2	•••	·••	21.95	19	•••		1.34	3	·46	2	1.80	5
13.78	18			.20	1	14.28	19				•••	.02	1	.02	1
20.42	17	1.38	2	.50	2	21.21	19	•••		1.71	3	.37	2	1.21	4
17.13	20	3.79	8	.53	2	21.12	30	•••		•••		.02	1	.02	1
12.39	16	4.09	6	· >7	ı	16.22	23	***		•••		.03	1	.03	i
18:46	21					18:46	21	•••	·		-44	·		•••	
15.99	19	3.04	7	.15	,	18.72	25	.415		,		.02	1	.03	1
11.00	22	2 :56	7	1.64	5	15.50	34	•••		1.50	3	1'43	2	2.72	5
12'70	22	3 .02	8	3.00	4	18.65	34			.30	. 1	.32	1	·62	•
11'17	16	3.00	3			14.56	19			2.99	4	1'45	2	4'44	6
11.62	20	2.27	6	277	4	16.03	29			1'54	3	1.02	2	2.59	4
10.52	17	1.01	5	.63	3	11.01	25			.42	2	17	1	•59	3
14.2	20	2.47	10	.40	3	17.69	33			}			···.	***	767
20 .80	16	2.82	8	2.10	1	25.23	25					'37	3	.37	
15.19	18	2.10	8	I:14	2	18.37	27			42	2	27	- 1	.48	2

Appendix II.

Statement showing the Rainfall in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

						но	T WE	ATHE	R MOI	NOON	•		TOT AL. F	
Yes	ır.		Tahsils.		Marc	Эн.	Arı	RIL.	M	AY.	Тота	L.	XE	AR.
		}			Inches.	Days.	In- ches.	Days.	In- ches.	Days.	Inches	Days.	Inches.	Day s.
1863-64														
1864-65	•••	1	*****		•••						•••		4a.yo	•••
1865-66	•••	1	******		***	'''				"'	•••		27.80	***
1866-67	•••	.]-	*****								•••	""	45'30 40'60	***
1867-68	•••	.	****		•••]	"	***		75'90	***
1868-69	•••	.]	*****					,			•••		36.65	
		Average	***	•••	•••						,,,,		44.81	
	(Chanda	•••	•••	,		.90	,	10	1	1'00	2	58.86	8:
1 85 9-90	}	Mul	•••	•••	' 40	500	.35	1	.20	, ,	.95	3	52.48	75
	(Alapalli	•••	•••				3			•••	}	56.33	56
		Average	•••	41-	.40	1	.62	1	.15	,	.97	2	55 [.] 8 5	71
1 89 0-91	\	Chanda	•••	•••	.10	2	.18	2			•28	4	52:30	100
1090-91	```{	Mul	•••	•	*35	2	.30	1			.55	3	57 ^{.8} 3	79
		Alapaili	***	•••	'34	2	'47) -			.81	3	69:32	71
		Average	***	•••	•29	2	•28	1			·55	3	59.82	83
1891-92		Chanda	•••	•••	2.01	9	1.36	6	•38	4	3'75	19	68.33	87
	1	Mul	•••	•••	2.03	8	·8o	3	1.08	4	4'80	15	68·96	8ე
		Alapalli	P44	•••	2'34	Io	.02	1	.08	2	2'47	13	66.72	95
	(Chanda	***	•••	2.43	9	.74	3	.21	3	3'07	12	67.97	88
1892-93	\	Mul	414	•••					.06	1	.06	1	54.89	93
	(Alapalli	•••	•••	***						. 93	4	48·07 58·16	77 65
		Average	•••		.10	,	.30	,	•29		•48		5370	78
	(Chanda	•11•	•••	14:75	11	.01	ı	2.05	3	16.81	15	64.49	116
893-94	}	Mul			12.23	12			1.11		13:34	14	64.23	112
		Alapalli	•••		8.39	9			1.22	4	9.96	13	67:32	80-
	اء	Average	•••		11.79	11	.01		1'57	3	13.37	14	62.11	103
	(Chanda	***		.63	3	.03	2	.03	1	.67	6	53'25	94
1894-95	··· {	Mul	•••		.55	1	.11	1			-66	2	60.88	86
		Alapalli	•••						·28	1	· 2 8	1	73.26	77
		Average	•••		.59	2	.06	,	.15	,	.54	3	62.56	86

Statement showing the Ru

						Y	EARLY M	ionsoon	ι.		
Year.		Tahsils.	i	Ju	NB.	Ju	LY.	Aud	us t.	То	
204.1			:	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days
[Chanda	***	•••	5.68	18	10.53	21	12.38	21	28.28	60
1895-96 {	Mul	***		17.11	15	9.02	17	16.23	22	42.68	54
ĺ	Alapalli	•••	•••	8.87	14	24.60	24	10'02	16	43'49	54 56
	Average	•••	•••	10.55	16	1461	21	12.98	20	38.14	50 Gr
[Chanda	***	•••	9.51	15	19.75	22	24.62	24	53.88	
1896-97 {	Mul	100		8.57	12	15.12	23	19'21	21	42'93	56
ĺ	Alapalli	•••	•••			No record	Ī		_		
	Average	***		9.02	13	12.45	22	21.01	22	48:40	58
ſ	Chanda	***		2.02	13	14'00	18	16.12	22	32.30	53
1897-98 {	Mul	•••	•••	2.48	8	12.49	17	14.30	24	29.27	49
ſ	Alapalii	•••		10		22.03	19	20.23	23	43.36	41
	Average	•••		2.26	10	16.17	18	16.89	23	34:57	. 47
	Chanda	•••		12.33	13	30.69	26	6 [.] 13	16	49'15	55
1898-99	Mul	•••	•••	9.14	12	24.92	26	8:28	15	42.37	53
t	Alapalli	***		4.26	б	10.23	15	30.61	92	35.70	43
	Average	•••		8.67	10	22.05	22	11.67	18	42.41	50
(Chanda	•••	•••	4.63	ार्व	1'92	14	11.40	21	17.95	51
1899-1900	Mul	***		5'29	9	2:20	12	6.25	19	13.74	40
·	Alapalli	***		9.83	12	23'94	25	13.08	12	46.85	49
	Average	•••		6.58	12	9:35	17	10.24	17	26.18	47
_	Chanda	***		3.46	18	18.75	20	18.77	18	40.98	56
1900-01 3	Mui	•••		3.03	14	19.50	22	12.23	15	34'74	51
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Alapalli	•••		13.77	9	2.32	7	6.26	15	22.65	31
	Average			6.75	14	13.52	16	12.52	16	32.79	46
			ŀ								
	Chanda	•••]	76.96	174	201.04	258	163.44	252	441'44	684
Total j	Mul	***		95'76	146	180.2	24 3	156.56	228	432.24	617
Ų	Alapalli			79'24	93	210'90	209	171.26	209	461.70	511
۲	Chanda	•••		6.41	15	16.75	22	13.62	21	36.79	57
Average for BACH STA-	Mul	***		7.98	12	15.04	20	13.02	19	36.05	52
TION.	Alapalli	***		7'92	9	19.17	19	15.60	19	41.07	46
AVERAGE FOR THE WHOLE TAHSIL.			-	7'44	12:0	16:99	20:3	14.08	19.6	38.27	51.6

dix II.—(Contd.)

Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

		LATE	MONS	SOON.			f		c	DLD W	EATH	ER MO	ONSOO	N.	
SEP/TE	MBER.	Осто	BER.	Nove	MBER.	Тота	L.	Decem	BER.	JANU	ARY.	Febr	UARY.	Тота	AL.
Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Ir ches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inch es .	Days.	Inches.	Days.
4.52	12	3.22	7	·08	1	7:90	20	•••		.02	1	.70	3	·72	3
2'44	6	1.03	2			3.47	8			.35	1	1.01	3	2.36	4
14:33	16	1.16	5	1.01	2	16.26	23	•••			•••	.04	1	·04	1
7 .01	11	1.01	5	.57	1	9.31	17	•••		.18	I	.85	2	1.00	2
3.89	9	•••		2.68	2	6.57	11	•••			•••			***	•••
.99	4			2 76	2	3'75	6				***				***
2.44	6			2.72	2	5.10	8								
11'24	11	3'43	5			14.67	16	la a	•••	.03	ı	.06	2	·08	3
8·98 *53	16 5	3.20	5	1.32		12.48 1.85	21 6					 .30	3	30	3
6.03	11	3.46	5	1:32	r	9.66	14	7/3/ .		.03	1	.18	2	.19	2
6.61	10	.17	3		•••	6.78	13	J Y				5.23	2	5'53	2
7'43	17	.03	1			7.46	18	37				2.34	2	2.34	2
12.29	12	2.22	4			14'54	16	(PH)				4.10	1	4.10	1
8.77	13	.82	4			9.59	16					3.99	2	3.99	2
'97	5				,	.97	प्रमुद	नयने						•••	•••
4.31	9					4.31	9					.01	I	.01	
11.77	14	3.46	1			15.23	15	.30	1	}		•••		.30	I
5.05	9	3.46	1		•••	6.80	9	.30	I	""		10.	1	15	1
19.19	21					19.19	21		į	.00	1			.09]
19.03	17	•••				19.02	17			.25	1		'''	·25	1
1:04 15:08	5					13.08	5			.30	1	·46	I	· ₇ 6	3
		·	-		\ <u></u>			<u> </u>		-				 	
134'11	177	18.02	47	7.28	17	159.41	241	1,00	7	3.93	11	8.21	12	13.23	30
126 .60	170	15.43	44	8.93	12	150.95	226	. 1.68	2	2.54	6	5'37	13	9.29	21
123.97	137	19.74	32	7:88	9	151.49	178	.30	1	3.59	6	6.47	7	10.00	14
11.18	15	2.00	5	1.51	3	13.58	20	1.00	7	.65	2	1.55	2	1.20	
10.22	1	1	-	1 _	2	_	1	1.68	2	.56	2	1.00	2	1.03	
11.37		2.82	4	1.31	2	13.77	16	.30	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1.64	3	1.08	1	1.43	1
11.00	10.0	2.3	5 4.0	5 1.43	2.03	13.21	18.3	1.05	3'3	95	2'3	1'43	1.6	1.35	2

Appendix II.

Statement showing the Rainfall in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.—(Concld.)

	1		1	 	Н	OT WE	ATHE	er mo	NSOO	N.		TOTA THE	L FOR
Year.		Tahsils.		Mare	сн.	Apı	RIL.	M.	AY.	Тота	L.	THE	NEAR.
				Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Da ys .
1	Chanda	•••		•70	1	2.47	10	37	1	3'54	12	40.44	9:
1895-96	Mul	•••		1.67	4	2.62	5	.28	3	4.57	12	52.96	78
į	Alapalli	•••		•••		.94	1			'94	1	61.03	75
	Average			1.18	2	2.01	5	-32	2	3.02	8	51.47	84
:	Chanda	***		•06	1		<i></i>			• • • • •	1	60.21	73
1896-97	Mul	***		'32	1					.32		47.00	63
į	Alapalli	***										4,, 3.	
	Average	•••		.10	1		,			.19	, ,	<i>5</i> 3:75	68
1	Chanda	***		***	STATE OF THE PARTY	3.55	6	.92	6	4.14	12	51.00	84
1897·98 {	Mui	***			18	2.34	3 5	1.32	4	3.69	و	45.74	82
į	Alapalli			·8o	1	.98	3			1.78	4	45.89	51
	Average	•••		·8 o	1	2.18	4	1.13	5	3.30	8	47.57	72
•	Chanda	***				.16	3			.16	3	61.62	73
1898-99	Mul	•••			4	.18	1			'18]	52'35	74
į	Alapalli	•••		100		1.7	\					54'34	60
	Average	•••		16		.17	2				2	56.16	69
	Chanda	•••		3	ट्यमेव	2.22	9	1.26	5	3.81	14	22.73	70
1 899 -1900 {	Mul	***		•••		1.03	10	1.12	4	2'17	14	20.13	.64
į	Alapalli	***		.16	1	2.20	3	.36	1	302		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Average	***		.10	,	2.03	7	.92	3	3.00	S 11	65.40 36.08	70 68
ſ	Chanda	•••		'10	2	.16	2	74	2	3.00	6	61.56	84
1900-01	Mul	***		.2	1	1.03	2	.72	1	1.80		Į.	
i	Alapalli	•••		.20	1	.28	1	-		.78	4	55.81	73
`	Average	***		.23	2	.49	2	···		1.10	4	25 ² 3	41 66
	ļ					72	-	/3	- 1		*	4/03	•
,	Chanda		- 1										
Total	Mul	***	"	18.35	29	11.03	42	5.90	24	35.58	95	649.66	1,050
į	[***	•••	18.59	31	8.95	30	6.42	21	33.96	82	626.74	946
`	Alapalli	***		12.23	24	5.32	10	2.29	8	20'04	42	643.19	745
	Chanda	***		2.62	4	1.10	4	.66		a :04			
AVERAGE FOR BACH STA-	Mul	•••		2.02	3	·89	4	-80	3	2'94	8	54'14	87
TION.	Alapalli	•••]	2.10	4	87	3	: I	3	2.83	7	52.23	79 68
	Ì .				•	0,	-	.57	2	2.20	5	58:47	•
AVERAGE FOR THE WHOLE TAHSIL.				2*2 6	g·6	.95	3.0	·68	3.6	2:76	6.6	54'94	78.0

Appendix III.

Results of the Crop Experiments of the Chanda Tahsil.

By whom cut.		Yea	r.	Kind of c	rop.	Actual produce per acre.	By whom cut,	Year.		Kind of crop	Actual pro- duce per acre
Kanhar Sadhara	n.						Bersi Kanhar Sadharas —(Concld.)	.			
District Office	•••	1898	•••	Wheat	•••	45º	District Office .	1900		Gram	. 150
Do.	•••	1898	•••	· Do.	•••	730	D.	1900	•••	Do	
Ď₀.	***	1896		Do.	•••	1,660	D.	1900		Do. "	
				3		2,840	D .	1897		Do.	
		·		Average	•••	945	D -			_	
Kanhar Sadhara								1897			
District Office		1899		luar		380				5 Audin co	985
Do.	•••	1898	***	-	•••	i	Bersi Kanhar Pathar.			Average .	197
		1090	•••	Linseed	••	370					
Kanhar Lawan.		-0-0	ļ	****			D	1898	•••	Wheat .	1
District Office	"	1898	•••	Wheat	•••	410	Do	1896		Dφ	·
Kanhar Pathar										2	1,500
District Office		1898		Juar	•••	550	mag) _			Average	750
Do.		1900		Gram	•••	300	Do	. 1898	•••	Gram .	. 510
Kanhar Murkhan	d.					683	Do. ,	1898	***	Linseed .	. 210
District Office	•••	1895	,	Rice		2,270	Do	1898	•••	Do	330
Kankar Mutafarik	at.		-			400	4774			2	540
District Office	•••	1894		Juar	•••	355	1881			Average .	270
Do.		1898		Gram		460	Berst Kanhar Bandhar	7.			
Do.		1898	•••	Linseed		230	District Office .	1898	•••	Wheat .	390
Bersi Kanhar Sadha	trau.					-	Bersi Kanhar Lawan.			ļ	
District Office]	1895		Wheat		850	District Office ,	1896		Do	1,200
Do.		1896		Do.		535	Bersi Kanhar Bandhia			ĺ	
Do.		1896		Do.	•••	770	District Office .	1899	,	Juar .	650
Do.	•••	1896		Do.			Bersi Kanhar War-				}
Do.	••			Do.		1,000	salang.				
Do.	•••	1897		100.	•••	38c	District Office .	1898	•••	Rice .	1,030
Do.		1897		Do.		1	Do. ,	1898	•••	Do	1,340
Do.			•••		•••	29c	Do	1895	,	Rice .	1,430
Do.	•••	1897	•••	Do.	***	480	Do	. 1895	•••	Do	710
Do.	•••	1897	•••	Do.	***	63 0			_	4	4,510
<i>D</i> 0.	•••	1897		Do.		570				Average .	1,127
				10		5,930	Bersi Kanhar Mur-				
_				Average		593	khand.				
Do.	•••	1898		Juar	•••	510		1898	***	Rice .	
Do.	•••			Do.	•••	1,120	Do	1898	•••	Do	1,800
Do.	•••	1898		Do.	•••	480	Do	1898	•••	Do	1,850
Do.	•••	1897		Do.	•••	500	Do	1900	•••	Do	2,120
Do.	•••	1897	•••	Do.	•••	500	Do	1900	•••	Do	г,840-
Do.	•••	1897	•••	Do.	•••	760	Do	1900	•••	Do	3,630
Do.	•••	1897		Do.	•••	650	Do	1900		Do	1,140
				7		4.520	Do.	1894		Do	1,476
						I		1			

Appendix III.

Results of the Crop Experiments of the Chanda Tahsil.—(Contd.)

By whom cut		Yea	ar.	Kind of c	rop.	Actual produce per acre.	By whon	n cut.	Year	r.	Kind of c	rop.	Actual pro- duce per acre
Bersi Kanhar Mu khand.—(Concld.							Bersi Kanh farikat.—						
District Office		1894	•••	Rice	•••	2,100	District Offic	e	1898	•••	Gram	•••	510
Do.		1894	•••	Do.	•••	1,9 6 0	Do,	•••	1894	•••	Linseed	••	80
Do.	•••	1895		Do.	•••	1,850	Do.	•••	1896	•••	Do.		590
Do.		1895	•••	Do.	•••	1,780	Do.	•••	1897	•••	Do.		450
Do.		1899		Do.		1,180	Do.		1897	•••	Do.	•••	400
				14		26,530					4		1,520
				Average		1,895					Average	e .	380
Bersi Kanhar Jhil	an.			Ì		_	Morand S	adharan					
District Office	•••	1898	•••	Rice	•••	1,310	District Office	•	-9-6		3371		
Do.	•••	1895	•••	Do.	•••	290	Do.		1896 1896	•••	Wheat	•••	1,050
Do.		1895	•••	Do.	•••	1,040	Do.	•••	_	•••	Do.	•••	770
Do.	•••	1895	•••	Do.	•••	500		•••	1897		Do.		500
Do.	•••	1895	•••	Do.	•••	290					3	_	2,330
Do.	404	1896	•••	Do.	•••	2,910	Do.				Average Linseed		776
Do.	•••	1896		Do.	•••	біо	Do.	•••	1896 1896	•••	Do.	•••	150
				7		6,950	VA V	•••	1090				170
		<u> </u>		Average		993	EME.				2		320
Bersi Kanhar Saw	an.										Average	e 	160
District Office	•••	189б		Rice	•••	140	Morand	Pathar.					
Bersi Kanhar Mutaj kat.	fari-					सत्यम	District Offic	e	1896		Wheat		850
District Office		1897	•••	w neat	•••	8 ₅ 0	Do.	•••	1897	•••	Do.	•••	350
Do.		1897	•••	Do.	•••						2		1,200
	•					1,050					Average	-	600
				Averag	е	1,900							
Do.		1898	 	ļ		950	Morand 9	Thilan.	!				
Do.	•••	1898		Do.		800	Assistant	Settlement	1899		Juar		750
Do.		1899		Do.	•••	730	Officer. Do.		-6				
Do.		1899	•••	Do.		450	D0,	•••	1899		Do.		510
Do.		1899		Do.		960		1			2		1,260
Do.		1899		Do.		103					Average	<u> </u>	630
Do.	•••	1898		Do.	•••	150	Morand	Sawan.					
Do.		1895		Do.	•••	65	District Office	e	1898		Rice	•••	1,590
Do.		1895	"	Do.	•••	285	Morand M	urkhand.					
Do.		1895	•	Do.	•••	2 95	District Office	·	1898	•••	Do.	•••	1,050
Do.	***	1897	•	Do.	•••	2 35	Do.	••.	1898	•••	Do.		1,670
Do.	"	1897	•	Do.		28⊕	Do.		1898	•••	Do.		1.950
Do.	"	1897		Do.		5 2 5	Assistant	Settlement	1899	•••	Do.	•••	1,300
ນ ປ.						830	Officer.	İ	_				
	-			13	_	5,708	Do.	•••	1899	•••	Do.		800
				Average		439	Do.	•••	1899	•••	Do.		960

Appendix III.

Results of the Crop Experiments of the Chanda Tahsil.—(Concld.)

By whom cut.		Yea	ır.	Kind of	crop.	Actual pro- duce per acre.	Bý whom cut.	Year.	Kind of crop	Actual pro- duce per acre
Morand Murkhand (Concld.)	ł.—						Khardi Mutafarikat.— (Concld.)			
District Office		1899	•••	Rice	•••	1,150	District Office	. 1898	Linseed	260
Do.		1899	•••	Do.	•••	650	Do	. 1896	Do	115
Do.	•••	190 0	 .	Do.	•	970			2	375
Do.		1900	•••	Do.	•••	t,130			Average	187
				10		11,630	Wardi Jhilan.			
				Averag	e	1,163	District Office	. 1898	Rice	1,700
Morand Mutafarik	kat.						Do	. 1896	Do	1,360
District Office		1898		Juar	٠.	720			2	3,060
Do.	•••	1899	•••	Do.	٠.	400	1		Average	1,530
Do.		1899	•••	Do.	٠.	440	Wardi Tikra,			
Assistant Settler Officer.	ment	189 9	••.	Do.	٠.	600	District Office Wardi Murkhand.	1895	Rice	900
District Office		1899	••. l	Do.	٠.	300	District Office	. 1894	Do	2,490
Do.	•••	1898	•••	Do.	٠.	4 85	Ď ₀ . "	. 1894	Do	1,700
Do.		1898	,	Do.		230	Do	. 1895	Do	2,150
Do.	•••	1897		Do.		140	Do	. 1895	Do	1,600
			·	8		3,375	Do	. 1895	Do	950
	{			Averag	e	422	Do	. 1896	Do	1,590
Morand Mutafarik	kat.					सद्यां	Do	. 1896	Do	1,990
District Office		1900		Gram	•••	360	Do	. 1899	Do.	880
Do.		1897		Do.		90	Assistant Settlemen Officer.	t 1899	Do	1,250
		<u></u>				450	Do	1899	Do	600
				Averag		225	Do	1901	Do	1,560
Do.	!	1896	— <u> </u>	Linseed		220	Do. ,,	1901	Do	1,600
Do.	 .	1896	•••	Do.	•••	180	Settlement Officer	. 1901	Do	570
Do.	•••	1896	•••	Do.		355			13	18,930
Do.	•••		•••	Do.	•••				Average	1,456
				6		1,160	Wardi Warsalang.			
				Average		290	Assistant Settlemen Officer.	t 1901	Rice	2.400
							Do	. 1901	Do	2,100
Kannar Sadhara	n,						D ₀	. 1901	Do	2,990
District Office	•••	1897	•••	Wheat	••	260	Do	. 1901	Do	2,010
Khardi Mutafari							Do	. 1901	Do	2,200
Assistant Settle Officer.	ment	1899	•••	Juar	•••	470			5	11,700
Do.		1899	••.	Do.	•••	310			Average	2,340
District Office	•••	1898	•••	į _	•••		Wardi Mutafarikat.			
Do.	•••		•••	l _	***	1	District Office	. 1898	Juar	410
•				4		1,030	t	1894	Linseed	. 60
				Average			Wardi Murkhand. District Office	1898	Rice	1,630
		<u> </u>		L		-3/	District Office	1090	Rice	., .,,,,,,

Appendix IV.

Proceedings of a meeting of Malgusars held at Chanda on the 25th October 1901, to discuss the relative values of soils, with special reference to rice cultivation.

PRESENT:

ı.	CHANDI PRASAD, of Chanda, M	Malguzar	of 32 vi	llages
2.	SETH LAKMICHAND, Do.	ďo.	2.	do.
3.	NARAIN VITHAL, Do.	do.	3	do.
4.	VITHOBA PURIA, of Nandgaon,	, do.	2	do.
<u>Š</u> .	Krishnaji Ganesh,	do.	2	do.
Ğ.	Somanna, Komti, of Chanda,	do.	5	do.
7.	CHANDU LAL,	do.	2	do.
8.	VITHOBA MAMIDWAR,	do.	4	do.

Also the Gomasta of Musst. Anpurna Bai, of Saoli, and Mallu Sao. Twenty-four pure rice villages were represented; and with the exception of Seth Lakmichand and Somanna Komti, all the Malguzars were practical cultivators, all without exception could give definite opinions drawn from rents actually paid in their villages. There were also present Messrs. Mahmud-ul-Hasan, Assistant Settlement Officer, and Gopal Rao, both of whom have had experience of rice rents in Brahmapuri Tahsil.

- 2. The primary object of the meeting was to decide the relative values of the rice land as regards position: as regards soils themselves, the values adopted in Warora Tahsil were taken without modification. For this purpose, the meeting was asked to discuss the relative values of any particular soil in the different positions, irrigated or otherwise, a soil in the murkhand position being taken as worth Re. o-16-o.
- 3. With reference to "warsalang" the value at first agreed upon was Re. 0-10-0; but after discussion most of the Malguzars thought that they were putting rather too low a vall e on it; after working it out from rents they were of opinion that warsalang might be put as high as Re. 0-12-0; but that only in the case of the better soils, according to the soil, it should vary between Re. 0-10-0 and Re. 0-12-0.
- 4. It was unanimously decided that in the case of soil not inferior to bersi kanhar, jhilan was as good as warsalang: in inferior soils of which wardi is the most common, the value drops from Re. 0-10-0 warsalang to Re. 0-8-0 jhilan. The same applies to sawan: bersi sawan is as good as morand jhilan; but if morand or wardi be taken throughout as the standard, the relative value of sawan is slightly less than Re. 0-8-0 as compared with Re. 0-16-0 murkhand: on this point, however, it was felt that perhaps too great deduction was being made.
- 5. Tikra was put by all at Re. 0-4-0 in the case of inferior soils: bersi and the better soils keep the water better, and in this case Re. 0-6-0 may be fixed as compared with Re. 0-16-0 murkhand.
- 6. The meeting then proceeded to discuss "rán" and "khari": it was difficult to get any valuable information on these points, as the meeting could not discriminate between the ravages of wild animals and the inconvenience of having to walk half a mile to the field. After much discussion it was decided that a deduction of \(\frac{1}{3}\) should be made for the rán position; but Chandi Prasad would go up to \(\frac{1}{3}\): he did not, however, quite grasp the point. The meeting was unanimous in its opinion that rán factors should be put on all crops; but that a smaller deduction should be made in the case of rice land than in wheat or minor crop land: the reason given was that practically no damage is done to rice until it is well in the ear; while wheat and juar need watching continually as soon as they appear above ground.
- 7. The meeting could not fix upon any definite value for khari, as it must vary considerably from village to village. Experience of actual rents, however, seemed to convince them that too little value had been given to this position in the Warora Tahsil: they said that it doubled the value of wardi, and added about half the value again in the case of kanhar or kali: they practically doubled the Warora factors. All of the Malguzars condemned the Warora scale as being far too lenient in this respect.
- 8. Before closing, there was a long discussion on the subject of cane land. The question is one of great importance as a good deal of sugarcane has been grown in the tahsil, though just at present it is declining. Due consideration was given to the fact that cane is grown only every third year, and that in the intervening years only an inferior crop of rice is obtained, if the land is not left actually fallow. In the end it was decided that the value of cane land is 1½ times that of rice land of the same soil in the murkhand position.

Appen

Comparative Statement of

								Nam	ES OF THE
Name of Pergannah.	,- -	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Cotton and its mixture.	Til.	Juar and its mixture.	Sugar- cane.	Miscella- neous food crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Астев.	Acres.
ajgarh {	At present Per cent Normal year, 1895 Per cent At Settlement Per cent	176 1,242 1,563	24,615 41 33,110 31,506 40	819 616 	56 54 	1,031 2 702 	27,348 46 19,243 20,757 27	174 634 675	 5,22 2
Amgaon	At present Per cent Normal year, 1895 Per cent At Settlement Per cent	 569 714 2	10,070 39 15,409 14,868 46	375 	4 12 	494 2 	11,878 47 8,702 8,774 27	18 274 274	 2,480
Total of Northern tract.	At present Per cent Normal year, 1895 Per cent At Settlement Per cent Difference per cent	2	34,685 40 48,519 49 46,374 43 —25	1,194 2 616 1 	60 66 	1,525 2 702 1 	39,226 46 27,945 28 29,531 27 + 32	908 1 949 	7,708
Haweli {	At present Per cent Normal year, 1895 Per cent At Settlement Per cent	3,220 3,500	3,425 6 5,568 3,108 6	1,66 ₇ 633 677	1,234 2 1,640 10,213	2,906 5 2,709 449	23,916 44 13,841 27,181 49	24 145 261	
Ghatkul	At present Per cent Normal year, 1895 Per cent At Settlement Per cent	1,466	3,646 9 5,308 4,703 15	368 1 255 843 3	59 906 1,388 4	3,000 8 1,858 451	20,347 51 12.872 16,487 53	58	46
Ghote	At Present Per cent. Normal year, 1895 Per cent. At Settlement Per cent.	37 42	2,220 36 3,405 3,311 51	36 1 39 80	20	116 2 205 99 2	1,927 1,839	100	2:
Total of Southern- tract.	Per cent. Normal year, 1895 Per cent.	1,728 2 2 4,091 5 5,008 5,008	18	2,071 2 927 1 1,600 + 29	2,566 3 11,625	6,031 6 4,772 6 999 1 + 504	28,640 28,640 36 45,507	7 30: 5 41.	3 2,0 4
TOTAL OF TAHSIL	Per cent. Normal year, 1895 Per cent.	1,986 5,902 3	62,800	1,543	2,632	5,47	40 4 - 56,58 3	6 5 1,21 2 8 1,36	ı 9,;

dix V.

Finswars and Milan-khasras.

JINSWAR	S.				ABS	TRACT FR	OM MILA	N-KHASRA	•	
CROPS GRO	WN.		Double- cropped	Net area	New fallow.	Total area under	Old fallow.	Total occupied.	Total unoccupied.	Total
Linseed.	neous non- food crops.	Total.	area.			cultivation.				Timago area
	12	13	14	15	::6	17	18	19	20	21
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
830	5,549	60,598	1,438	59,160	15,148	75,308	20,703	96,011	105,996	202,007
1 1,434	4,693	66,950	 5,643	62 61,307	12,906	78 74,213	21 22,869	97,082	105,522	202,604
 5,251 7	17,838	77,590	9,943	67,647 71	9,638	77, 3 85	17,571	94,856	106,182	201, 0 38
331	2,410	25,662	.543	25,119	7,541	32,660	8,843	41,503	48,574	90,077
f 601	3,548	 31,595	3,044	61 28,551	18 5,454	34,005	21 9.451	 43,456	 46,634	90, <u>0</u> 90
 905	6,903	 3 2 ,438	3 ,: 58	 29,280	5,179	34,459	6,782	 41,241	 48,240	89,481
3	21		***	71	12	83	17		•••	
1,161	7,959	86,260	1,681	84,279	23 689	107,968	29,546	137,514	154,570	292,084
2,035	8,241	 9 ^{8,} 545	8,68 ₇	61 89,8 58	18,360	78 108,218	32,320	140,538	152,156	292,694
6,156	24,741	110.028	13,101	64 96,927	14,817	77	23 24,353	136,097	154,422	 290,519
-8i	23 -68			71 —13	60	81 -3	18 +21		•••	•••
				53,847		60,032	15,605	75,637	73,5 ⁶ 7	149,204
7,142	12,465 24 8,616	54,152 43,082	305 1,248	53,047 73 41,834	6, 185 8 9, 148	81 50,982	19	65,381	73,5°7 83,637	149,018
5,313 3,694	5,942	55,025	1,240 31	54,994	3,948	58,942	7,776	66,718	82,494	149,212
3,094	3,945			82	0	88	12			•••
2 .338 6	9,394	39,538 	619	38,919 73	6,174 12	45,093 84	8, i 44 15	53, 2 37	41,978 	95. 2 15
2.020	4.242	28,820 	1,253	27,5 ⁶ 7	5,899	33,466	9.953	43,419 	51,936	95,355
1,855 6	3,998	31 ,2 70	1,270	30,000 66	8,132 18	38,132 84	7,148 16	45,280	49,830 	95,110
72	1,135	6,210	143	6,067	1,880	7,947	1,342	9,289	23,077	32,36 6
81	1,285	 7,310	562	65 6,748	20 1,079	85 7,827	1,111	 8,938	23,661	32,599
55	974	6,498 	₃ 66	6,132 84	 690 9	6,822 93	 462 7	7,284	22,128 	 29,422
				-0.000			25.007	108 160	138,622	276,785
9,552	22,994 23 14,143	99,900 79,212	1,067 3,063	98,833 72 76,149	14,2,39 10 16,136	113.072 82 92,275	25,091 18 25,463	138,163 117,738	159,234	276,972
7,414 9 5,604	18	92,793	1,667	91,126	10,130	78	15,386	119,282	154,452	273,734
5,004 6 +70	12 +111		•••	76 +8	+12	87 +9	+63			
10.712	30,953	1,86,160	3,048	1,83,112	37,928	221,040	54,637	275,677	293.192	568,869
10,713 \ 6 9 ,449	22,384	1,77,757	11,750	66 1,66,007	14 34,486	80 200,493	57,783	258,276	311,390	569,666
11,760	35,655	2,02,821	14,768	64 1,88,053	27,587	78 215,640	39,739	255.379	308, 8 74	564. 25 3
5	18		***	73	11	84	16			•••

Appendix V.—(Concld.)

Comparative Statement of Jinswars and Milan-khasras.—(Concld.)

	į			CT FROM				
Name of Pergannah.		la 	RIGATED AREA	·•	Sources of I	RRIGATION.	Number of	Number of
		From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	Tanks.	Wells.	ploughs.	plough- cattle.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
ſ	At present	22,433	810	23,243	1,052	365		 •••
Rajgarh	Per cent Normal year, 1895	27,629	1,777	29, 4 06	1.399	 5 55	5,479	20,071
,g	Per cent At Settlement	26,970	 1,360	 28,330		•••		
Ĺ	Per cent	•••		•••		***	•••	•••
(At present Per cent	8 ,830	431	9,261 	520	218		···
Amgaon {	Normal year, 1895 Per cent	12,618 	531	13,149	807	² 34	2,676	9,579
1	At Settlement Per cent.	12,520	538	13,058		•••		
		6		43				
,	At present	3 1,263	1,241	32,504	1,572	533		
į	Per cent Normal year, 1895		2,308	29	2,206	789	8,155	29,650
Total of Northern tract.	Per cent.	1	1,898	42,555		•••		
liact.	Per cent	1	1,090	41,388		•••		
(Difference per cent		W	777		•••	***	
					·			
ſ	At present	2,651	सद्यमेग ५७	2,808	155	38		
Haweli 🗸	Per cent. Normal year, 1895	1 .	239	3,800			3,924	9,222
)	Per cent. At Settlement		376	 578	·			
į	Per cent			3,-			}	
{	At present Per cent	2,674 •••	1	2 ,749	4	53		
Ghatkul {	Normal year, 1895	3,364	1	3,450	_	401	2,083	6,981
	At Settlement	3,712	57	3,769	,		:::	•••
,	A4	ł			***		"	•
1	Per cent		31	1,630		42		
Ghote	Per cent		•••	2,387	131	43	985	2,710
İ	At Settlement Per cent		59	2,524 	•••	•••	•	
							.	.
!	At present	6,924	263	 7,187	457	133	•••	
	Per cent Normal year, 1895	4		9.637	•••	 561	6,992	18,913
Total of Southern- tract.	Per cent. At Settlement	·		6,871				
	Per cent Difference per cent		•••		•••		•••	
,			***					
		1						
1	At present	38,187	1,504	39,691	2 029	716	•••	
TOTAL OF TARSIL	Normal year, 1895		2,701	52,192	2,520	1 350	1	48.563
	At Settlement	45,869	1	48,259		•••		
·	rer cent	1 "	***	•••	•••	"	***	•••

APPENDIX VI-1.

Comparative Statement of Jamabandi Absiract with Land Revenue Demand by Pergannahwar (Malguari).

		TOT	AL NU	JMBE AGES.		HOI	ME-FARM.	Area	MALIK-	MAKBUZA.	RYOT	SARKAR.
Name of Pergannah.		Full reve- nue- pay- ing.	Makta and Tuk- um.	Mok- asa.	Total.	Area.	Valuation.	held by Revenue- free grantees.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Rent.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Acres	Rs. a. p	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p
Rajgarh	At present	141	26	Nil.	167	12,886	*****	757	12,292	4,437 2 9	54	12 8 0
	Normal year, 1895-96.	•••	•••	•••		11,589	*** ***	512	12,832	4.4 ⁶ 3 7 4	•••	***
	At Settlement.		,,,	***	•••	1 4,073	*****	512	13,100	4,442 1 4		***
Amgaon	At present	79	18	Nil.	97	6,452	1	25	4,346	2 ,148 10 6	58	46 13 (
	Normal year, 1895-96.		•••	***		6, 2 50	••••	111	4.424	2,139 9 10	***	***
	At Settlement.					6,207		29 6	4,250	2,020 10 0		•••
Total of Northern	At present	220	44		264	19,338	11,381 3 (782	16,638	6,585 13 3	112	59 5
tract.	Normal year, 1895-96.			•••		17,839	13,508 12 9	623	17,256	б,боз 1 2		***
į	At Settlement					20,280	12,675 0	808	17,350	6,462 11 4		
Haweli	At present	103	13	3	119	6,876		1,020	8,415	5,489 4 3	1,795	720 2
	Normal year, 1895-96.					5,795	स्यमेव जयत	1,305	9,693	6,228 4 0		
	At Settlement.		.,,	•••		4,633	••••	3,154	8,411	5,373 8 10		•••
Ghatkul	At present	7 9	Nil.		83	5,027	•••••	403	2,195	732 12 1	320	136 12 1
	Normal year, 1895-96.		•••	•••	•••	4,672	•••••	594	2,354	960 5 11		
	At Settlement			***		5,507		683	2,162	76 2 4 9		***
Ghote	At present	78	Nil.	Nil	78	262	*****	8	1,105	451 0 7	393	190 to
1	Normal year, 1895-96.					214	*****	"	1,225	580 14 5	i	***
	At Settlement.					242	*****		1,033	517 14 2		; "
Total of Southern tract.	At present	260	13	7	280	12,165	5.132 1 0	1,431	11,716	6,673 0 11	2,508	1,047 9 5
	Normal year, 1895-96.		·••	•••	•••	10,681	5,191 2 2	1,899	13,272	7 ,769 8 4		•••
	At Settlement.					10,382	4,812 7 10	3,837	11,606	6,653 11 9		•••
TOTAL OF TAHSIL.	At present	480	57	· ·	7 544	31,503	16,513 5	3 2,213	28,354	13,258 14 2	2 ,620	1,105 14
	Normal year, 1895-96.					28,520	18,699 14 1	2,522	30,528	14.372 9 6	•••	***
	At Settlement					30,662	17,487 7 10	4,645	28,056	13,116 7 1		

APPEN

Comparative Statement of Jamabandi Abstract with

			· TE	NANTS	HOLDING	GS.		тот	AL FOR TEN HOLDINGS.	ANTS'
Name of Pergannah.		ABS	OLUTE-OCCUPAN	NCY.		Occupancy.				7
- 3		Area.	Rent.	Incid- ence.	Area.	Rent.	Incid- ence.	Area.	Rent.	Incid- ence.
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rajgarh	At present	17,891	10,304 2 3	092	50,839	31,187 11 5	099	68,730	41,491 13 8	o 9 8
	Normal year, 1895-96.	19,516	11,392 12 10	094	51,451	34,117 9 1	0 10 7	70,967	45,510 5 11	0 10 3
	At Settlement	20,476	11,785 1 10	092	43,046	27,644 15 9	0 10 3	63,522	39,430 i 7	0 9 11
Amgaon	At present	7,474	3,980 3 3	086	22,618	12,480 7 3	089	30,092	16,460 10 6	089
	Normal year, 1895-96.	8,138	4,393 2 0	o 8 8	24 ,047	14,418 1 10	097	32,185	18,811 3 10	0 9 4
	At Settlement.	8,962	4,856 3 0	o 8 8	19,308	13,190 11 10	0 10 11	28, 27 0	18,046 14 10	0 10 3
Total of Northern tract.	At present	25 ,365	14,284 5 6	0 9 0	73,457	43,668 2 8	0 9 6	98,822	57,952 8 2	0 9 5
	Normal year, 1895-96.	27 ,654	15,785 14 10	I 2 0	75,4 9 8	48,535 10 11	0 10 3	103,152	64,321 9 9	1 3 7
	At Settlement.	2 9,438	16,641 4 10	0 9 1	62,354	40,835 11 7	0 10 5	91,792	57,47 7 0 5	0 10 0
Haweli	At present	7,585	5 ,447 7 5	0 11 6	49.037	23,477 9 3	0 7 7	56,622	28,925 o 8	08 2
114,1017	Normal year, 1895-96.	8,622	5,963 2 7			21,514 0 9	,	47,685	27,477 3 4	
	At Settlement.	23,7 17	12,571 14 9	0 8 10	26,935	15,0 24 4 0	0 8 11	49,652	27 ,596 2 9	0 8 11
Ghatkul	At present	3,045		0 6 7	1	12,220 9 3			13,489 2 11	
	Normal year, 1895 96,	3,236	1,315 4 6	-	i - I	- 1	o 5 6	35,189		0 5 7
	At Settlement	3,999	1,471 2 2	0 5 11	32,296	10,189 0 10	0 5 1	36,295	11,660 3 o	0 5 2
Ghote	At present	45	13 9 9	0 4 9	7,239	3,180 9 6	0 7 0	7.284	3,194 3 3	0 7 0
	Normal year, 1895-96.	42	14 1 3	0 5 4	7,366	3,258 12 2	0 7 1	7,408	3, 272 13 5	0 7 1
	At Settlement.	30	11 15 8	о б 5	5,930	3,176 8 9	087	5,960	3 ,1 8 8 8 5	o .8 ;
Total of Southern tract.	At present	10,675	6,729 10 10	0 10 1	97,840	38,878 12 0	064	108,515	45,608 6 10	o 6 s
	Normal year, 1895-96.	11,900	7,292 8 4	1 6 10	78,382	35,815 2 1	0 7 4	90,282	43,107 10 5	1 5 10
	At Settlement.	26,746	14,055 0 7	0 8 4	65,161	28,389 13 7	0 6 11	91,907	42,444 14 2	07!
TOTAL OF TAHSIL.	At present	36,040	21,014 0 4	0 9 4	171,297	82,546 14 8	0 7 8	207,337	1,03,560 15 0	081
	Normal year, 1895-96.	39,554	23,078 7 2	2 8 10	153,880	84,350 13 0	2 9 7	193,434	1,07,429 4 2	2 9
1	At Settlement	56,184	30,696 5 5	0 10 4	127,515	69,225 9 2	088	183,699	99,921 14 7	o 8

DIX VI-I.

Land Revenue Demand by Pergannahwar (Malgusari).—(Concld.)

ENT-FRI MALC	EE AGAINST SUZARS.		GRAN	ID TOTAL.			
Area.	Valuation.	Area.	Cash rental including malik-mak- buza pay- ments.	Valuation of home-farm and rent-free.	Total assessment.	Siwai income.	Total assets.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
1,292				*****		4,087 9 6	***
4,182	*** ***	100	******	*:****		5,500 0 0	1., 500
3,649			•••••	***		7,050 10 1	
529						2,000 0 0	*****
486			*** 100	411.414	,,,,,,	2,800 O O	*****
2,218			A.		•••••	3,441 14 7	•••••
1,821	1,071 11 9	137,513	64,597 10 5	1:3,452 15 3	77,050 9 8	6,037 9 6	83,138 3
z,668	840 11 6	140,538	70,924 10 11	14.349 8 3	85,274 3 2	8,300 0 0	93,574 3
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Preliminary Report on the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.

Memorandum No. $\frac{137C}{147}$, dated the 22nd Marc'n 1904.

Submitted to B. Robertson, Esq., I. C. S., C. I. E., Chief Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Department.

- 2. The Chanda Tahsil naturally divides itself into two tracts with very different agricultural concitions. The western portion lies in the valley of the Wardha River, comprising for the most part the old Haveli and Ghatkul parganas. This contains a rich strip of fertile black soil along the river bank, which is essentially a juar-producing tract, which has suffered very little, if at all, from bad seasons and famines. This strip is open and fully cultivated, but further away from the river, running up to the low range of hills which forms the watershed, the soil is poorer, much of the land is still under forest, and the villages are scattered. The eastern portion lies in the valley of the Wainganga River and its tributaries, comprising the old parganas of Rajgarh, Amgaon and Ghot. Here the prevailing soil is a yellow sandy loam devoted almost entirely to rice. The tract has suffered severely from bad seasons and famines. Along the river banks, the villages lie close to each other in an open, fully cultivated plain, but there are wide stretches of forest both in Rajgarh and Ghot, more particularly the latter, where the villages consist for the most part of isolated clearings with poorer soil.
- 3. The Wardha valley tract is a continuation of the Warora Tahsil, with which it has many features in common. It is essentially a juar-producing tract, where even the short rainfall of 1899-1900 did not result in real famine. Cotton where even the short rainfall of 1899-1900 did not result in real famine. is grown only to a small extent, having decreased since settlement because the local yarn has been outvied by machine gear and the tract is too far from the railway to allow of a profitable export trade. The rich riverain tract is included in the Haveli pargana, which was last settled in 1866. Since then there has been an increase of 13 per cent. in the occupied area, but the cropped area is temporarily short owing to unfavourable sowing seasons. Juar is the principal crop, and linseed and til are commonly grown; rice is mostly confined to a few of the eastern villages. The last census showed a decline of 8 per cent. in population, which is much smaller than in the rice tracts. The northern portion is connected with the railway by a good road of 30 miles, but the southern villages are further away with worse communications. Recent seasons have been good, and there are no signs of depression amongst the people. The cultivators are a substantial body of agricultural castes, whilst the landlords are generally men who own one village and live in it. There is no reason why the settlement should not proceed in this tract. The tenant area has increased from 49,652 to 56,622 acres, whilst the rent-rate per acre has fallen from 8 annas 1) pies to 8 annas 2 pies. This fall is entirely due to the extension of cultivation, landlords having often fairly to assess it to rent, whilst the soil is also inferior. In the Ghatkul pargana to the south, the soil is not so good and the villages are not so large and fully cultivated. Here the regular settlement of 1866 was followed by a summary settlement of 1886, but rents were not touched, so this does not affect the question of rent enhance-The occupied area has increased 18 per cent. and the cropped area by 30 per cent. The rent-rate has fallen from 5 annas 2 pies to 4 annas 10 pies. rates of both parganas in themselves are very lenient for the class of soil and country, and the rise in prices justifies a very substantial enhancement. The Settlement Officer now proposes a standard enhancement of 25 per cent., but rather shrinks from enforcing this standard and puts the actual forecast at 20 per cent. In the Warora Tahsil under somewhat worse conditions, for that tahsil showed more deterioration, an enhancement of 15 per cent. has been made, which has been easily accepted and which some proprietors have themselves told me is too lenient. I agree with the Board that an enhancement of 20 per cent. may safely be imposed. Taking the three groups formed by the Settlement Officer

which include most of these two parganas, the revised assets are estimated to amount to Rs. 49,900, if this proposal is approved. The revenue imposed upon the Haveli pargana at the regular settlement of 1866 absorbed no less than 65 per cent. of the assets. The Settlement Officer now proposes a standard of 60 per cent., which is the maximum permissible for purposes of enhancement. The Board rightly point out that this cannot be worked up over a large number of villages, because there are many villages in which it is inexpedient to take the maximum. I accept their recommendation that the standard should be fixed at 58 per cent. In Ghatkul, where the progress has been greater and where the villages are not so good, the proposed standard of 55 per cent. may be accepted. The enhancement of revenue may then be estimated from Rs. 31,086 to Rs. 35,000, or an increase of 13 per cent. The increase will be more than covered by the proposed rent enhancements, so that the malguzars will gain by the re-settlement.

- 4. I now turn to the eastern portion of the tahsil, lying in the Wainganga valley, and comprising the parganas of Rajgarh, Amgaon and Ghot. I take the Ghot pargana first. This south-eastern corner of the tahsil is the most jungle part, the villages being mostly forest clearings. It was summarily settled in 1886, but there was no enhancement of rents. It has shown progress since 1866, the occupied area having increased 28 per cent., but the cropped area is stationary. Rice and juar (principally ringni) are grown in about equal proportions. The soil is generally poor and the irrigation is very small. There has been the very serious decline of 45 per cent. in the population, which almost wholly consists of aboriginal Gonds with a low standard of cultivation. Communications are bad. In such a backward tract it would be inexpedient to make a large enhancement of rents under any circumstances, whilst the present deteriorated condition is an additional reason for leniency. The rent-rate has fallen from 8 annas 7 pies to 7 annas owing to the large extension of occupied land. The present assessment is very uneven and should be revised. The Settlement Officer proposes a standard enhancement of 10 per cent., which will easily be obtained by levelling up very low payments and by assesssing land now held without rent. This is accepted by the Board; it can safely be made without any hardship and I recommend it for sanction. This will result in a valuation of assets at about Rs. 5,000. The Settlement Officer proposes to take 55 per cent. of the malguzari assets as the standard assessment, which the Board recommends should be reduced to 53 per cent. The villages are small and undeveloped with uncertain cultivation, whilst a substantial proportion of the assets consist of fluctuating siwai. Assets are thus somewhat insecure. For these reasons, I entirely agree that the standard should not exceed 53 per cent. Owing to the progress made, the present revenue of Rs. 2,046 is very light. According to this forecast, it will be increased to about Rs. 2,900, or by 42 per cent., which is quite as much as it is expedient to require from the malguzars, considering that the gain from rental enhancement will be small.
- There remain the Rajgarh and Amgaon parganas, which form the true rice tract of the tahsil. The information given in the tahsil report is supplemented by the special report of the Settlement Officer and a note by the Divisional Commissioner thereon, dealing with the rice tracts of the Chanda District. The main question discussed in these papers is whether the settlement should proceed or be postponed in consequence of the deterioration. I entirely agree with the Divisional Commissioner that there are the strongest reasons for making a revision settlement although the tracts have sadly deteriorated. The regular settlement in 1866 of these parganas was followed by a summary settlement in 1886, which imposed a substantial enhancement of both rents and revenue. This summary settlement was not based upon any detailed system. It has now become most unequal from village to village and from holding to holding, so that a re-distribution is urgently demanded. The uncertainty of the future settlement is also an evil, which mitigates against the malguzars and tenants devoting all their efforts towards recovering the lost ground. A fairly long period of settlement is required to induce them to put forward their best endeavours. Last year's (1902-03) failure did not turn out so great as was at first thought. It is estimated the area sown this year shows an increase and a bumper crop has been reaped. The prospects are thus better than were anticipated.

- 6. Taking the statistics available for the Rajgarh and Amgaon parganas, they show a slight increase in the occupied area since 1866, but a decrease of two per cent. since the normal year of 1895. The cropped area has decreased by 15 per cent. This has occurred in the rice area which shows a decline of 25 per cent. Much of this was caused not only by the deterioration in the tenants' condition, but the failure of the seed supply, which has now been remedied. Some of this was made good by larger sowings of ringni-juar. The rentrate has fallen from 10 annas to 9 annas 5 pies per acre. These statistics show the tract at its most depressed condition, and without minimizing them, there is every prospect of rapid recovery. It is evident that no substantial enhancement of rents should be imposed, but there should be a re-distribution accompanied by a levelling up of the very low payments. This will result in a small enhancement of about 10 per cent., which may safely be made, with the result that owing to better distribution it will be more easily payable than the present demand. If this is accepted the total assets may be estimated at about Rs. 84,000 as against Rs. 80,281 at the settlement of 1865. The fraction of assets absorbed in 1866 was about 52 per cent. The famines have placed heavy burdens upon the malguzars, who are entitled to much consideration. Under the present circumstances a standard of 52 per cent. may be accepted. The revenue that may be forecasted is thus about Rs. 46,800, which gives a very slight increase over the present revenue of Rs. 43,207.
- 7. The term of settlement sanctioned for the tahsil is 17 years. There is no reason for departing from this term for the western portion. The Divisional Commissioner suggests that 12 years may be fixed for the eastern rice tracts. It is inconvenient to have different terms for separate parts of the tahsil. It will also be more convenient for the future settlement that it should be seventeen years. And there are many advantages in giving a long period for complete recovery and rehabitation. I recommend that seventeen years may be fixed for the whole tahsil.
- 8. In the western portion, which is very similar to Warora, the Settlement Officer proposes to take the same scale of factors, which is quite suitable. In the eastern rice tracts, important changes are proposed with the object of increasing the valuation of rice land and decreasing that of wheat and minor crop land. During my tour in this part, it was most remarkable to see the great difference that the people themselves make between the rental value of rice land and of other land. A provisional scale was then framed by me emphasizing this difference. The scale now proposed by the Settlement Officer does not go quite so far as my provisional scale. I accept his changes with the following alterations:—

Rice land		Wardi Jhilan from 30 to 32.
		Kanhar from 50 to 56. Pandhri from 42 to 45.
Garden land-Warpani-Khari	}	Morand from 35 to 36. Khardi from 24 to 25. Wardi
	i	Retardi from 14 to 15.
Minor crop land	{ .•	Khardi and Wardi from 6 to 5. Retardi and Bardi from 4 to 3.

The jhilan (lowlying) rice land, lying in a hollow, is very good indeed and should be a slightly higher factor. The khari (manured by village drainage) area has been very strictly classed, so that it is exceptionally good and should bear higher factors. The minor crop land of the poorest classes is just on the margin of cultivation and should be very leniently treated. With these modifications the scale may be approved.

F. G. SLY,

Proceedings of the Board convened at Chanda on the 16th February 1903, under Article 197 of the Settlement Code to consider the Preliminary Assessment Report of the Chanda Tahsil.

PRESENT:

R. H. CRADDOCK, Commissioner, Nagpur Division. W. N. MAW, Deputy Commissioner of Chanda. P. Hemingway, Settlement Officer of Chanda. RAI BAHADUR CHANDI PERSHAD DIXIT. PANDIT ANAND RAO, Malguzar of Dabha.

- 2. The discussion resolved itself under two heads-
 - (i) Whether the settlement should proceed over the whole tabsil.
 - (ii) On what lines in respect to rents and revenues it should be made.
- 3. The first question is one rather beyond the scope of the reference usually made to the native members of the Board; but in this case these gentlemen were of opinion that a re-settlement must be made sooner or later it was better that it should be sooner. The present uncertainty tended to delay recovery and was a weight hanging over the heads a malguzars and tenants. Given that due regard was paid to the depressed condition of paticular tracts and villages, which in fact represented the rice tracts, they were quite willing to accept the policy of getting the settlement over soon, and were fully alive to the richard a settlement made at a period of depression was likely to be more advantageous to the people than a settlement made at a very prosperous time.
- 4. On the second point of reference it was pointed out that while an enhancement of the first cent. In the Haveli and Ghatkul parganas was the aim of the Settlement Officer, but the practical result the application of his standards would bring about an enhancement add out 18 to 20 per cent., or 3 annas in the rupee. This was roughly equivalent to saying the trent of Rs. 10 would be raised to Rs. 12. The two malguzars considered it safer them (without hesitation) to 2 annas in the rupee, or 12½ per cent., but they were not part and to say that 3 annas would be too high, though they preferred the former figure.

The other members of the Board were of opinion that 20 per cent. enhancement could be imposed with perfect safety. The rents are at present low, the population of the value of these tracts has very commonly increased, and the cultivation of more reliable at the expanding, and with improved communications is likely still further to expand.

In respect of the fraction of assets to be taken as revenue, the two native members as a travars were naturally unable to advocate a high one. They expressed a preference for shift assets assessment, and for the non-assessment of sir, but stated that this was a matical which must be left to the Government. They admitted that if, even with a high fraction, the result of the re-settlement was to add to their income, they could not complain, so long to the rents fixed were realizable. The remaining members of the Board while agre log on the figures before them that a high fraction is justified, do not consider that the full cooper cent, can be worked up to over a large group of villages. There must be many and properties and individual villages in which for one reason or another the full fractions amount be assessed; while, on the other hand, there will be very few cases indeed in which hope per cent can be properly exceeded. The old assessments in these parganas were properally very high, and though this fact may justify a high fraction (since the resettlement will raise and not reduce malguzar, incomes), yet it is a consideration which should not be pushed too far. They think, therefore, that 55 per cent, in Ghatkul and 58 per cent in the Haveli groups will probably represent as high estimates as can practically be werked up to.

6. It the Ghot pargana it was agreed that only levelling up of rents calculated to add some 10 per cent. to their amount would be possible. In this pargana consisting as it does of small rillages in an undeveloped condition, it seems advisable not to exceed 53 and ard, particularly as the revenue will be enhanced in a substantial

Rajyath and Amgaon parganas, as well as of the og drawn up by the Settlement Officer and will

Note by R. H. Craddock, Esq., on the re-assessment of the Rice tracts in Chanda.

In my recent tour with the Deputy Commissioner of Chanda I passed through the Jambulghata tract of the Warora tahsil, the Brahmapuri and Wairagarh parganas, and through Gathchiroli, Chamursi and Mul to Chanda.

- 2. I have thus seen the poorest of the rice tracts, and the result of my tour has been to convince me that it is expedient to push the settlement operations in Chanda to a completion. I am led to this opinion not because there is the probability of any substantial enhancement, but because this will be the best means of securing an adequate revenue later on. It is a case of reculer pour mieux sauter.
- 3. At present rents and revenues are most unequal. In some parts rents have not been touched for 35 years, if they were touched then, which is by no means certain. In others they were enhanced about 15 years ago. These operations were undertaken when the soil-unit system was in an embryo state, and I am not sure that they were always appropriately distributed.

Since then there has been the abnormal series of bad years, which have further upset the relative incidences of rents and revenue.

In short, the assessment at present is entirely out of gear, and by putting this straight now we shall go the surest way to stimulate recovery. I have seen clear evidences that uncertainty as to the settlement is keeping back recovery. There is a strong temptation to Malguzars to defer the breaking up of new land, to contract rather than to expand the cultivation of sugarcane, and to defer the reletting of abandoned lands until the villages have been resettled. I have seen concrete cases of each of these.

- 4. It may probably be argued that these facts are an argument against and not for an immediate settlement, inastruch as by making a settlement now we shall be playing into the hands of such Malguzars, whereas by deferring it we shall either punish them if they continue to lose income capable of being earned, or obtain a larger revenue if they give up this policy.
- 5. I do not believe in this argument as carrying much weight. Our object should be the full recovery of the tract, which is greatly impeded by inequalities of revenue and by uncertainty as to the future. A liberal abatement scheme or a summary settlement for five years would, it may be said, give the temporary relief needed. But my objection to either of these courses is that we have no stable basis to work upon. Revenue may be too high in a village in which rents are too low, and it would be quite impossible and absurd to grant an abatement of rents or loss of cropping upon a rent-roll which was itself extraordinarily unequal. I believe in the salutary effect of an equal distribution of the State's demands. What is happening at present is that the deteriorated village is still going down-hill, while in the more prosperous villages a low rental is fast becoming stereotyped.

It is, I think, sound to hold that A's rent-paying capacity is not affected because B's land is fallow; and the survival of the fittest is in a great many cases the survival of the fittest land. Nor on the whole it is true to say that the villages which have come through the bad years best are the villages which have proved themselves to have the best natural advantages. There is no reason why we should continue to take less than the fair revenue in these villages, because we find that we cannot continue taking more than our fair share in others.

6. The falling-off in the rice area in the tracts under discussion has been due to three causes:—

Want of seed.
Loss of cattle.
Loss of population.

The seed supplies will increase in a few years, the loss of cattle will take longer, and the loss of population longest to repair.

Suppose that we make a 5-year settlement without touching rents; at the end of that time we shall be almost bound to make a 20-year settlement, and I feel quite sure that the recovery by that time will not be complete. The period will not be long enough to give the people a feeling of security, and many will still be tempted to hold their hands yet a little longer, the more so as we shall have reduced the demand in extreme cases.

7. I had the following figures compiled in Brahmapuri. They show the number of villages which have deteriorated and the extent of deterioration in that tahsil:—

	No. of villages.
Number of villages in which cropped area compared with that of 1895-96 shows an increase.	119
Is steady or has decreased by less than 5 per cent.	30
Decrease of 5 to 15 per cent	71
" 15 to 20 "	44
" 20 and under 33 per cent	66
,, 33 to 50 per cent	6о
" 50 to 66 " …	43
" 66 to 75 "	14
,, 75 per cent. and over	36
Total	483

In one-third of the villages the cropped area has decreased by 33 per cent. and over. In an almost similar number there has been either an increase or cultivation is maintained. Relief is urgently required by about half the villages, but in these villages there are often many persons who are holding on a low rental, who have not lost in cropping. In short it is not only our revenue but our whole assets that want careful revision, and this is why a regular settlement is so necessary.

- 8. The statements furnished by Mr. Hemingway show that over the whole of the tahsil, while rents are quite light, revenue as a total is not unduly heavy, and the vast differences in the state of cropping from village to village show how unequally distributed it must have become.
- 9. The arguments in favour of a regular settlement are very cogent, and we have the staff on the spot and everything in train to put the work through. Moreover the expediency of making a regular settlement will not be diminished by any vagary of the next two or three seasons. If the next seasons are bad, all the more necessity for a thorough overhauling of assets and revenues; if they are good we shall be able to raise low rents with the less timidity.
- 10. Next as regards the general mode of settlement. In deteriorated villages no doubt it will be necessary to be careful about enhancing rents though even in them we shall have many individual holdings of which the rent may be raised; but in a great many villages there is very fair scope for enhancement.

On the whole I would enhance rents by 15 to 20 per cent. in the best villages and level up from 5 to 10 per cent. in other villages. There would be on the other hand cases of reduction on fallow holdings which would counterbalance some of the rent enhancement.

vhich probably means about 14 years from the present date. A year one way or the other to suit the convenience of settlement operations will not be of much

consequence. This period should be one of considerable development in this district; there should be good progress in irrigation, progress in communications, and possible development of industry inducing to increase of population.

There should also be much improvement in the character of cultivation. The people hitherto relied upon rice and rice only; land fit for other crops was totally neglected. This attitude has now given way and a good deal of land is cropped with ringni-juar and other crops. This class of land is, however, still much under-cultivated, and paradoxical as it may seem, the best way to improve its cultivation is to assess it at something over its present nominal rental.

12. These are the views which I have formed after a month's tour in Chanda, but in the short regular settlement which I have proposed I advocate a generous treatment to proprietors. The district was very generally overassessed, and it is useless our girding at men for making their profits by grain business if we curtail their legitimate proprietary profits. It is one thing to impose a high fraction in Nagpur or Wardha where the average assets per village are high and quite another thing in Chanda where the average assets are small.

I trust that the Commissioner of Settlements will see his way to endorse these views in sending up the case for the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.



Supplementary Report on the Rice tracts of Warora, Chanda and Brahmapuri Tahsils.

The Chanda Tahsil Report was despatched by me in the early portion of December last; in that report my proposals were to re-assess the open field tracts of the tahsil, at the same time enhancing rents somewhat freely. I also proposed to re-assess the jungly Ghote pargana, and to slightly raise the small sums which individual tenants now pay there; but in the rice tracts of the Haveli, Rajgarh and Amgaon parganas, I proposed to defer re-settlement for a short term in order that tenants' rents might be more freely raised.

- 2. I shall later endeavour to show—if it needs any further demonstration—that at present it is impossible to propose any general enhancement of rents in the rice parganas on the lines that have been followed in Warora Tahsil, and which it is proposed should be followed in the open tracts of Chanda Tahsil also. But before discussing in detail the present circumstances of each rice-growing pargana, I may be allowed to note, to the best of my ability, on the development of the situation in those rice tracts since the Chanda Tahsil Report was written.
- 3. I have personally not been able to tour in those tracts, as my work this year has lain in the open tract of the district. But I have recently discussed the present state of the rice villages with the Divisional Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, who have just camped through Brahmapuri and Chanda tahsils.

Figures also for the estimated area under rice this year are also now available; and now that the cotton-picking in Berar and the harvesting of the rabi crops also is nearly over, it is possible to give a fairer estimate of the deterioration caused by a poor rice crop here and the subsequent emigration of labour to Berar which largely influenced my proposals in the case of Chanda Tahsil.

- 4. Though it is impossible to estimate anything above a very low general outturn for the rice crop this year, it will subsequently be seen, in the detailed pargana war figures that the actual cropped area, though low, does not show the enormous drop which was anticipated: the reason is that transplantation was a great deal more complete than was at that time hoped; the tanks in many villages allowed it to be done to the fullest extent; and it is only in isolated villages, or isolated circles, that no transplantation at all was undertaken. Subsequent to transplantation, many villages did get a good deal of rain, and in others the tanks were large enough to secure a fair outturn, though only in small areas in many cases.
- 5. There has at the same time been a considerable expansion of the rabi area, chiefly under ringni-juar; and its outturn promises to be very good, though it is only a crop of poor class.
- 6. The emigration of labour to Berar has prevented the field-labourers in the rice tract from needing actual famine relief; extraordinarily high wages have enabled a certain number of them to return with sufficient food for at least some months; and it is hoped that the remainder will return later. But at the same time the rice tracts were badly in want of labour before the emigration to Berar started this season; and even if all the emigrants return, I see no reason to modify my opinion that want of labour will for some few years retard the recovery in the rice tracts of all tahsils.
- 7. I will now discuss the circumstances of each rice pargana, omitting for the present Chanda Tahsil, as it has been fully described in the Tahsil Report.

The appendices show the occupied and cropped areas in a normal year, and in 1901-02 they also give tenants' payments, attested siwai, and the home-farm valuation at the all-round tenants' acreage rates; and they show the percentage of present malguzari assets that the present revenue absorbs, allowing the malguzars 15 per cent. of malik-makbuza payments as remuneration.

8. Brahmapuri Tahsil.—In this tahsil I have kept the old pargana divisions: Wairagarh was summarily settled in 1887—89 with rental enhancement; it may be classed with Rajgarh and Amgaon of Chanda Tahsil.

Garbori and Brahmapuri parganas on the other hand have not been touched either as regards rents or revenue since the original settlement by Colonel Lucie-Smith. I will take these two latter parganas first.

9. (i) Garbori—Here the area under rice has dropped from 31,072 in the normal year to 23,148 acres in 1901-02. It is a pure rice-growing tract, with a very large number of excellent tanks.

With the rice the sugarcane area has also contracted. This is largely due to the tanks not filling, as for sugarcane it is necessary to have a tank which will irrigate right up to the end of the hot weather. The wheat area was once respectable, but there is really very little here to help out the rice; consequently there is now a very big drop of 10,000 acres in the net cropped area.

This has nearly all gone to new fallow; and possibly it will be old fallow next year, unless tenants manage to get all the seed they require this year.

- 10. On the other hand, the occupied area has decreased by only 171 acres, but it is more than possible, when the drop in population is considered, that in this respect the pargana has suffered more than appears on paper. Patwaris have possibly not struck off the registers a number of men who disappeared in 1899-1900. The Census figures show that the population dropped 29 per cent. in 1891—1901; but it must be acknowledged that the drop is very largely in the labouring classes. At attestation last year in Rajgarh very few holdings had to be struck off, and it is quite probable that the correction in the occupied area in Brahmapuri will mean only a very slight reduction on the present figures.
- 11. I now turn to the revenue and assets of this pargana. In the first place it must be noted that the drop in the area and revenue of malik-makbuzas in Garbori and Brahmapuri is a paper transaction only. At attestation in 1898 it was found that a number of whole mahals in these rice parganas had been shown as "malik-makbuza" plots simply because they were originally "Tukum" grants; this error was corrected at attestation and they were entered as mahals on privileged tenure.

In the case of Wairagarh the correction had been made at the summary settlement.

- 12. The siwai given in column 25 is the amount taken at attestation: it is very stable as it is largely derived from water-dues for cane, and the average was struck for a period of ten years.
- 13. Tenants' payments have dropped, but the home-farm is very large, and its present valuation must be considerably below the correct figure as it has been valued at the all-round rate of tenants' land, while it is nearly all rice land with first-class irrigation.
- 14. As regards the revenue, the table shows that if we leave the malguzars 15 per cent. of malik-makbuza payments, the present revenue in Garbori falls at only 54 per cent. of the pure malguzari assets.
- 15. If then we proceeded to re-assess the pargana on the soil-unit system withou traising rents, we should about maintain the present revenue, or possibly get some slight enhancement if we take up to 55 per cent. of malguzari assets as the standard fraction.
- 16. As regards the condition of the malguzars and tenants of this pargana, I can only note that they have generally been regarded as the most substantial body of men in the district.

The malguzars are mostly resident cultivators with large farms; and it was noted that in 1899-1900 the tenants of this tract did not go to relief-works in any numbers.

- 17. The estimated area under rice in this pargana this year is 24,135 acres: this is an actual increase, in spite of the fact that in isolated villages the transplantation was not completed. But a very large area of rice here is covered by first-class irrigation, and it is only the "warpani" rice which was not transplanted. I have no very accurate estimate of the outturn; but with liberal remissions of rents the tenants in this tract will probably be able to crop their rice land next seeson at least as well as they did in 1901-02.
- 18. (ii) Brahmapuri.—This pargana is slightly more varied in character. It is true that rice is really its best crop; but the true rice villages are more scattered than in Garbori, except along the borders of the latter pargana. Along the north border, where the tahsil touches the Bhandara District, there is a big stretch of open country resembling in many respect the Bhandara "chauras," and containing a great many villages where rabi, or at least open-field crops, predominate.

On the whole, therefore, the tract is not unlike the semi-rice portion of the Warora Tahsil. Here the decrease in the net cropped area is comparatively small as large increases in the areas under gram, juari and miscellaneous food-crops largely compensate the tract for the loss of its rice. Still there is a drop in the total figures, and the tract is not recovering so well as its corresponding tract in Warora, where a great deal of cotton has been grown at immense profit during the last two years.

- 19. Here there has been an increase in the occupied area, with but small increases in the fallow figures: some new land has been broken for ringni.
- 20. In this pargana the estimated area under rice this year is 26,586 acres, against 24,424 acres in 1901-02 and 31,294 acres in the normal year. This increase seems to show that the tract has turned the corner; and though it has had a really bad year for rice, its open-field crops should assist it to recover fairly rapidly. The tenants and malguzars of this tract also are men of substance, much of the same type that is found in Warora. Their rents—especially in wawar land—are often absurdly low, and can well be raised, except in the villages where rice is by far the most important crop.
- 21. Turning to the jamabandi abstracts we find here an actual increase in tenants' payments: the drop in malik-makbuzas' is, as above noted, quite deceptive.
- 22. Here also the siwai is fairly stable and the area under home-farm both laege, and still expanding. The population shows a smaller drop of 16 per cent. only, and figures seem to show that only a very few tenants have left.
 - 23. On pure malguzari assets, the revenue at present is only 47 per cent.
- 24. We can get same revenue enhancement here without touching rents: if rents are raised as they have been in similar tracts of Warora Tahsil, and the home-farm properly valued instead of at the all-round rate, we shall get a very big rise in revenue.
- 25. (iii) Wairagarh.—This tract runs along the north of the Rajgarh and Amgaon parganas of Chanda Tahsil described in the tahsil preliminary report: it is not unlike them. It is really a rice tract, but has not so many good tanks as has the Garbori pargana: it contains more forest and many of its villages are but poor places, and their tenants a poor lot of cultivators.
- 26. As in Garbori there is a very large drop in the net cropped area; there is but little to make good the loss of the rice. The total occupied area shows a decrease, and the pargana has lost 22 per cent. of its inhabitants, as well as a large number of plough-cattle. There is also a decrease of Rs. 3,000 in tenants' payments, made up to some extent by an increase in the area of the home-farm.
- 27. Rates here run lower than in Garbori, though rents have been raised: the reason is that the rice land is on the whole not so well covered by irrigation.
- 28. Here the present revenue falls at 61 per cent. of the pure malguzari assets. The malguzars of this pargaua are not big men, as in Garbori and Brahmapuri: in the villages that border the Wainganga some of them are rich as in Amgaon and Rajgarh; but with this exception they will have been hard hit by bad times.
- 29. In this pargana the estimated area under rice in the current year is 24,304 acres, against 21,027 acres in 1901-02 and 32,593 in the normal year. This is some improvement, but the general outturn here this year has been, I believe, lower than in the better irrigated Garbori pargana. The tenants are on the whole not so substantial as in Garbori, ad many of the rents in rice villages seem to need reduction. In pure rice villages here both tenants and malguzars need very lenient treatment, though the revenue demand is better distributed on account of the more recent settlement.
- 30. To summarize the above, Garbori and Brahmapuri, comprising 326 villages, though still depressed, are likely to recover very speedily. Garbori has had some rice this year, as its irrigation is excellent; while Brahmapuri has a big area of open-field crops to assist it. The malguzars are in fairly prosperous circumstances, and the present revenue is not heavy. On the other hand, Wairagarh will take longer to recover: it is in a worse position than are the other two parganas; its malguzars are on the whole none too rich, and its revenue is distinctly high.
- 31. In the case of Garbori and Brahmapuri—from the revenue point of view—Government has a good deal to gain and nothing to lose by proceeding with the settlement: we shall also, by adopting that course, straighten up the land records which are at present distinctly bad: they have never been put on a proper basis since settlement operations were suspended in 1899. If we proceed with re-assessment, without touching rents, we shall probably get some revenue enhancement: but it would be distinctly inexpedient now to take more revenue without at the same time raising rents.

- 32. The question then for decision is how long a period should we give tenants before raising their rents. In the case of Brahmapuri pargana, I think we may safely proceed on much the same lines as in Warora, but in the pure rice villages we should do little except level the present rents unless the rice area is secured by a really first-class tank: in the more open portion of the pargana nearly all rents can be raised. It must be remembered that it will now be impossible to announce a revised assessment before the open season of 1904-05, and the revised demand will not be collected till February 1906; nants will therefore have ample time in which to recoup their recent heavy losses.
- 33. I would then raise rents fairly freely in Brahmapuri pargana: this will give an all-round rise of about 15 per cent., if big allowance is made for the pure rice villages.
- 34. In Garbori pargana we must make rather more allowance for the second-class villages which have nothing but rice: their recovery will be somewhat slow, and nothing can be done except level the present rental demand. In the really first-class villages we can raise rents, for where the crop is secured by irrigation both tenants and malguzars must have profited by bad years and high prices.

But if due leniency is observed in rent-rating the deteriorated villages, it should be possible to obtain an all-round enhancement in rents of about 12 per cent.

- 35. In the case of Wairagarh, however, I do not think we should be justified in adopting a general policy of rental enhancement. I would treat this pargana much in the same way as I have proposed to treat the Ghote pargana of Chanda: I would simply level the rents, raising what are unduly low payments and lowering such rents as are paid with difficulty. I would practically re-distribute both rents and revenue: in the case of rents the process would give a slight rise of about 8 per cent. very probably; in the case of revenue we should probably get a small drop in the total figures.
- 36. Warora Tahsil—In this tahsil there now remain only 85 villages which have not been re-assessed: they are included in the Neri and Jambulghata rice groups bordering the Garbori pargana of Brahmapuri Tahsi...

Separate statements are attached to show the present condition of these two groups. They show that these two groups are much on a par with the better tracts of Brahmapuri. They have lost some labour, but in Jambulghata the tenants have a lot of good open-field land. There is a drop, in both groups, in the net cropped area, and for this reason they have not been re-assessed with the remainder of the tahsil. There has been little change in the total occupied area; and the present figures may be accepted as accurate, as the groups were re-attested subsequently to the recent famine.

- 37. In both these groups the present revenue is very light, and is paid without difficulty: the malguzars are mostly Brahmins of Chimur and Neri.
- 38. In the present year the total estimated area under rice is much the same as in ten years preceding, but in some villages the outturn was very low indeed. The tenants are, however, a fairly substantial body of men.
- 39. I would class these 85 villages of Warora Tahsil with the Garbori pargana of Brahmapuri, and re-assess them on much the same lines. Levelling of rents in the pure rice villages, with enhancement of rents paid for open-field land, will give about a 12 per cent. rise in the total revenue demand. If we take a low proportion of malguzari assets as revenue, say 54 per cent., we shall get a large revenue increase which will not be covered by rental enhancements: the proprietors of this corner, however, can well afford to pay slightly more for their villages.
 - 40. I will now pass to the rice tracts of Chanda Tahsil.
- 41. Chanda Tahsil.—In the latter portion of the Chanda Tahsil Report (Section 114, et seq:) I proposed to postpone re-assessment of the rice tracts for five years. The deterioration from famine in these tracts is discussed at some length in that report.
- 42. In this tahsil also the chief point for consideration is the length of time that we should give tenants to recover before enhancing their rents. If we had proceeded with the re-assessment of these tracts, the revised demand would be collected in February 1905: this I still think is not quite a long-enough interval to allow to the tenants in the pure rice villages. But if announcement is deferred and the revised revenue and rents of the rice tract in this tahsil do not come into force until the revised demand is collected in Brahmapuri, the tenants will be given one more year in which to make good their losses; but I would at the same time urge that very great leniency be shown in villages where there is little else but rice and it is not too well irrigated.

- 43. The total area under rice in Rajgarh and Amgaon parganas is given in the appendix to the Chanda Report. In Rajgarh the normal rice area is about 33,000 acres: it was only 24,615 acres in 1901-02, and the estimate for this year is only 18,608 acres. This pargana, therefore, has suffered in this year much more severely than the neighbouring parts of Brahmapuri Tahsil, where the rice area has not dropped in the current year: here the rainfall was considerably less, and the irrigation is not so good; in many patwari circles the rice outturn is quite nominal.
- 44. Amgaon on the other hand has now a slight increase in the rice area, and can be classed with the better portion of Brahmapuci Tahsil, though its irrigation is not so good as that of Garbori. In the Tahsil Report I have shown that its tenants fall largely into the richer classes, and many of them will recover their position very rapidly.
- 45. The few rice villages of the Haveli and Ghatkul parganas have suffered as badly as any this year; the figures for their rice area are not yet compiled, but I know they are exceptionally low, worse even than the figures of Rajgarh.
- 46. The Tahsil Report also shows a very bad drop in population in these rice tracts of Chanda Tahsil, and this late failure of the rice will have accentuated the depression in the Rajgarh and Haveli (rice) parganas rather more than it has done in Brahmapuri Tahsil.
- 47. But if announcement be postponed here till it takes place in Brahmapuri, and also if it be recognized that we cannot raise many rents, even after a two-years' interval, in the rice tracts of Chanda Tahsil, I would modify my recent proposals in respect to those tracts. I then propose to complete the attestation next year—in the meanwhile submitting rent-rate reports for such rice groups as were completely attested last year, in order to relieve the pressure of office work in the ensuing year. But I would ask to be required to do nothing but level the present rents, except in such villages as have low-rented wawar land to help out the rice. I do not think we can safely forecast a rise of over 10 per cent. In total rental payments in these tracts unless they are given a good five years to recover, but we may be able to work up to that figure by simply levelling the present demand. This would give a slight increase in revenue, which would be about covered by the rise in rents.
- 48. My proposals then are to complete the field work in these rice tracts next season by re-attesting the whole of Brahmapuri Tahsil and 85 villages of Warora and by attesting the remainder of Rajgarh and Amgaon parganas to simply level the present rents in the second-rate rice villages which have little or no rabi land, great leniency being shown in Wairagarh and Rajgarh parganas in particular: and to announce the revised rents and revenue in all the rice tracts in the open season of 1904-05 with effect from July 1905.
- 49. If this is approved, I might be allowed to suggest that the term of settlement in these rice tracts be shortened, so that it end with the revised settlement in Warora Tahsil: in the latter I am announcing rent and revenue to run for 17 years, with effect from July 1903.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

The 20th April 1903.

Comparative Statement of Finswar and Milan-Khasra of the Warora Tahsil.

	'je'	Number of plough-catt	27	Š.	2,623	2,853	1,944	1,909
		Mumber of ploughs.	90	Š	1,013	1,053	801	777
Sources of	ATION.	Wells.	25	ż	01	2	4	ŧ
Sour	IRE	.azlan T	42	Z.	60	00	94	961
	REA.	.fs1. T	23	Acres.	2,532	4	3.7 59	2,707
	IRRIGATED AREA.	From other sources,	32	Acres.	#	4 11	13	19
J	IRR	F.om tsaks.	31	Acres.	3,521	4	3,744	2,736
IASRA.	·	Total area of village.	20	Acres.	51,181	51,184	39,437	39,518
CAN-KH		Total unoccupied grea,	19	Acres.	27,438	17,872	16,185	15,872
ABSTRACT FROM MILAN-KHASRA.		Total occupied area.	18	Acres.	23,743	33,313	23,253	23,646
ACT FR		Old falls w.	17	Acres. Acres.	4,988	4,741	6,307	19,180
ABSTR		.ls10.T	91	Acres.	18,755	18,571	16,945	17,466
		New fa.low.	15	Acres.	3,618	5,755	3,568	3,687
		Met area under crop.	14	Acres.	16,137	11,816	14,377	13,779
		Double cropped area,	13	Acres.	866	\$34	203	7.5
		Total.	=	Acres.	17,135	13,350	14,580	13,854
		Miscellancous non food	==	Acres.	1,039	60	2,616	481
		, Linsecol	3	Acres.	1,413	1,155	1,540	. 627
AB.	٠	Miscellancous tood		Acres.	600'€	3,255	1,540	1,593
ABSTRACT FROM JINSWAR	NAME OF THE CROPS GROWN.	2រាឌនេះ ទេវា¢,	8	Acres.	85	*	:	:
FROM	THE CRO	fuar and its mixture.	.	Acres. Acres.	1,713	3,046	3,016	4,502
STRACI	NAMB OF	Til.	٥		† +	106	187	106
AB	_	Cotton and its mixture,	'n	Acres.	*	833	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	173
		тазб	+	Acres.	,3,7	884	134	413
		Rice.	, n	Acres.	7,694	S-1200	4,106	3,133
		Wheat	•	Acres.	15. 65.		1,333	2,527
		Name of Group.			Nert, 1895 96	At present	Jambulghata, 1895-96	At present

Area under rice in 1902-05.

Neri ... 5,312'41 acres. Jambulghata ... 2,997'00 11

Comparative Statement of Jamabandi Abstract with Land Revenue Demand of the Warora Tahsil.

	e H	Ноив-тавм.		MALI	MALIE-MARBUZA.		MALIE-BARKAR.				TENANTS' HOLDINGS.	oldings.			TOTAL P.	TOTAL FOR TENAMIS' HOLDINGS,	OLDINGS,
Name of Groun.			Area held by							Abiolute-occupancy.	69.		Occupancy.				
	Area,	Valuation,	free grantees,	Area.	Revenue,	Area.	Rent.	Incidence,	Area.	Rent,	Incidence,	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.
		~	•	v,	9	h	•	6	2	11	2	£	2	15	91	11	89
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At present	4,013	3,009 0 0	8	4714	881 + 6	60g	89 50	•	8888	1,940 + 0	6 01 0	13,487	10,355 10 9	6 18 3	16,375	9 51 566,21	0 13 0
Јамвигоната. 1895-96	2,874	1,661 8 6	459	1,858	c \$1 669	364		о м ф	7,997	0 8 186.2	•	14,163	8,543 1 8	•	17,160	9,924 3 8	o 0
At present	080%	1,602 5 6	Ş	2,351	824 13 10	84	35 7 7	n 0	3,338	1,439 I4 6		14,368	6, a Sos, a 4	0	17,696	9,645 0 10	0
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Comparative Statement of Jamabandi Abstract with Land Revenue Demand of the Warora Tahsil—(Concld.)

	Percentage.	*		\$	\$		#	‡
	Total fevenue.	g	R. a. p.	7,881 7 2	7,821 7 2		6,341 6 7	6,242 6 7
e -	Percent.	8		85	885		\$ 2	88
MALIK-MARBUZA AND MALIK-BARRAR,	Revenue,	ħ		687	833		4/0	730
MALIK	Assets,	<u>\$</u> ,	Rs. a. p.	80 80 80	6 6 9 6		793 5 1	ν, ν, ες ες
	Percentage.	6.		38	o p		39	ţ.
Malguzari.	Revenue,	ď.	Re. e.	7,134 7 2	6,988 7 7		5,567 6 7	5,511 6 7
-	Assets.	£:		18,903 13 1	17,568 6 9		14,245 12 5	13,231 5 1
	Total Assets,	9	£. € 86 86	19,712 6 3	18,515 0 6	***	15,039 I 6	14,089 10 6
	Siwai.		Кв, а, р.	2,69g 8 e	0 0 968.1		2,291 12 0	1,664 o o
	Total.	*	К 6. а, р.	भेव गयते ११४० ११४० ११४	16,619 0 6		19,747 S 6	13,425 10 6 1,664
GRAND TOTAL.	Valuation of home-farm and rent-free.	£	η 4. 9.	2,846 9 6	3,376 8 0		s es geods	1,922 4 3
GRAND	Cash rental, including mails-mak-buza pay-ments,	3	R. 2. P.	14,166 4 9	13,243 8 6		10,717 8 9	10,503 6 3
:	Arca.	# #	Acres.	23,359	23,312		23,252	43,646
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Rent-1	Area.	or l	Acres.	484	490		637	is so vs
	Name of Group,		Nemt.	:	:	Јамвидоната.	:	:
	e Z			3 895- 96	At present	Ĩ	96-5681	At present

Comparative Statement of Finswar and Milan-Khasra of the Brahmapuri Tahsil.

						ABSTRA	ABSTRACT FROM JINSWAR.	SWAR.					ABSTRACT FROM KHASRA	ST FROM MILAN.
O SO SEE		· !				Name o	Name of the crops grown.	0wn.					3	
		Wheat.	Rice. Gr	Gram.	Cotton and its mixture.	Ę	Juari and its mixture.	Sugarcane.	Miscel- laneous food crop.	Linseed.	Miscel- laneous non- food crop.	Total.	Louble- cropped area,	Net area under crop.
1		7	3	4	22	9	7	8	6	01	11	12	13	14
Wairs garh — At present		Acres.	Acres. Ac	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. 6.079	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. 34,789	V .	4.
1895 96	į	2,299	32,593	706	3 1		2,394	286	6.056		3,69	49,407	5,698	43,709
Officer 1895-96 Brahmannri At nresent	orner mresent	1,603	31,072	506	25	7	2,226	114.1	19.767	2,455	3,648	46,953		
1895-96		6,418	31,294	2,394	:	पन्य	12,149	238	15,775	3,766	3,833	75,975		62,355
ABSTRACT FROM MILAN-KHASRA.—(Concld.)	MILAN-KHASR	in.—(Concld.)				पने पने		FRIGAT	RRIGATED AREA.		SOURCES OF IRRIGATION.	RRIGATION.		
New fallow.	Total srea under establish- ment.	h. Old fallow.	Total occupied.		Total unoccu- pied.	Total village area.	From tanks.		From other sources.	Total.	Tanks,	Wells.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
15	16	17	18		61	20	ä		22	83	24	25	56	27
Acres, 16,079 8,556 14,057 6,780	Acres, 48.366 52.265 47,261 48,802 75,600	Acres. 5 6 7,789 1 6,661 2 6,621 0 5,151	Acres. 56,155 58,926 53,782 53,953 87,732	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	Acres. 102,633 99,497 91,586 93,404 84,867	Acres. 158,788 158,423 145,368 147,357	4	1700 On O VO	Acres. 781 716 579 508 139	Acres. 14,426 21,294 22,198 30,028 11,485	80 80 80 355 355 355 355	No. 176 704 148 90	No. 3,519 5,001 5,004 4,420 4,420	No. 10,126 14,365 11,682 15,563 12,491
12,342	74.09			73	164,40	750,044		1000		##/ the		-		,
				Are	Area under rice in	1902-03—								

Area under rice in 1902-03— Wairagarh ... 24,304 scres. Garbori ... 24,135 ,, Brahmapuri... 26,586 ,,

the Brahmapuri Tahsil.
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Abstract
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Statement
Comparative

	_										TENBNTS' HOLDINGS.	HOLD	INGS.					
Name of Pargana.		ARM.	Area held by reve-		MALIK-WAKBUZA.	,	MALIK-SARKAR,		ABSC	ABSOLUTE-OCCUPANCY.	ANCY.		OCCUPANCY TENANIS.	.\$IN₽.	TorA	TOTAL FOR TENANTS' HOLDINGS.	TS' Ho	LDINGS.
	Arch.	Valuation.	nue- free gran- tees.	Area.	Revenue	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	e. Area.	. Rent.		Incidence.
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1395 95	11,054	14,047 12 8	17	5,109	4,034 4 11	:	:	(5.332	6,410 6 8	1 3 3	31,540	1 21 022'0†	- 4	7 36,872	47,131	- 6 - 6	1 4 4
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							ব্য				5).							
RENT-FREE AGAINST MALGUZAR.		GRIN	GRAND TOFAL.	۱٬ ۲۰۰				9		Mal	MALGUZARI.		MALIK-MAKBUZA AND MALIK-SARKAR.	KBUZA ANI IARKAR.			Per-	
Area. Rent	ca.	Cash rentaling cluling malik-mak- tuza payments.	Valu home-	Valuation of home-firm and rent-free.	Total.		Siwai.	Total Assets.		Agacts.	Revenue.	Per- cent-	Assets.	Reve-	Per- cent- age.	Total Revenue	- 	R emarks
02 61	21.5	22		23	\$2 		25	36		27	58	62	30	31	32	33	34	35
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6 +554 toziz	-	ı		?	30,43	-	,	.	-!	- - 	,	<u>}</u>	*		—[,	-	

45
Statement of Population.

N	lame of Group	,	Total Population.		Per cent. increase or	
			1891.	1901.	decrease (+) (—)	Remarks.
Neri .		•• •••	15,638	12,351	() 21	
]ambulghata	•••	•••	8,161	7,844	() 4	
		BRAHMAPU	RI TAHSIL.			
Wairagarh			. 51,244	40,133	(—) 22	
Garbori			63,969	45,5 ⁸ 0	(—) 29	
Brahmapuri	111		64,289	54,137	() 16	

सन्यमेव जयते

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Revenue Department, No. 3950, dated Nagpur, the 4th July 1904.

READ-

Preliminary Assessment Report of the Settlement Officer, Chanda, for the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District, together with the Settlement Officer's supplementary note on the rice tracts of the Warora, Chanda and Brahmapuri Tahsils, and a note by the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, on the same subject.

Proceedings of the Board convened to consider the Settlement Officer's proposals.

READ ALSO—

Memorandum No. 1370-147, dated the 22nd March 1904, of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, forwarding the above.

RESOLUTION.

This report deals with the khalsa portion of the Chanda Tahsil, comprising 558 villages with an area of 1,281 square miles. The tract consists of two divisions which are very dissimilar in point of agricultural conditions. The western portion, comprising for the most part the old Ghatkul and Haweli parganas, occupies the valley of the Wardha river and is a continuation of the Warora Tahsil, which it resembles in many respects. The villages along the river bank are open and contain good black soil which grows wheat and juari. The eastern portion, lying in the valley of the Wainganga river and its tributaries, contains a large proportion of light and sandy soil which is devoted almost entirely to the cultivation of rice. Here, as in the Wardha valley, the villages lying on the river banks are open and fully cultivated, but in the interior of both divisions of the tahsil there are large stretches of hill and forest containing only isolated villages. The Rajgarh pargana, however, is noted for its excellent tanks, and irrigation plays an important part in the agriculture of the tract. The occupied area has increased by 8 per cent., but the net cropped area shows a decrease of 3 per cent., and, while the area under rice has contracted, its place has been taken by juar, which has large y contributed to keep up the figures. The area recorded as fallow, most of which represents rice land which has been left fallow owing to the effects of the famines, is considerable.

- 2. The statistics of population collected by the Settlement Officer show that the population has decreased by 15 per cent., but in the rice tracts the fall is very much more marked. Almost every year there is a large exodus of the labouring classes towards Berar for cotton-picking and a consequent dearth of labour, but after the famine of 1900 a very large proportion of the labourers did not return. The proprietors are an exceptionally well-to-do body of men and are, comparatively speaking, much better off than their tenants. The latter consist mostly of cultivating castes except in the Ghote pargana, where a large proportion of the aboriginal element is found; but, with this exception, the tenants will favourably bear comparison with those of other tracts, though a series of unpropitious seasons has exhausted their surplus grain stocks and deprived them of many of their agricultural cattle.
- 3. The western portion of the tahsil is within easy reach of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Chanda itself being connected with the Warora Railway Station by a good metalled road, which carries a good deal of traffic in the open season. Besides this there are other roads connecting Chanda with Mul, Brahmapuri and Garhchiroli. But the remainder of the tahsil, and especially the portion lying to the south of Chanda and Ghote, is badly in want of communications. The chief trade centres in the tahsil are Mul, Chanda and Dhaba, besides which more or less important bazars are held at several places. The proposed Railway I nes from Gondia to Chanda, which will pass through the

centre of the district, and from Warora to Chanda, will open up the tract, and great development is to be expected in the future when the effects of the famines have worn off.

- 4. The principal points on which the Chief Commissioner's orders are required are:—
 - (1) the general rent enhancement which would be justified on the ground of rise in prices,
 - (2) the particular rent enhancement which would be justified under the present circumstances of the tract,
 - (3) the fraction of assets to be taken as revenue,
 - (4) the scale of soil factors to be adopted, and
 - (5) the term of settlement.
- 5. The Settlement Officer has dealt with the rise in prices in paragraphs 38—41 of his report, in which he has shown that the two periods of 1865-66 (the date of the last settlement) and 1890-1900 were abnormal, and that their comparison would not give a true idea of the increase. He has therefore adopted the normal periods of 1859—61 and 1891—95 for purposes of comparison and has shown that the prices of the staple crops of rice and juar, taken together, have more than doubled since the last settlement. On this ground a theoretical rise of 100 per cent. in rents is justified. Out of the five parganas of the tahsil four were summarily settled in 1886—89, but only in Rajgarh and Amgaon were rents enhanced. In the case of these two parganas, therefore, it is not safe to adopt the above conclusions, and the Settlement Officer has assumed a rise of 30 per cent. by comparing the prices prevailing during the periods 1881—86 and 1891—96.
- 6. Turning to the question of the standard rates of enhancement to be taken in this tract, it is to be observed that the conditions of the various parganas vary so largely, and the deterioration caused by the recent bad years has been so unequal, not only from pargana to pargana, but from village to village, that it is necessary to deal with the different tracts separately. The Haweli and Ghatkul parganas have already been described as open and secure against famine even in years of short rainfall. Juari is the staple crop of this tract, and although the cropped area has temporarily fallen in the Haweli, there is a large rise of 30 per cent. in Ghatkul; the tract was practically unaffected by the famines, and there are no signs of depression amongst the people. Rent-rates have never been raised since the regular settlement, although the tenants have got the full benefit of the rise in prices. The present rents, which have fallen mostly owing to the extension of cultivation to inferior soil, are unduly lenient, and the rise in prices warrants a substantial rise in rents. The Settlement Officer, while proposing a standard enhancement of 25 per cent., estimates the actual enhance-The Officiating Chief Commissioner accepts the recomment at 20 per cent. mendation of the Board, which is supported by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, that rents in this tract may safely be raised 20 per cent. As regards the fraction of assets to be taken as revenue, the Officiating Chief Commissioner agrees that a standard of 60 per cent is not a safe guide, since leniency may be desirable in deserving cases, and accepts standard percentages of 58 and 55 for the Haweli and Ghatkul parganas respectively.
- 7. The conditions of the Ghote pargana differ from both the rice and juar producing tracts. Here the population consists largely of aboriginal tribes, and cultivation is unstable. The tract is in a backward state and soils are poor. The Settlement Officer proposes to level up low payments and to assess lands hitherto held without rent, and thus anticipates an enhancement of 10 per cent. While accepting the proposed enhancement of rents, the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture agrees with the Board that with uncertain assets it will not be possible to work up to the standard of 55 per cent. which the Settlement Officer has proposed for revenue fixation. The Officiating Chief Commissioner

accepts the conclusions of the Board, which are supported by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, and sanctions the standard of 53 per cent. proposed by them.

8. The remaining parganas of Rajgarh and Amgaon represent the true rice tracts. It is in these tracts that considerable deterioration has taken place owing to the famines and subsequent bad years. The contraction is most marked in rice cultivation, the area devoted to this crop having declined 25 per cent., mostly owing to depression and the scarcity of seed. The Commissioner, Nagpur Division, has discussed the question of the re-settlement of this tract in a note written by him after making a long tour in the distressed tracts, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner admits that his reasons for proceeding with the Settlement are sound. The rents were revised in the Summary Settlement of 1886, and the present rents are found to be most unequal. The operations of the Settlement Officer will therefore include the redistribution of existing rents, accompanied by a levelling up of very low payments, which, it is estimated, will yield an enhancement of 10 per cent. In view of the present distressed condition of the tract Mr. Lely sanctions the proposed enhancement of 10 per cent. in rents and also approves the proposal that only 52 per cent. of the assets should be taken as revenue.

9. It is somewhat difficult to make an accurate forecast of the revised assets and revenue, but the following statement exhibits the assets from all sources and the approximate revenue to be imposed by the revision:—

Pargana.		Present assets.	Proposed assets.	Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
laweli and Ghatkul		60,056	72,000	35,734	42,000
hote		4,670	5,000	2 ,046	2,800
ajgarh and Amgaon		83,138	91,000	53, 2 07	50,000
Tot	a!	1,47,864	1,68,000	90,987	94,800

The Officiating Chief Commissioner is unable to follow the figures which the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture gives in his memorandum, and which appear to be inaccurate; the above figures, which have been taken from the Settlement report and the statements attached thereto, do not, therefore, tally with Mr. Sly's figures. It will appear from the statistics now given that, while the assets will be raised by 14 per cent., there will be a rise of only 4 per cent. in the revenue to be assessed, this result being due to the lower percentages of assets which are to be taken, more particularly in Rajgarh and Amgaon. The Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that these proposals are very moderate and are suited to the different conditions of the various parts of the tahsil.

- 10. There are 35 regularly settled ryotwari villages which are scattered throughout the tahsil. It is proposed to include them in the Rent-rate reports of the groups into which they geographically fall, and to fix revenue with reference to the pitch of the rent-rates in the adjoining malguzari villages. The Settlement Officer proposes to raise low payments to a maximum of 25 per cent. where possible, while unduly high payments will be adjusted. The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture has not dealt with this part of the Settlement Officer's proposals, but the Officiating Chief Commissioner approves the re-settlement of the ryotwari villages along with the malguzari villages on these lines.
- 11. The Settlement Officer recommends the application of the scale of factors sanctioned for the Warora Tahsil to the open and juari-producing tracts

consisting of the Haweli pargana and a small portion of the Ghatkul pargana, but for the remaining portion of the tahsil the scale has been modified with the object of increasing the valuation of rice land and decreasing that of wheat and minor crop land. The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture recommends the revised scale for sanction, but proposes that the factors for rice land in favourable situations and garden crop land in *khari* positions should be raised. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the changes proposed by Mr. Sly are reasonable, and sanctions the scale proposed by the Settlement Officer subject to Mr. Sly's alterations. A complete list of the factors as approved is appended.

- 12. There remains the question of the term of Settlement. The Commissioner of the Division (Mr. Craddock), speaking more particularly of the rice villages, recommends that 12 years should be the period to be adopted. Mr. Sly on the other hand thinks that a fairly long period of Settlement is required to induce malguzars and tenants to make an effort towards recovery from the effects of the past bad years, and recommends a term of 17 years as already sanctioned by the Government of India for the whole district. Mr. Lely is of opinion that, with the construction of improved communications, a short term should be ample for the development of the tract, provided that seasons are fairly good. According to the roster of settlements provisionally approved by the Government of India, the settlement of the Chanda Tahsil should extend up to 30th June 1918, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner directs that this term should be adhered to. The revised settlement will therefore run for a period of 13 years.
- 13. Mr. Lely notices with regret the delay of nearly a year in the submission of this report to the Secretariat. It is necessary that no further delay should be allowed in the settlement of the tahsil and he desires that efforts should be made to announce the revised assessments with effect from the 1st July 1905.

[True extract.]

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

No. 3951.

Nagpur, the 4th July 1904.

सत्यमेव जयते

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, for information and communication to the Settlement Officer, Chanda.

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary.

Scale of factors sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for the rice tract in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

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Seits.														WAR-	CLU CLU C	RIGA- EIN- DING ANB AND OTAS- IAL-	CL C	RICA- E IN- DING ANE AND ATAS- HAL,)	
		Bandhan;	Lawan.	Bandl ia.	Sadharens	Pathar.	Wahuri,	Mutfarkat.	Tible.	Saman.	Jhitan	Warsalang.	Murkand.	Khari.	Ordinary.	Khari.	Ordina-y.	Khari.	
Kanhar Pandhri	***	i	45 4 5	45 45	32 32	34	iō iō	}20{		45	50	55	65	} s6	72	80{	90	100	For "ran" deduct as pe cent. in the case of good soils and 33 per cent. for morand and soils inferior to it.
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Morand	eta.	35	33	52	18	14	to	żз	8	25	35	45	60	36	50	бө	67	80	For "khari." Kanhar { Add 53 per Pandhri { cent.
Khardi Wardi		32	j o 	25 25		10		}s {	10	18	31	40	55	}25{	 40	50	54	 67	Pandhri { cent, Bersi Kanhar { Add 50 per Morand { cent.
Retari Bardî		}	Nev	er fo	und			}3 {	б	8	मेच	न	क्षे स्रो	}15{					Wardi and Add 75 per other in- ferior soils

Norz,-For " parl-marhan-warpan!" land " gohari-sadharan " factors are to be applied,

No. 1227-296-2.

FROM

L. ROBERTSON, Esq., r. c. s.,

UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

To

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Dept. of Rev. and Agri.
(Land Revenue.)

Simla, the 30th August 1904.

Sir,

In reply to Mr. Robertson's letter No. 4322, dated the 19th July last, I am directed to convey the sanction of the Government of India to the preliminary proposals for the re-assessment of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.

2. As to the period for which the new settlement should run, I am to say that the Government of India agree with you that it should be made for a shorter term than the usual 20 years, but ϵ final decision should be postponed until the Settlement Report is submitted and more information has been gained as to the condition and prospects of the tract.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. ROBERTSON,

Under Secretary.

Endorsement on the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, letter No. 1227-296-2, dated the 30th August 1904.

No. 5802.

Nagpur, the 17th September 1904.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, for information, in continuation of this office endorsement No. 3951, dated the 4th July 1904.

C. G. LEFTWICH,

Under Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.



Rent Rate Report for the Chanda Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District

- 1. The Chanda group covers an area of 130 square miles, exclusive of Government forest, and contains 58 villages, in addition to three Ryotwari villages; of the 58 villages, one (Vichora) is leased out to thekadars; a second (Gaorala) is managed kham tahsil; and a third, Chanda Khas, is now to be settled as nazul land. It is situated in the extreme west of the tahsil and is bounded on the north by the Bhandak group of the Warora tahsil, on the east by the Kelji ar and Kothari groups, on the south and west by the Wardha river, which separates it from the Nizam's Dominions.
- 2. The Wardha and Erai are the only rivers in the group. The former, as already been said, forms the western and southern boundaries, while the latter flows through its interior and falls into the former at the village of Hadasti. There are besides a number of small nalas flowing across the groups towards the rivers. None of these are, however, of any size except that called Salai. The Wardha river considerably benefits the villages along its bank: a certain amount of silt is deposited whenever it gets into flood, and in only very few cases does it scour away the soil or deposit sand. When its waters are high the small nalas also get flooded, and the deposit of silt is extensive in villages situated at the confluence: phenomenally high prices are paid for fields that receive this silt regularly.
- 3. The tract is an extension of the Bhandak group and has very much the same physical features. Like the latter it is undulating and badly cut up by nalas. There is a very marked difference between the villages on the comparatively high ground away from the river and those on the immediate bank. In the former the soil is poor and sandy and requires frequent rest: these villages are liable to fluctuate and rents in them will always remain comparatively low. The best and the most prosperous villages are those which fringe the Wardha river. They have heavy and really fertile soils which grow excellent crops of wheat, juar and linseed and fetch very high rents.

There is no jungle in the group except in the southern village of Visapur and a few isolated patches. The people have therefore to go outside the group for the articles of nistar, such as fuel and timber, for making agricultural implements and building houses. For fodder karbi is used and any surplus stock is disposed of by the tenants in the Chanda bazar for exceedingly high prices. A big tenant in this group generally reckons on paying his rent from his surplus karbi.

4. From the commercial point of view the group occupies a most advantageous situation. The Chanda-Warora metalled road, which is the main artery of the district, runs through the heart of the group, and is, moreover, within easy reach of every village in it.

The survey of the proposed Warora-Ballalpur Railway line is finished. When constructed it will add considerably to the commercial advantages of the group. Chanda itself is the chief centre of trade in the district and is connected with outlying centres, viz., Warora, Mul and Dhaba, by means of good roads.

No big weekly market is held within the groups except at Chanda itself; nor is one required. Chanda though situated in a corner of the group is not far from any village in it. The market of Bhandak just outside the group is well within easy reach also.

Dhotis, sarees and coarse country cloth are the chief commodities of local manufacture. A certain amount of the articles are exported to Hyderabad territory.

5. The total number of villages in the group is 61, including three Ryotwari villages. Out of these nine villages are uninhabited, the remaining 52 villages contain according to the last census a population of 33,607 souls as against 33,379 in 1891, while excluding the population of Chauda Khas, which is 17,803 at present and was 16,173 in 1891, the figures stand at 17,206 and 15,801 respectively, showing a decrease of 8 per cent in the purely agricultural population. The last census was taken in a year in which there was but little demand for labour in this group and at a time when Ringni was being harvested in the neighbouring parganah of Ghatkul. The result was that the labourers of this group as well as those of others who had temporarily emigrated to Ghatkul in search of employment were counted in that group. Hence it is that while all other parganahs show a large decrease in population, Ghatkul presents an increase of 27 per square mile.

That the group has suffered during the last decade is undeniable. But at the same time it is the general impression here that the Haveli tract (of which the group under report is the main part) has suffered least from the adverse condition which prevailed

during the last decade, and my own experience of the tract bears out this fact. It is therefore quite probable that the main cause of the decrease of population as shown by census figures was a temporary emigration of labourers to the adjoining parganah of Ghatkul. Now the present population of the group excluding Chanda falls at—

121 per square mile of total area, 193 per square mile of occupied area, and 249 per square mile of cultivated area.

The only really large town is Chanda, with a population of over 17,000. It is a rising town. Visapur and seven other villages return a population of over 500.

Kunbis and Mahars are the predominating caste. At Chanda there is a large and increasing commercial community of Marwaris, Bohoras and Kachchis.

6. The statement of prices appended to the Tahsil Report is based mainly on the information extracted from the books of the Mahajans of Chanda Khas. The figures contained therein bear particularly on the rise of prices in this group. It is therefore unnecessary to repeat the figures here. In this group all the tenants get full benefit of the rise in prices.

Distribution of village area.

7. The following table shows the distribution of the village area at Settlement and at present:—

	Under crop.	New fallow.	Total.	Old fallow.	Total occupied area.	Total unoccupied area.	Total area of groups.	Irrigated area.	Number of irrigation wells	Number of irrigation tan 8.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough cattle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
At present	40,191	1,742	41,933	12 396	54,329	29,164	83,493	119	65	6	2,983	7,381
Percentage on total area.	•••		5 0	(65	35		•••				
At settlement Percentage on total area.	40,921	3,183	44,104 53	6,551 	50,655 61	32,835 39	83,490	173	42	16	3 85	817

The most striking feature presented by the preceding figures is the enormous expansion of the area under old fallow. The expansion is not only abnormal, but also inconsistent with the general circumstances of the group. This group represents the main part of the haveli tract which has suffered least during the last decade. I see no reason why old fallow should have expanded so tremendously here: that the group has suffered from the successive bad seasons cannot be denied; but to ascribe to it exclusively the large expansion of the area under old fallow would be inconsistent with the general prosperity that does exist in the group. The true reason is that at the time when this tract was surveyed (1887-88 and 1888-89) the Tenancy Act had been long in force and people had begun to realise and appreciate the advantages of rights and possession: The actual surveyor was the patwari, and therefore most of the malguzars did not care to attend the operations, but the tenants taking advantage of their absence included in their holdings the pieces of waste land which happened to be contiguous to their fields. The following villages present the most striking instances in point:—

					In the year is preceding the	mmediately survey year.	In the yea	-
	Name of t	the village.			New fallow.	Old fallow.	New fallow.	Old fallow.
Sengaon	***				133	79 5	135	1,185
Chargaon		•••	•••	1	20		2	99
Bhaigaon	•••	• • • •	•••		16	6	3 (69
Chandal Surla	•••		•		40	5		94
Khutala	•••	• • •		}		292	13	427
Wandheri	•••	•••				75	3	22

8. There are only two sources from which additions can be made to old fallow-

First, from new fallow. In this case the increase cannot exceed the total area of new fallow in the year which immediately precedes.

Secondly, from waste land occupied but not cultivated. Waste land is recorded as old fallow.

The preceding figures show that in the case of this group the expansion of old fallows is mainly due to additions from waste land. It does not by any means indicate deterioration.

9. In support of the above contention, I may point out that this year at announcement in Warora tahsil (open field tract) I have come across more than one case in which a malguzar has let to a tenant a bit of waste which was included at survey in another man's holding, the original tenant—generally a youth—being absolutely ignorant that this fallow was included in his holding. And there must be innumerable cases in the haveli where a tenant is similarly ignorant or else exceptionally pleased to be holding this bit of fallow at present without rent.

The number of ploughs as well as the number of plough cattle show an enormous increase: the settlement figures are obviously incorrect. At settlement the cropped area was returned as 40,921 acres, which falls at 106 acres per plough. It is absolutely impossible to maintain under crop by means of a single plough as much as 106 acres of land which grew chiefly wheat, juar and linseed.

10. The irrigated area shows a decrease of 31 per cent since settlement, but as a matter of fact the comparison between the present and the settlement area is logically invalid. The latter—included all irrigable areas, while the former is confined to the areas actually irrigated. In this open field group the irrigated area is of little or no importance.

Distribution of areas according to erops.

11. The following table compares the present cropped areas with those at settlement:—

					5	PRIA SEL	Rule)							
	Wheat,	Rice.	Haldi,	Sugarcane,	Tur.	Linsced.		Gram.	Juar and its mixture.	Cotton and its mixture.	Miscellaneous food crop,	Miscellaneous non-food crop.	Total.	Area double-cropped,	Net cropped area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
At present	852	42 0	2	36	1,277	1, 917	11,028	729	19.263	2,733	1,731	431	40,385	194	40,191
Percentage on net	21	1			3	5	27	2	4×	7	4	1	•••		
At settlement	2,698	301		21	1,599	3 ,053	463	567	21 482	7,873	2,760	117	40,934	13	40,921
Percentage on net cropped area.	7	1			4	7	1	1	52	19	7		•••		
Difference between present and settlement figures.	(-) i 846	119 +,	(+)	(-) 21	() 322	(-) 1,136	(十) 10,565	(+) 162	(-) 2,219	(—) 5,14 0	(—) 1,029	(+) 314	(—) 549	181	(—) 730

The past few years have made a considerable change on the character of the crops grown, til having largely been substituted for wheat and linseed. Juar grown as a food staple is still the most important crop. Cotton cultivation has also considerably declined: but more cotton is now being sown, and the tract is only waiting for the railway: it will then very soon expand its cotton area, provided that prices remain favourable.

12. The total cropped area shows a trifling decrease of 1 per cent only; but its proportion to the total occupied area has declined by 9 per cent. Here again the decrease is magnified by the encroachment of tenants on the waste land above mentioned.

13. The statement given on the next page exhibits details of soil classification.

It will be seen from the statement that wheat land amounts to 14.8 per cent only, while in the adjoining group of Bhanduk it amounts to 38 per cent. On account of the decline of wheat cultivation in this group a very careful enquiry was made in respect of each plot which grew wheat, and no land was recorded as wheat land unless it was found to have been actually under that crop at least twice during the preceding five years. This modification was made by the Settlement Commissioner as the group was being attested in February 1901.

Soils.

Statement showing soil classification of the Group.

aerea l	Proportion per cent to the total	ú	5.5	34.3	41.8	10.1	3-9	i,	ν̈́ο	ź.			
	Total.	143.28	28,756,6	14,384.84	17527-96	4,466.09	1,653.68	96.41	190.01	72.61	41,533.07		
	.пьЯ	:	- (a)	17-21	33.78	:	2.83	:	1.00	:	80.76		
MINOR CROPS.	Краті.	:	15.03	175-97	301.29	223.11	94.30	14.18	3.20	87.9	835.18		
MINO	.Jakirrikat.	05.9	1,465 21	11,336.63	15,865-29	4, 221.10	1,269.72	58.09	183.80	10.41	31,118.65	82.1	82.1
	.ГогоТ	3.83	 	141.85	197 84	72.14	317-41	38.32	.10	44.03	853-61	: :	
	.inad 4	÷	10 11	55.65	60.99	51.38	58.02	;	:	38.73	11.11.8	:	
	Bari Santa Motasthal.	:	:	- 08.	22.60	:	19.7	:	:	:	25.47	7.	
LAND.	Bari Santa Pathastal.	•	:	:	1.35	:	:	:	· :	ì	1.33	:	
GARDEN LAND.	Bari Marhan Walit.	;	94.9	8.59	22.31	1.00	18.75	:	:	:	56.81	Ţ	
ď	Bati Marhan Warpani.	16.	19.53	87.31	101-15	23-31	246.92	38.33	.10	¥9. 9	521 v9	1.3	2.1
	JilsW ibsda res	3.33	13.20 	32.17	20.53	:	24.80	:	:	:	18.88	ċ,	
	Bari abadi Warpani.	:	- 06.	13.78	30.15	48-43	24.37	:	:	63.26	135.02	'	
	LatoT	E	14-25	113.83	206.26	13.35	22.99	:	6.17	:	425.71	:	<u></u>
	Няп.			5.61	14.92	y .	79.	:	:	÷	18.08	i	
	Ebari.	B	1.00	22.83	39-94	4.04	17.28	;	:	:	85.13	:	
AND.	Ж игкрапd.	:		7.	14.51	:	30.05	:	2.28	:	48.88	7)
BICE LAND.	Watsulang.	6		1.08		\ :		i	:	i	1.68	:	
	.nalidt insátraW	100	8.16	32-23	65.21	5.56	6.40	:	1.84	i	119.40	60	1.0
	Warthani Sawan.	:	19.1	76.78	123.89	62-9	28.05	:	2.05	:	245-13	9.	
	Текаті Текат.	:	3:52	3.00	2.65	1.00	5.05	' ——— :	:	:	11.28		
	.InfoT	134-36	1,875-87	2,792.53	1.80 1,258.27	155.90	:	:	:	18:17	6,235 0 11 22	:	
	Нап.	:	8	1.83		:	:	:	:	:	3.53	i	
	Kbari.	35.23	\$1.68	269.36	154.55	33.72	:	:	:	14.19	596.58	÷	
XĐ.	Sadbaran.	129.06	1.02 1.372.41	2,271-93	1,041-17	117.45		:	:	18-17	4,950.19	11.8	
WHEAT LAND.	Bandhan.	:	a).	8-14	:	:	;	:	:	i	15:16		
WHE	Bandbia.	:	:	15.10	3.25	;		:	i	:	18.35	i	
	irndsW	.50	16.71	54.63	28:94	.80	:	:	:	:	101.58	ćά	14.8
	.тайлат.	2.30	465.40	397-81	148.05	21.36	' ;	:	:	í	1,034 93	2.5	
	Lawan.	2.50	14.33	44.93	36.85	16.59	:	:	:	:	114.89	ę,	
	Soil chass.	Kali	Kanlıar	Bersi Kanhar	Morand	Khardi	Wardi	Bardi	Retari	Pandhri	Total	Proportion per	total area in cultivation.

There is a good deal of alluvial land in the riverain villages, but there being no such class as kachhar in the list of soils, here it is classed as ordinary kanhar and Bersi kanhar and even as morand according to the fertility of each plot. But as a matter of fact it is far superior to these classes both in point of fertility and market value.

14. The present classification is compared below with that of last settlement:—

CHANDA GROUP.

Statement comparing present classification with that of last settlement.

AT	LAST	SETTLEMENT	·.		Ат	PRESENT.		
Maig	guzari	•	Proportion per cent to	Mal	guzar	i.	Proportion per cent to	Remarks.
Class.		Area.	the total area in cultivation.	Class.		Area.	the total area in cultivation.	
Awal		10,736.82	24·3	Kali Kanhar		143·59 2,397·82	0·3 8·1	
Total		10,736.82	24 3			3,541·41	8.4	
Doyem	•••	26,135.55	5 9·1	Bersi kanhar Morand		14,384·84 17,527·96	34·3 41·8	
Total		26 (35.55	59.1			31,912.80	761	
Śyem	•••	7, 262· 3 3	16.5	Khardi Wardi		4,466·09 1,653·63	10·7 3·9	
Total		7.362:33	16:5		1	6,109.77	14.6	
Chaharam		69·24	0.2	Bardi Retori Pandhri	•••	96·41 190·07 72·61	0·2 0·5 0·2	
Total		69.24	0.2	सन्यमेव जयते		359.09	0.9	
Grand total		44,103.94				41,933.07		

The present classification is more lenient than not only that at settlement, but also the present classification in the Bhandak group which is very similar to the one under report. In the former group Bersi kanhar is the predominating soil, while in the latter it is morand that predominates. However, much of the morand here is very good, especially in the riverain villages.

15. The following table exhibits the distribution of the occupied area among the various classes of holdings:—

		Revenue	malik-	A	REA HEI	D BY.		rent-free ızar.	
	Home farm.	Area held by Re- free grantees.	Area held by n	Absolute and or- cupancy tenants.	Occupancy ten- ants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total.	Area held rent- against malguzar.	Grand Total.
At settlement	2,907	2,434	7,182	17,747	19,775		37,522	6 10	50,655
Percentage on total occupied area,	6	5	14	35	39				
At present	4,646	681	8,643	5,377	34,336	•••	39,713	645	54,329
Percentage on total occupied area,	8	1	16	10	63		1		
Difference between present and settlement figures.	+ 1,739	(-) 1,753	(+) 1,461	(-) 12,370	(+) 14,561	1000	2,191 (十)	(+) 35	(+) 3,674

- Of the total occupied area 8.5 per cent is returned as home-farm. The smallness of home-farm is due to the fact that except Rai Bahadur Chandi Prasad and one or two Kunbis, the malguzars are both non-resident in their villages and also non-agriculturists.
- 16. Absolute occupancy area amounts at present to 9.9 per cent. of the total occupied area, while at settlement it amounted to 23.1 per cent. The decrease is due mainly to a great exodus of tenants towards Berars immediately after the last settlement: purchase by malguzar has also contributed to some extent to the decrease. Occupancy area has expanded by 73.7 per cent. since settlement and absorbs now 63.2 per cent. of the total occupied area. The expansion of area by malik-makbuzas is due to the corresponding contraction of the area held by revenue-free grantees.

Lambardars.

17. The following table compares the castes of the lambardars of this group at settlement and at present:—

					ΑT	SETTLEMEN	NT.	A	T PRESENT.	
		Name of cla	ass.		Resident.	Non- resident.	Total.	Resident.	Non- resident.	Total,
	Cu	ltivating ela	asses							
Kunbi	•••	•••	•••	<i></i>	10	1	11	4	1	5
Teli		•••	•••		1	1	2	1	1	2
Marar		•••	•••		2		2	1		1
			Total	4	13	2	15	6	2	8
		Others.			17.	7//			·	
Brahmin			•••	•••	THE ST	35	35		43	43
Maratha	•••	•••	•••		LALYS	4	4		2	2
Musalma	a n	•••	•••			3	3		1	1
Rungari	•••		•••	[CID-11	11.57			1	1
Barber	•••		••		ग्रशोव	नगर्ने "			1	1
Mudhiza	ır .,.	•••	***		district.				1	1
			Total	·•. :		42	42		49	49
		GRAND	Total		13	44	57	6	51	57

It will be seen from the preceding table that the majority of villages in the group are at present in the hands of non-cultivating classes. The cultivating classes have lost seven villages since settlement. Most of the non-resident proprietors live at Chanda and the villages are managed through Kamdars and Havaldars. In the preceding table lambardars holding more than one village have been counted as many times; but in fact the 57 villages comprised in the group are owned by 29 persons only. Rai Bahadur Chandi Prasad alone owns as many as 23 villages in this group. Even if he had chosen to live in one of his villages, he would still have been reckoned as non-resident in respect of the remaining 22. With a few exceptions the tenants are fairly treated by malguzars throughout the group.

- 18. Ganesh Harbaji of Warora is one of the exceptions. His peculiar ways of impover-ishing the tenants through his money and grain transactions have been fully detailed in the Rent-rate Report for the Warora group where he owns several villages. Vithoba Patel of Nandgaon is a bad type of Kunbi malguzar. He is a rich man and a member of the Local Board. But his methods of concealing sub-rents and increasing his home farm would disgrace any man of less exalted position. A Chanda pleader and a tehsildar, now retired, have also acquired villages in this group under somewhat questionable circumstances. Taking them on the whole, however, the lambardars are not a particularly unsympathetic body of men towards their tenants.
- 19. The total number of shareholders in the group is 156 at present as against 102 at settlement. Here again shareholders owning shares in more than one village have been counted as many times as they hold shares.

20. The following table shows the condition of the proprietary body by caste:-

			At Settle-			AT PR	ESENT.		
·			ment.	А.	В,	С,	υ.	E.	Total.
Brahmin			62	59	10	7			76
Kunbi	٠	•••	21	20	8	12	1	****	41
Maratha	•••		9	2	3	8		•••	13
Teli	***	•••	2	12				•••	12
Marar		•••	2		1			•••	1
Rangari	• • •			4				•••	4
Musatman	•••		5.		3			•••	3
Mahali			}		3				3
Mudliyar) (1				1
Kshatrř		. • (1				1
	Total		102	98	30	27	1		156

Out of the total number, 98 are rich, 30 in substantial circumstances, 27 in average condition and only one is actually poor. As has already been mentioned most of them are non-cultivators, many of them lend money and grain at the usual siwai interest and trade in grain. Rai Bahadur Chandi Prasad is the biggest malguzar in the group. He owns about 40 villages in ale, in estate is distinctly well managed, in spite of the high interest that he takes on grain loans.

Tenants.

21. The following table shows the condition of ten-

				А. स	149 B .743	C.	D.	Е.	Total.
Kunbi				4	167	549	77	1	798
Teli	•••		••• {	1	8	41	8		58
Gond	•••				3	25	6		34
Marar					6	97	8		111
Traders	•••			22	48	159	14		243
Others		•••		31	66	256	22		375
			1				i İ		
		Total		58	208	1,127	195	1	1,619

The tenantry of the group, though not exceedingly prosperous can quite safely be put down as a very fair lot. They belong chiefly to C. class, which represents here a tenant owning at least a pair of bullocks and not seriously indebted. During the last five years, debts, especially of grain, have increased very rapidly at compound interest. But at attestion in the early part of 1901, the tenants were seriously handicapped by their debts in only one or two villages, notably Pipri and Marda. Since then I have in this tract come across very many cases in which tenants have cleared off their debts entirely by the sale of juari and cotton, and when the time for announcement comes—if the ensuing season is favourable—I believe that big grain debts will be exceptionally rare. Mortgaged holdings are very seldom found and there are very few tenants who have not sufficient cattle of their own to plough their holdings. A great many plough cattle were lost in 1899-1900. But this open tract is, so far as cattle are concerned, in a much better position than are the rice tracts of the Tehsil.

Rates.

22. The subjoined table compares the former and the present rent rates paid by the several classes of tenants:—

				At Settlement,	At Present.	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
				Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	
Malik-makbuza		•••		0 10 1	0 10 0	(-) 1
Absolute occupancy				0 7 10	0 10 7	(+) 35
Оссиравсу	•••	•••		0 8 3	0 6 9	(-) 18
Absolute occupancy-cu	m-occupane	c y	•••	0 8 1	0	(-) 10

Decrease shown by malik-malikbuza rate is quite nominal and due to the inclusion of resumed muaß plots with lower rents. The substantial increase mown by the absolute occupancy rate is not caused by actual enhancement. The last setment was immediately followed by bad years. Numerous holdings were abandoned by terms who emigrate to the Berars. The absolute occupancy area shows a decrease of nearly 70 per cent. which is mostly due to the above mentioned abandonments of holdings, the worst and cheapest land was abandoned and the fertile higher-priced holdings retained.

- 23. The occupancy rate has dropped by extension to poorer soil, coupled with the inclusion of rent-free fallow prices in holdings at survey, above referred to.
 - 24. Actual enhancement of existing rents has only been noted in one or two cases.
 - 25. The following table shows the rates at which land was found sublet at attestation and compares these rates with those carminactual payment of tenants:—

		d		Area sublet.	Rate.	Rate of the tenants' actual payment.	
		1	(SIDE)	Acres.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	
Malik-makbuza		***	सत्यमेव	न्यन 2,931	1 0 3	0 10 0	
Absolute occupancy	***		•••	1,484	1 13 8	0 10 7	
Occupancy	•••	•••	•••	3,125	1 0 7	0 6 9	

With the tenantry so privileged as they are in Chanda district it is only in the cases of sub-leases that competition has had free play. The above figures, however, include a few leases for debt: even making allowance for this the sub-rents are still very high.

FACTORS.

26. The factors used for this group are those sanctioned for the Haveli tract. A copy of the scale is herewith submitted.

			For garden lands the Khari factors are fixed. For wheat, rice and	minor crop lands add the following percentages.	Kali, Kanhar +25 per cent. Bersi Kanhar and Morand +33 per cent.	Wardi and other soils +50 per cent.	The deduction for Ran in all classes should be 33 per cent.					an and haldi baris), unless very special advantages are enjoyed, when they may be raised 25 ner cent, as the outside
	includ-	Ellari,	:		8	72	09		90	:		raised 25
LAND.	Irrigable includ- ing oune land.	. Visnit 10	:		72	64	50	:	40	:		v may be
GARDEN LAND,	oani.	Kitari.	:		29	45	98	:	25	:	15	when the
	Warpani,	Ordinary.	48	40	40	32	24	:	16	:	10	enjoyed,
		Murkhand.	÷	09	09	09	55	55	50	20	50	itages are
		.gnolers//	1	20	50		45	45	40	40	:	cial advar
DHANAR		.nslid ³ ,	50	50		45	88	88	32	32	:	very spe
D		SAWAII.	45	7.C	ामेव ज	88	30	90	22	:	10	is), unless
		Tikra.	;	080	:	26	61	:	15	:	80	haldi bar
'		destrikat)	26	~	→ 52 ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ← ←	21	16	-	×	:	5	(pan and
		.izunfsV/	24	80	:	16	14	13	÷	:	:	including
		Pathiar,	ଚ୍ଚ	90	08	36	13	13	ŧ	į.	:	The factors sanctioned should be used for Patasthal including (p
IRI.		Sadharan.	8	40	40	33	22	16	:	:	:	nsed for
GOHARI.	- 	Bandbia,	68	8	:	04	32	32	32	:	;	should be
		Lowen.	84	8	84	\$	88	32	:	į	:	nctioned
		Bendhan.	<u> </u>	56	:	48	36	:	36	:	:	factors sa.
{ -			:	:	:	anlar	i	:	:	:	: :	The
	Soils,		Kali	Kanhar	Pandhri	Bersi Kanlıar	Morand	Khardi	Wardi	Retari	Bardi	

Warora Tahsil factors used for Chanda Group.

Unit incidences.

27. The all-round incidence for the group is 51 and the incidences in the various villages are as follows—

			0
·11		·15	1
·16		•20	1
•21		•25	2
· 2 6		.30	3
.31		•35	10
·36		·4 0	8
·41		· 4 5	8
· 4 6		•50	3
·51		•55	3
.56		.60	3
·6 1		· 65	3
.66		.70	3
·71		·75	2
·81		· 85	1
.91		·95	1
·96		·100	1
	Above	100	б

The following villages show incidences which are too low:-

1.	Goarala	•••	4		3	•••	114
2.	Bhaigaon		683			•••	·18
3.	Chargaon	•••	684	(2)		***	•21
4.	Wandheri	•••					.24
5.	Khutala		[4]	3 34 S		•••	.27
6.	Mahakurla	•••	45			***	•28

No. I is held by a Maratha family who are non-resident. Their indifference and mismanagement have considerably damaged the village during the currency of the settlement before they absconded. The village has gone to waste; and the present cultivation is quite new, and the rents nominal. Nos. 2, and 3, have made very considerable progress recently in point of cultivation. Rents are nominal and also soils are very inferior.

- No. 4. Some Chanda Brahmins hold large areas on very trifling rents. New cultivation which fetches nominal rents has also influenced the incidence.
 - No. 5. Concealment of rent is suspected, one or two cases were actually discovered.

No. 6 is a small village with a large proportion of very inferior soils.

28. The following villages show abnormally high incidences:-

	No.					
Nandgaon	53	613				1.00
Visapur	55	•••	•••		•••	1.21
Chanda	58	•••			•	1.30
Chandur	34	•••	***		***	1.43
Mana	51			•••		1.49
Hadasti	49					1.96

In the case of Chanda Khas, with a good and improving bazar and a large population of non-agriculturists to feed, the price of land would naturally be high: but in addition to the usual field holdings outside the walls, there are a number of vegetable gardens both inside and just outside the gates which pay exceedingly high rents: the produce is sold at great profit in the bazar, and the land is in high demand as many of these gardens lie inside the octroi cordon.

The other 5 villages all lie within a very short distance of Chanda; but in their case there is still another reason for rents to be high. Mention has already been made of the valuable silt deposited by the river: all these villages except Mana lie close to the junction

of the Erai and Wardha streams, and whenever there is any flood at all, a large portion of their area is submerged.

29. In their case, as the figures seem to put them in a different class to the rest of the group, I have considered the advisability of modifying the general factor scale—under Article 198 of the Settlement Code—and increasing the factors in much the same manner as is done with khari land. But after careful deliberation I have determined to keep the figures as they are. Last rains when there was a small flood in the river, I had the holdings in these and other riverain villages examined when the flood had just subsided. It was found that very many other villages, which now have normal or even low incidences, have been benefited to exactly the same extent by the silt; and there is absolutely no reason to differentiate between the factor scales of these villages and of all other villages that border the river, especially at the junction of a large nala with the river. If we raised the scale and applied it to all the villages of this class, the incidences of the numerous other villages would be just as abnormally low as these five cases look high.

It will be noted that the high rates in these villages are paid by the most privileged tenants, and were fixed at settlement. Theoretically then there is every reason to put some enhancement on to these high rents, as they have been paid since settlement. But as they are so much higher than the rents paid for identically the same land in other villages, the safest course is to grant that they were high at settlement, and at present try to remove the inequality by leaving these highest rents above and freely raising those for similar land in the other villages.

30. At the same time it may be remarked that where within any particular group or tract, you find villages of poor soils lying side by side with villages of particularly excellent soils, the high demand for land in the best soil has a tendency to depress the market in the poorer villages. Here the riverain villages of the group lie close to the poorer villages on the ridge: if those poorer villages were surrounded by other villages of only slightly better class, there would be a better demand for land in the former, and the incidences given by the two classes of villages would not show the great contrast that they do in this case.

In the case of these villages, therefore, I have selected an incidence, after going through all the holdings which will allow the low rents to be raised and leave the high rents alone.

31. The average villages of the group return incidences between ·30 and ·70: this is a very long range, but as has been already explained, the circumstances of the group are peculiar and rents are extraordinarily uneven from village to village.

Standard Rate.

32. The incidences on the payments of different classes of tenants are:—

Malik-makbuza		The same of the sa			. 70
mank-makouza	• • •	• • •		•••	•53
Malik Sarkar	•••	सन्यमेन जयते	•••	•••	.70
Absolute occupancy	tenant	***	•••	•••	•67
Occupancy tenant	•••	•••		•••	$\cdot 49$
All-round (absolute	occupancy	tenant and occ	cupancy	tenant),	•51

The sanctioned standard enhancement in rents is 20 per cent, and to bring out this it is necessary to take a standard rate of '65, and even that would not give the required result unless all the absolute occupancy tenants without exception held occupancy land also. But there are no less than 13 villages in the group with incidences above '65, and six others where the proposed rate must be above '65 if we desire to take in them the standard enhancement: and also it should be borne in mind that in order to work up to a sanctioned standard of enhancement in the total figures, it is necessary to rather exceed that standard in the best and most stable villages, as a rule, to compensate for lenient treatment in the poorer class of villages. As, therefore, in the case of individual villages, it is necessary to take rather a high proposed rate where it is decided to put some enhancement on all tenants: so in the case of a group it is necessary to take a seemingly high standard rate in order to reach the majority of villages, when the incidences have a wide range.

- 33. In the present group I propose to enhance freely in all the average and all the good villages, except the five which have abnormally high rates for the group. It is therefore necessary to take a standard rate that is considerably higher than .65.
- 34. Again, turning to the incidences of the various classes, a much higher rate than '65 would be necessary to touch the payments of absolute occupancy tenants and ryot sarkar: the all-round rate is pulled down by occupancy tenants' payments; and we know that occupancy tenants' holdings contain large areas of additional land claimed at survey by the tenant, and now held by him practically rent-free.
- 35. In the Kothari group adjoining there are none of the poor soil villages to pull down the group rate. I have then proposed a standard of 85, and a similar or even higher standard rate could well be taken here also if all the villages were of high class. This group has a number of high class villages: it possesses an excellent bazar: tenants and proprietors are all wealthy men, and even the highest rents are paid with ease.

- 36. For the above reasons I propose to take a standard rate of .80 in this group. I have gone a point lower than in Kothari, as here there are some poor villages, while there all are good. This rate of .80 will allow some enhancement on malik sarkar payments, if necessary, and will reach most of the villages.
 - 37. The proposed rates have necessarily a very long range also, but they show very distinctly the classes of villages. The proposed incidences are given at length below:—

$\cdot 25$	2 villages		•••	•••	•••)	1
.30	3 ,,	•••	•••		***	}	Very poor and deteriorated.
·3 5	1 village	•••	•••	•••	•••)	
· 4 0	7 villages		•••	•••	•••	•••	
· 4 5	5,	•••	•••	•••	•••	(Average, high lying.
•50	8 "	•••		•••	•••	••• }	
•55	9 ,,	•••	•••	***	***	•••	1
.60	3 ,,	•••	•••		•••		Average, below the ridge.
·65	2 ,,	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	
•70	2 ,,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••]	
·75	4 ,,	•••	•••	•	•••	••••	
·85	3,	•••	•••	•	•••	•••	Cond pieces in willower
.90	1 village	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	Good riverain villages.
.95	2 villages	•••	•••	•••	•••	••••]	
1.00 or	6,,	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	
over.						,)

In 12 villages the standard rate of 80 has been exceeded. It is estimated that with these proposed rates the payments of malik-makbuza and malik sarkar will be enhanced by 21 per cent., and tenants' payments by 16 per cent. I would, however, note that this estimate of malik-makbuzas' payment may possibly be modified by later proposals: at present the payments are exceedingly uneven owing to the addition of resumed muafi plots and in many cases the large profits made from subletting will enable us to make rather free enhancement. Possibly also the tenants' rents will be raised rather more freely, when sub-rents in individual holdings have been considered; at present I have made little allowance for raising rents in the villages which have the very high incidences.

Assets.

38. The attested assets of the malguzari villages in this group are given below:—

```
Tenants' payments, including malik-makbuzas ... ... 21,034
Valuation of homefarm and rent-free land held against malguzar ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 980

25,439
```

The homefarm and rent-free land has been valued at the all-round rate, and possibly it may be found that this estimate is more correct than usual: though the homefarm contains no really poor land, it contains a large area of first class land only in those villages where tenants' holdings are also of high class, and high rents are paid.

There are not so many valuable "muafi khairati" holdings in this group as one would expect seeing that the villages are so close to Chanda Khas.

The siwai is very important in one or two villages which have a large area of forest: in Visapur, and Nandgaon for instance, the jungle is of exactly the same class as the Government reserves which it adjoins, and a large income is habitually made from this source. I will, however, allow a certain deduction for fluctuations when revising the assets.

Revised assets. 39. The revised assets of the 55 malguzari villages will then be:—

	295	j	pure malik-makbuza Pure malguzari	Rs. 6,062 23,437
Total	20 400			29,499.

I have excluded from the above the figures of Vichora (Thekedari) Gaorala and Chanda Khas.

In the case of Vichora it is not probable that the absconding malguzars will re-appear to accept the new settlement, and it will in that case be proposed to lease out the village once more it has made good progress under the present thekedars.

Gaorala is at present managed "kham:" it will probably be advisable to lease it out, but proposals on that subject will be deferred until the Assessment Report. Chanda Khas is to be settled as nazul land under recent orders, and part of it will be handed over to the Reveuue Department for management.

40. In the above estimate I have allowed a deduction of 15 per cent. in the sewai for fluctuations.

Revised revenue.

. 41. The revenue at present paid by these 55 villages is Rs. 17,639.

At present the revenue is very unevenly distributed; but at the same time it is the best village which pays a high assessment, and there are few cases in which reduction seems advisable or necessary. I propose to take 85 per cent. of malik-makbuza payments as revenue, and 58 per cent. of the pure malguzari assets: this will give a revised revenue of Rs.18,710 in these 55 villages. They already pay a high assessment, and malguzars will be benefited by revision. As regards the revenue of Chanda Khas it is impossible to state correctly what the revised revenue will become until the rents have been fully proposed. The Municipality will be allowed the usual drawback on their collections of nazul payments, but the remainder will be credited into the treasury in full.

In the thekedari village of Vichora a fraction of between 65 and 70 per cent. of the revised assets will give a revenue of Rs. 130 or Rs. 140. The total revised revenue of the group then, excluding Chanda Khas and Gaorala, will be about Rs. 18,850. In Gaorala the revised rents collected as revenue, unless the village is leased out, will be about Rs. 55, and in Chanda Khas it is estimated that revised tenants' payments will be Rs. 2,032.

42. The three ryotwari villages in this group all lie close to Chanda Khas. In the Best village—Borith—I have proposed to take the group standard rate. The other villages, though good, fall into a distinctly lower class: but I propose to level up their rents, with some enhancement in Govindpur.

CHANDA: 23rd May 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Rent-rate Report for the Chanda Group in the Chanda Tehsil of the Chanda District.

Memorandum No. 6-204, dated Pachmarhi the 14th June 1904.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Department.

2. This group together with the Kothari group constitutes the Haveli pargana of the Chanda district. The villages lie in undulating black soil country, cut up by numerous nalas running down to the Wardha river and its affluent the Erai. The villages situated along the Wardha, which forms the western boundary of the group, and the Erai which runs through the middle of it, lie in more fertile soils than those in the interior of this tract, and contain some specially valuable land which receives silt from the overflow of the river in the rains: 80 per cent. of the cultivated area of the group is covered by bersi, kanhar and morand soils: the balance is divided between better and poorer classes of soil: 15 per cent. of the cultivated area has grown wheat at least twice within the five years preceding attestation. Almost all the remainder is minor crop land. Jowari covers nearly half the area under crop and tilli more than a quarter: 9 per cent. of the cropped area is under rabi and 7 per cent. under cotton. Rice is of no importance. The rabi and cotton areas have both declined largely since settlement, although neither of these crops could be reckoned a staple of the tract any more than at present. The decrease of rabi is the result of unfavourable seasons: and that of cotton is due to the substitution of mill made yarn for the locally produced The most remarkable change in the cropping of these villages since settlement is the increase in the area under til from 463 to 11,028 acres, as it has taken the place of the more valuable, cotton wheat and linseed; this must be regarded as an unsatisfactory feature. The total cropped area is almost the same as at settlement. The occupied area has increased slightly. The Settlement Officer shows in his paras. 7 and 8 that this increase as well as that in old fallow is really apparent only and is due to the inclusion of waste in holdings at time of survey.

- 3. The town of Chanda lies on the east border of the group, and is connected with the Railway at Warora by a metalled road running through the heart of the group. In the matter of communication this is already one of the most favoured groups of Chanda tahsil and the projected Warora-Ballalpur Railway will still further improve its condition in this respect.
- 4. The population excluding that of Chanda town has decreased by 8 per cent. since settlement. The Settlement Officer thinks that the population had been temporarily reduced at the time at which the last census was taken, by an exodus of labourers to cut the crop of Ringni jowar in Ghatkul pargana. The tenants are in average condition and agricultural castes predominate. Few holdings are mortgaged, grain debts incurred during the past unfavourable seasons are being paid off, and the stock of bullocks is sufficient, providing one pair for every 15 acres of occupied area. Few of the villages were held by malguzars of agricultural castes at settlement and fewer still are now so held: 23 villages are held by one wealthy sahukar and several other men hold more than one. The malguzars are like the tenants quite up to the average.
- 5. The area of homefarm is small, though slightly larger than at settlement. As in other groups, the absolute occupancy area decreased soon after settlement, when the exodus of tenants to the Berars took place as a consequence of a series of bad years.
- 6. The Settlement Officer in para. 39 of the Tahsil Report shows that the normal price of jowar has risen above 200 per cent. since settlement. The change in cropping has not made such a large difference in the average value of the produce of an acre in this group as in the Kothari group. It is clear that the rise in the net value of the produce justifies a much larger enhancement than we can safely impose per saltum.
- 7. The absolute occupancy-cum-occupancy rate, he fallen from 8 annas to 7 annas 3 pies per acre or by 10 per cent. This is due to the inclusion in this class of low rented abandoned absolute occupancy holdings and the addition of waste to holdings at survey. The absolute occupancy rate has risen from 7 annas 10 pies to 10 annas 7 pies (35 per cent.) owing to the abandonment of the poorer and lower rented holdings. There has been no actual rent enhancement since settlement. The increase in the occupied area has been very small, and even if the whole of the increase has been in poor soils, the true decrease in the rental pressure must be little short of 10 per cent.
- 8. Sub-rent statistics are given by the Settlement Officer. They show that malik-makbuzas sublet 2,931 acres at Re 1-0-3 per acre; absolute occupancy tenants 1, 484 acres at Re. 1-13-8, and occupancy tenants 3,125 at Re. 1-0-7. These rates have not been compared by the Settlement Officer with those paid by tenants of the land to which they relate, but as in the case of absolute occupancy tenants and occupancy tenants, they are three times and twice as high respectively as the all-round rates paid by these classes, it may be taken that tenants' rents are much below the competition level.
- 9. The factors sanctioned for the Haveli pargana have been used. The Settlement Officer refers in para. 13 of the Rent-rate Report to a defect in the soil classing, which will, I am afraid, seriously affect the reliability of the deduced rents in the riverain villages, viz., the absence of any special soil class applicable to the good inundated lands beside the river. The unit incidences for the 58 malguzari villages of the group are as follows:—

Malik-makbuzas	•••	•••	•••	•••	•53
Malik sarkar	•••	•••		•••	•70
Absolute occupancy tens	ints	***	•••	• • •	·67
Occupancy tenants	•••	•••	•••	•••	· 4 9
Absolute occupancy-cum		•••	•51		

The all-round incidences of individual villages range from ·14 to 1·96. There are various reasons for low incidences in six villages with incidences below ·28, and in four villages with incidences from 1·00 to 1·96; the high

incidence is due to high rents paid for inundated land; the favourable situation of the lands in Chanda Khas and Mana which is really a part of the kasba, accounts for high incidences in these villages. In para, 32 of his report, the Settlement Officer proposes, for reasons which do not appear to me quite logical, a standard rate of 80. A rate of 60 or 65 would raise the all-round incidence of the group by the sanctioned percentage of enhancement, viz., 20, and I think a rate of 65 might be adopted as the standard.

10. The Settlement Officer explains that he had intended to bring out the extra value of the good land in the inundated villages by proposing a special factor scale for them: but was deterred from doing so by the discovery that there are similar lands in some other riverain villages with a low or moderate incidence. The adoption of a special factor scale for the riverain villages would not have removed this difficulty, because it is not all the land of any one class which receives silt. There should have been a special class for such land. This omission will result in a number of holdings escaping the full measure of enhancement which should be imposed on them. Short of returning the report with directions to reclass this land, I can see no practicable method of remedying the defects all through the group and considering the delay that has already occurred in the completion of the settlement, I do not propose to take this course. There appear to be only seven villages, viz:—

Chandur			• • •	•••	No.	34
Naokawda	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	37
Usgaon Warha	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	38
Warha		•••		•••	,,	39
Hadasti	•••		Jan .		"	49
Nandgaon		633		3		53
Visapur		(E)		P	,,	55
		70/70	マスプラルエルデスアングラン	y	,,,	50

in which the silt covered area is really large. In two of these, viz., Usgaon No. 38 and Warha No. 39, the incidence is low or moderate and I have proposed that deduced rent should be exceeded where necessary to enhance holdings including silt covered land. In the remaining five villages rents judging by the acreage rate are already at a high pitch even allowing for the special value of the silt, and little but levelling up will be attempted.

11. The village rates fixed by the Settlement Officer range as follows:—

-		선생님이	U		
· 2 5				3	villages.
.30	•••	•••	•••	3	do.
$\cdot 35$	• • •	,	•••	1	village.
.40	•••		•••	7	villages.
·45		•••	•••	6	go.
•50	• • •		•••	8	do.
•55		•••	•••	9	do.
•60	***		•••	3	do.
·65	•••		•••	2	do.
•70		•••		2	do.
·75	•••	•••	•••	4	do.
·8 5	•••	•••	•••	3	d o.
•90	***		•••	1	village.
·95	•••	•••	• • • •	2	villages.
1.00 or over	•••	•••	• • •	7	do.

I have proposed alterations in 15 villages with the result that the rates range as follows:—

·25		•••	•••	1	village.
·35		•••	•••	1	do.
·40	•••	•••	•••	6	villages.
·45 ·50 ·55	•••		•••	9	do.
•50		•••	•••	10	ďο.
•55	•••	•••	•••	8	do.
·60 ·65		•••	•••	5	d o.
·65			•••	5	do.
•70	••	•••	•••	2	do.
·75			•••	3	do.
·85		•••	• • •	3	do.
·90 and above	•••	•••	•••	7	do.

As a rule the lower incidences are in the smaller villages, so that '65 actually represents about the average of the village rates proposed. The only other group of this tahsil yet rent-rated is Kothari. A standard of '85 has been proposed for that group. It is not so well situated as this, but the villages are on the whole better and incidence higher at present.

- 12. There are three so-called Ryotwari villages in the group. These appear really to be malguzari villages managed direct by Government, the malguzar having been ousted since Settlement (vide the notes in Statement C.); when reporting the assessments this point should be cleared up.
- 13 The Settlement Officer estimates that with the rates proposed by him the payments of malik-makbuzas will be raised about 21 per cent. and of tenants 16 per cent. If the alterations now proposed are accepted, the percentage enhancements will be a few units higher than this. The revenue of the malguzari villages fell at Settlement at 71 per cent of the assets, so that the enhancement of revenue will not be large. The revised assessments of the 55 purely malguzari villages are estimated by the Settlement Officer as follows:—

				$\mathrm{Rs}.$
Malik-makbuza and ma	alik sarkar	•••	•	6,062
Other	•••		•••	23,437

If we take 85 per cent, of the malik-makbuza payments and 58 per cent, (the sanctioned standard for the tahsil) of the rest as revenue, we should get a revenue of Rs 18,745 which is only 13 per cent, above the present revenue of Rs 16,607 malguzars will benefit by the revision. There will be similar enhancement in the remaining six villages.

B. P. STANDEN,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, C. P.



General Assessment Statement for the entire Chanda Group, including Nazul, Thekedari and Kham villages in the Chanda tahsil of the Chanda District.

I .- Revenue Demand.

As fixed at last Settle-	At present.	Detail of changes,		Det.	AIL OF BALANCES	
ment.	no present	Desait of changes,	Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
Kamil Jama, 18,165	19,402 14 1		Ì			
Realizable, 17,865	19,110 5 1					

II .- Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT		AT PRESENT		Remarks.
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each Shareholder.	Extent of share.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		(The Ha		
		TEXANT		

III .- Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

					स	Position	CLASS.					
Soil Class.												Total.
Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A Cres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
					Vide st	atement a	ttached.					
,												

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

		Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar- cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Til.	Gram.	Juari and its mix- ture.	Cotton and its mixture.	Others.	Total	Area deul. Jo- eropped.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement .		2,698.17	301.24	21.81	1,598-99	3,052.83	462.70	566.90	21,482.40	7,872.86	2,876.81	40,934-21	10:19=40,921:02
At present		852-17	420.15	-3€	1,277.44	1,917:06	11,027.79	729.50	19,263-28	2,732·50 -	2,164.53	40,385 GC	194.02 = 40,191.06
Normal year 1895		2,773.50	1,176.81	4.10	699.83	4,440.51	2,610.81	495.87	14,590.84	1,007:32	3,171.84	30,971 113	949.50=30,021.93

Area.
Village
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V.—Details

		ŏ	OCCUPIED A	AREA.				UNOCCUPIED AREA.	3D AREA.			ARE.	AREA IRRIGATED.	ľED.	uoj	[sin		
	AREA	ARBA IN CULTIVATION.	IVATION.	Area out of	0,1				Under					·	rzji11		Number	Number
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	f Total,	[i.e., waste and fallow occupied. of more than three years.	G готея.	Tree- forest,	Scrub-jun- gle and grass.	water, bill and rock, and covered by roads and buildings.	Total are: un- occupied.	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total,	Zumber of is	Number of tanks,	of ploughs.	of plougn- cattle.
1	7	es .	4	'n¢	9	2	ۿ	6	22	=	2	13	*# ***	15	16	17	. 82	19
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A CITES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Aeres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	1	!	1	1
At present 1895 Normal year	40,191-06 30,021-93	1,742-01 6,475-36	1 41.933.07 36,497-29	7 12,395-77 3 10,901-05	54,328.84	407-29	9,515.6	13,604-92	5,636.00	29,163-83 36,083-12	83,492-67 83,481-46	27.59	91-57	119·16 211·54	65 79	ဗဘ	2,983	7,381
areas in Cols. 4, 6 and 15 Compare entries of last	:	:	50.5	:	65	:	:	į	;	: .	:.	:	:		: 	:	:	÷
Settlement for Cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19	40.921-02		+44,103·94		50,754-64	ŧ	:	:		:	83,490-00	:	:	173-12	45	16	385	817
* Malik-makbuza Malik-makbuza on quit rent Malik Sarkar		7,208-83 162-13 1,182-12 8,643-28	83 4,610 14 3 38 7 2 499 13 5,149 2	p. 163. a, 4 4 9 0 10 3 3 7 7 7	.i. C. 6.		स्थापेव संयमेव	VI.—Deta	VI.—Details of Holdings.	dinys.				-	-			
	Ввы	HELD BY MALGUZARS.	GUZARS.	HELD B	HELD BY MALIK- I MAKBUZAS.	leed by Revenue- free Grantees.		HRED BY AF	HELD BY ABSOLUTE- HELD BY OCUDENCY OCCUPANCY. TENANTS.	FLD BY OCE TENAN		[—— <u>,</u>	Held by Ordinary Tenanys.		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.	ULD RENT-PREE BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.)	Total occu-
	As sir. Other		Total. total leased.	of No. of	Area.	No. of holdings.	rea.	No. of holdings.	Area, ho	No. of holdings.	Area.	class in ordinary tenant right.	No. of heldings.	Area,	As grant from malguzar.	t In lieu of service,		avree with Col. 6 of Table V).
,	61	က	4 5	9	t-	 as	6	22	11	<u>.</u>	2	71	15	16	17	<u>s</u>		19
	A cres.	Acres. A	Acres, Acres.	· sə.	*A.res.		Acres.		Acres.		Acies.	Acres.	·	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,		Acres.
At present	3,1282.02 1,3	1,261-02 4.64	1.646.04 296.83	.83 491	8,643.28	5	6-1-60		5,377.33	2.(25 3)	31,:30-03	:	:	:	13·70	631.46		54,328.84
1895 Normal year 2	2,440.62 1,5	1,548.62 3,9	3,9×5·24	:	7,425:2	:	1,085-31	:	6,182-67	- 33	28,057-97	÷	:	:	65	657.23	47	47,398.34
Percentage on total occu- pied area of areas in Cols, 4, 11, 13 and 16	_ 	:	جه دی	:	15.9	:		;		:	63.5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:	:		1.5		
Compare entries of last Estitement for Cols. 4. 11, 13, and 16	2,947.51	2,30	2,907-51	:	7,182-41	:	2,434.22		17,747 18		19,773.52	:	:	i	309	08.609		50,654.64

Total.

Estimated value of sir khudkasht and land beld Siwai by privileued receipts. tunnts with rate of value.

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COMPARE AS AT LAST SEITLEMENT.

X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.

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VII.
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VIII. - Details of Siwai Income.

	Malikemake		TENANIS.	, s			=	Amount in	Amount	77 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2
	buza.	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Sources	Settlement.	year of present Settiement.	assumed as	INENIARBS.
	21	. 25	T		! •	. 1	c)	က	7	ភេ
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1	ks. a. p.	Molwa	lis, a. p.	848 4 0	мs. а. р.	
1. At last Settlement	4,522 7 1	8,666 5 0	10,218 10 0	:	18,884 15 0	Mango and tomering	: :		: :	
2. Incidence per acre	0 10 1	0 7 10	. 8 O	:	0 8 1		:	27.	: :	
3. At present	5,149 2 7	3.514 0 3	14.246 1 11	:	17,730 2 3	i grazing	::	000 000	: :	
4. Incidence per acre	9 6 0	0 10 7	8 9 0	:	01 1- C	Kewegangan	: :	100	: :	
6. As proposed	:	:		:	:	::	: :	250 0 0	: :	
6. Incidence per acre	:	:	:	:	:	::	: :		: :	
7. Increase per cent, of proposed over present payments.	:	:	:	:	(E)	i sal	: : : :	5 m 18 m m	::::	
8. Compare as deduced from rates.	;	:	: 1	:	rii P	Timber Tobi and hara, &c.	: : : :	15 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13		
1895 Normal year	5,279 2 6	3,934 5 3	12,96	:	16,899 5 11	Total	132 12 0	979 12 0		
				and the second of the second second		(E) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C				

IX.—Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht, and Land held by Irrivileged Tenants.

			Total,		,	<u>ئ</u>						
	_		receipts.			+	:					
		Annual value of sir, khudkashr,	and land beld by pri- vileged tenants.			:						
		rayments of	fenants as proposed.		G	s1						_
		Fayments	or cannot be and land constitution of the land	!	-	-						
		7	For sir For area held and khud- by privi- kasht. feged renauts.	. α	,							
		VALUATION ADOPTED,	For sir and khud- kasht.	1	•							
		Total rental	~ · ·		>			_				•
1		D BY FRI-	Compare rent actually paid.	14	5							
		AREA HEL VIUEGED	Hental value at sanctioned rent-rates,	-	۰							
	ASHT.	AREA CULTI- VATEO BY MAIGUZARS.	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	6	5	:			-			
	SIR AND KHUDKASHE.	AREA LEASED OUT, VATEO BY VILEGED TENANTS. MAIGUZARS.	Rental Compare rem Rental value value at sanctioned actually pasiat sanctioned sanctioned rent-rates, rent-rates, rent-rates.	6			hs. a. p.	251 13 6	0 13 7			
	z z	AREA LI	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	-								
}									Inci-	dense	141	. acre.

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

					ANAL	sis of inco	ME ON V	VHICH	ASSES	SM EN	BASED.
							R	ESULTI	NO FROM	VALUA	TION.
Present revenue.	Propo rever		Percentage of present revenue on total e-timated income of former Settlement (Col. 9 of Table X).	mated en- hanced in-	Present rent receipts (luf 3 of Table VII and (Cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (Col. 4 of)	actual	r and sht, ling teash (i. e., Table inus	Rental of land by privitenants, e ing c receipts Col. 8 of IX ma	held ileged exclud- ash (i. e., Table inus	Rent enhance ments propose (difference between line 5 and line 3, Cols. 2 and 6 of Table VII).
1	2		3	4	5	6	7		8		9
								! ! ! !			
	<u> </u>				X11.	15	1		<u></u>		!
		Com	IPARE INCREA	se (+) or Di	ecrease (75140-27-0L255	Compare (+) or 1 (-) per	ECREA CENT.	SE AC		ENCE PER CULTIVATION OF
ctual increas +) or decrea -) of propose on present revenue.	$\operatorname{sed} \left(\operatorname{Cols.} 1, 2 \right)$		kasht and		Net increase or decrease.		Area in cultivation (Col. 4 of Table V).	Estiming income (Cols and 9 Table	me rev	resent venue o area of former ttlemen	revenue on preser
1		 2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
,	8111	Di stori	bution of Re	enised Rene	nue heisnee	n Malik-ma	akbuza a	and M	alguza	ri La	nds.
Revised payr malik-mal	revenue navable		unt of revised tents taken as nue payable	Amount of payments rel to malgue drawbs	revised inquished par as	ercentage of dra back on revised payments.	aw- Bal	ance of	revised trgeable i lands.	Perce on m	ntage of balar alguzari asse 5 of Table X inus Col. 1.)
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III.—Area in cultin
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Total,	143 59	3,397.82		14,381.84	;	17,527.96	4,466.09		. 1,653·68	96.41	190.02	72-61	41,933.07
futafarrikat.	5.40	18.03	22.23 11,074·18	1.20	69-01 15,505-81	1.50	24-41 3,884-27 222-30	1,123.66 1,123.66 8,10	48.93	42.95 14.03 96 15.15	176.79 2.50 1.00	5.78	34,418.65
Bari Santa motasthal	· · · · ·	:::	: : : ⁵⁶	:::	.: 52.60	: : :	::	2:57	· • • • •	:::::	: : :	: : :	25.47
Ladtestra stassival	:::	: : :	::::	:::	1.35	: : :	:::	: : : :			: : :	:::	1.35
Bari marhan walit,	: : ;		 5.21 3.08	; ; ;	18:10	: : :	1:00	 11.50 7-25	:::::		:::	:::	18.99
inegrew nedrem ired	51	3.4 : 8.6 8.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1	75.38	:::	86.18 14.97	: : :	17.04	21.06 5.86	::::	38:32	. : :	1.10 5.54	521-09
Sari abada walit.	3.32	1.96	.56 4:34 27:83	:::	.7.6 19 52	:::	:::	 1.42 20.62	2.76	. : : : : :	:::	:::	93.87
Jusquew ibada itad	:::	:& :		: ; ;	2.76 27.30	: : :	44.11		::::		1::	4·20 33·19	155.02
Մուեհրոո ն ,	:::	:::	 50 1·24	:::	11.27	÷::÷	:::	28:75 1:30	::::	: : : : :	2:28	:::	48.88
.gaslesteW	::	:::			13.0		111	::::	::::		: : :	:::	1.08
Varthenia Jhilan.	e: : : 5:) : :	 18:18 7:90	2.61 3.51	47.67		0I•	2.71 3.69	::::		78.1	: : :	119-40
Wartlienia Sawan.	1 2	1 00	63.64	.:.	87.07 23.19	2 : :	2.85 3.94	15:44	01: ::	:::::	2.05	: : :	245.13
Warthenia Tekar.	100	· :	2:00		2:15		00:1	1.82	. : : :		: : :	: : :	11-22
Sadbarau.	92:79 35:28 1 99:21	1,2% 41 75% 38 36 kh. 2°26	2,043·36 228·27	H	808.00 141.28	3	 90-61 20-84	: ::	::::	::::::	:::	3.98	4,950·19
Handban,	63.	0.10	3.34 4.80	: : :	:::	: : :	:::	::::		: : : : :	: : :	:::	15.16
Bandbia.	::	: : .	 13:90 1 20	:::	3:25	:::	:::	::::	::::	:::::	:::	:::	18.35
.ixnqa'W	.50	رة الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل	54.23	:::	28.78	: : :		::::	1111	:::::	: : :	:::	101.58
Pathar.	2.30	2.99	370.62 25.36	1.83	139-90 8-16	: : :	16.36 5.00	: : : :	::::	: : : ; :	: : :	:::	1,034 93
, and and	2.50	4.72	35.59 9.33	:::	31.90	:::	14.41 1.88	::::	::::		:::	:::	68.F11
	::	<u>: : :</u>	::::	:::	: : : :	:::	: : :	::::	::::	: : : : :	::.	i : i	:
8 0	::	:::	: : : :	: : :	:::	:::	:::	::::	::::	:::: : :	:::	: : :	Total
Soil clas	. :	:::	::::	: : _{.7} :		:. ₂ ;	::::	F. Ex	r.	7 : : : :	: : :	<u> </u>	- '
	lli Khari	nii it Khari Ran	Imp Bir rsi Kanhar Khari	Ran Kan Khan Imp	Kir brand Khari	Ran Kha: Imp	Bir Iardi Khari	N. F. Ex. Khari N. ami Khari	Kan Imp Khari Imj N F. Ex.	Ran N. F. Khari N. F. Ex. Khari	stari Khari Ran	N. F. Ex. ndhari Khari	
	Pathar. Wapari. Bandhara. Sadharan. Warthenia Jahilan. Warthenia Jahilan. Warthenia Jahilan. Warthenia Jahilan. Warthenia Jahilan. Bari abadi warpani. Bari abadi warpani. Bari abadi warpani. Bari abadi warpani. Bari asanta parasthai.	Pathar. Bandhar. Bandhar. Wahuri. Warthenia Jahian. Warthenia Jahian. Warthenia Jahian. Warthenia Jahian. Warthenia Jahian. Bari marhana warpani. Bari marhan walit. Bari marhan walit. Bari marhan walit. Bari marhan walit. Bari marhan warpani. Bari marhan warpani. Bari marhan warpani. Bari marhan warpani. Bari marhan warpani. Bari santa parasthal. Bari santa marathal.	10-25 1-25	Diclass Dick	Colorest, Colo	Partiant	Colored Colo	Partial Part	Paris Pari	Marchests Marc	### A Property of the Property	Therefore the control of the control	### 1998 ### 1999

General Assessment Statement for Nazul plot in Chanda Group, in the Chanda tahsil of the Chanda District (Chanda Khas Nazul).

1.—Revenue Demand.

As fixed at	At present.	Detail of changes.		DETA	IL OF BALANCES.
ment.	no present.	Down of ontinges.	Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1,428	1,634				
				_	•

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT.		AT PRESENT.	1	
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shureholder.	Extent of share.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		COTTON O	1	

111.—Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

			WHEA	T LAND.		RICE LAND.		Pos	SITION CL	ass Gard	EN LAND		MINOR CROPS.	
Foil Cla	LFS.	Lawan,	Wahuri	Sadhar a n.	Bandhia.	Waith Jhilan.	Bari santa patasthal.	Bari santa motasthal.	Bari abadi warpani.	Bari abadı walit,	Bari mar- han warpani.	Bari mar- han walit.	Mutafarrikat.	Total.
Acres	3.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali Kanhar	•••	1·00 2·35 kh.	 •50 	1.60 12.50 kh.	•••	 	स	यमव	'90 kh.	3·32 5·48 1·96 kh.		·86 3·35 kh.	5·6 4	3·32 37 00
Bersi Kan	ıhar,	2·75 kb.	4.68	11.84 23.66 kb.	4.00	1.58	•••	·30 kb.	6.91 kh.	4:34 27:83 kh.	1.00 kh.	2·11 2·93 kh.	7: 15 75:60 kh.	239.68
Morand		•••		7·88 2·96 kh.		4'40	1.35	22.60	48	76 19 52 kh	·10 5·58 kh.	17-69	192-81 2-00 Bir. 98-37 kh.	398-32
Khardi	•••	•••		,		•••	•••				2·54	1.00 kb.		101.28
Wardi						1.70	***	2:57	·53 16·62 kh.	1·28 16·90 kh.	235·25 5·56 kh	10·50 6·90 kh	108.32	467.39
Retari Bardi Pandhri	•••	 	 	 	•••	 	 		 ·24 kh.		38·32		7: 4 96 ex. 7:70ku.15kh.ex.	54 37
Total		6.10	5.18	60:44	4.00	7.68	1.35	25.47	43.89	82.25	288:35	48.95	730 31	1,303.97

17.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Til.	Gram,	Juari and its mixture,	Cotton and its mixture.	Others.	Tota'.	Area double- cropped.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A cres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement,	3 8·63	91-19	14.56	69.43	36.50	3.00	7.50	452.75	26.25	356-16	10 95 97	13.19=1,082.78
At present	2.17	23.30	·10	25 84	16.03	53 24	6.15	469-67	7.50	488.52	1,092.52	3.93 = 1,088.59
In 1895	29-37	176-30	3.35	26-80	48.43	5.20	8.10	400.46	4.42	412:75	1,115-18	51.54=1,063.64

Area
Village
of
Details
7.

		330	OCCUPIED A	AREA.				UNOCCUPIED	IED SREA.			ARE,	AREA IRRIGATED	ren				
!	AREA IN	ARBA IN CULTIVATION.	ATION.	Area out of					Under					1				
	Under crop,	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.		Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree- So forest.	Scrub-fun-a gle and grass. co	S. d.y.	Total area un-	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	Number of irriga- tion wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough- catile.
1	7	က	4	മ	9	t-	∞	G .	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	<u>z</u>	13
	A Cros.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Arres.	Acres.	A cres.	A cres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Actes.				
At present In 1895	1,063-64	215·38 231·85	1 303.97	520.63 342.26	1,824·60 1,637·75	365-53 1	1,056 70	564-58	1,161.61	3,148·42 3,324·68	4,973.02	::	79-20	79·20 150 52	58	- 6	278	1,674
rerechtage on total area of areas in Cols. 4, 6, and 15, Compare entries of last	:	:	56	:	37	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	69	:	:	;	:
Settlement for Cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	1,082.78	:	1,136·28	į.	1,343.87	:	र्गाट			3,507.35	4,851-22	:	:	149.62	53	*	Tank—5 Boris—2	
Malik makbuza M. M. on quit rent Malik sarkar	153·03 t 11·34 37·02	Rs. a. p. 84 3 10 3 2 9 14 0 0	p. ks. a. p. 10 8 6 9 0 0 0 6 1				- 11 पन जियन	Details of	I.—Details of Holdings.	ys.								
	H	ELD BY M	Held by Malguzar.		HELD BY MALIK- MAKBUZA,		Held by F Free Gr	BY REVENUE- GRANTEES.	HELD BY .	HELD BY ABSOLUTE- OCCUPANCY TENANTS.	HELD BY OCCU-		Held by tenants of superior	HELD BY ORDI- NARY TENANTS.		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occu- pied area
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdinge.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. cf holdings.	Area.	class in ordinary tenant right.	No, of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.	with Gol. 6 of Table V).
1	2	က	4	5	9	7	80	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres,		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At present In 1895 Percentage on total occupied,	49.34 50.81	.06 40	50 00 51.45	::	11	* 201-39 130-84	ъ :	38·64 71·65	.: 59	175·74 186·72	387	1,353-51	s 4 2 :	::	: :		5.32	1,824.60 1,637.75
area of areas in Cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16 Compare entries of last Settle.	:	:	2.7	:	:	11:4	ŧ	:	:	9.6	:	74.2	ŧ	:	:	:		;
ment for Cols. 4, 11, 12, and 16	55.00	:	55.00	:	:	:	23	242:00	54	397-09	105	644-28	:	:	:	5.50	05	1,343.87

VIII. - Details of Siwai Income.

VII. - Details of Mulik-makbuzas' and Tenants' Fayments.

	Remarks.	29								
Count accurred		4	Кв. а. р.							
Amount in vest Amount assume	of present Settle- ment.	က	Rs. a. p.							
Amount at	former Eettlement.	C 3	Rs. a. p.	0 0 09						
	Sources,	1							(
	Total.	9	Rs. a. p.	2,062 12 0	1 15 8	1,645 9 4	1 1 3			सन्यमेव सन्यमेव
N.I.S.	Ordinary.	ō	Rs. a. p.	!	:	÷	:	•		
LENANIS	Occupancy.	4	Rs. a. p.	818 8 0	1 4 4	1,353 13 4	0 0 1		·	
	Alsolute- occupuncy.	က	Rs. a. p.	1,244 4 0	3 2 2	291 12 0	1 10 7			
	Malik-niak- buza.	63	Rs. a. p.	:	:	101 6 7	0 8 1			
		1		1. At last Settlement	2. Incidence per acre	3. At present	4 Incidence per acre	5. As proposed	6. Incidence per acre	7. Increase per cent, of proposed over present payments 8. Compare as deduced from rates

IX.—Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht, and Land held by Privileged Tenants.

X.-Total Estimated Enhanced Income.

NT.			Total.	6:	
SETTLEME			receipts.	80	
COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.		Estimated value of sir kbudkasht,	by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	2	
Coxp			rental.	9	
		Total.		5	
		Siwai	receipts.	4	
			privileged tenants.	က	
		Payments of tenants as	proposed.	23	
		Payments of malik-mak-	posed.	1	
		ON ADOPTED.	For area held and khud- by privi-kasht. leged tenants.	α	
		VALUATION		4	
		Total rental	(Columns 1, 3 and 4).	9	
		BY PRIVI-		rð	
		AREA BELD BY PRI LEGED TENANTS,	Rental value Compare at sanctioned rent actually rates.	4	
	ASHT.	AREA CULTI- AREA BELD BY PRIVI- VATLD BY LEGED TENANTS. MALGUZARS.	Rental value Compare rent Rental value at sanc- at sanctioned actually paid at sanctioned tioned rent- rent-rates, to malguzar, rent-rates, mres. paid.	က	
	SIR AND KHODKASHT.	AREA LEASED OUT.	Compare rent actually paid to malguzar,	63	
	SIRA	AREA LE.	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	1	

XI .- Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

				ANALYSI	IS OF INCOME	E ON WHICH	ASSESSM ENT	BASED.
		Percentage of	Percentage			RESULT	ING FROM VAL	UATION.
Present revenue.	Proposed revenue,	present revenue on total estimat- ed income of former Settle- ment (Col. 9 of Table X).	of proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced income (Col. 5 of Table X).	Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and Cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	siwai receipts	Rental valuation of sir and khud-kasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i.e., Col. 7 of Table IX, minus Col. 2),	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants excluding cash receipts (i.e., Col. 8 of Table IX, minus Col. 5).	Rent enhancements proposed (difference between line 5 and line 3, Cols. 2 and 6 of Table VII).
1.	• 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

XII.

	C	OMPARE INCREA	ья с (+) or De	CCREASE (-).		(-}-) ок D	Increase Decrease R CENT.	Inciden ACRE in VATIO	CULTI-
Actual increase (+) or decrease (-) of proposed on present revenue.	In proposed cash rental (Cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khudkasut and privileged land (rols.3 and 7 of Table X.)	In siwai income (Cols. 4 and 8 of Table X.)	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. of proposed revenue over pre- sent reve- nue.	Area in cultivation (Col. 4 of Table V.)	Estimated income (Cols. 5 and 9 of Table X.)	Present revenue on area of former Settle- ment,	Proposed revenue on present area:
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

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

Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of draw- back on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (Col. 5 of Table X, minus Col. 1.)
1	2	3	4	5	6

(B.)—Factor Scale for Warora Tahsil used for this group (Chanda).

			For garden lands the Khari factors are fixed. For wheat,	add the following percentage:— Kali, Kanhar + 25 per cent.	Bersi Kanhar and Morand +33	wardi and other solis + 50 per cent. The deduction for Ran in all classes should be 33 per cent.					
	includ- e land.	Eheri.	:	ő	ê	72	9	!	50	:	:
LAND.	Irrigable includ- ing cane land.	·vranibrO	:	G.	72	† 9	90	;	40	:	÷
GARDEN LAND.	ani.	Khari.	:	\$	96 ~	45	36	:	25	:	15
	Warpani,	VienibiO	48	94	40	32	24	:) 16	:	10
		Murkhand,	:	09	09	8	55	52	50	50	50
		·BusistaW	:	20	20	08	45	45	40	40	:
DHANAR.		.aslidt	20	50	1	45	88	88	32	23	:
		памаВ	45	45		88	0 8	e 6	22	:	10
		Тіктя,	:	င္တ	योव ज	56	19	:	15	:	8
		Mutafatrikat	56	86	, ·	12	16	a	0	:	7.5
		itudaW	24	8	:	16	14	EE .	:	:	:
		Pathar.	œ	တ္ထ	30	56	19	13	:	:	:
ARI.		Sadharan.	48	40	40	32	- FZ	16	:	:	:
Вонаві.		Bandhia.	83	48	:	40	32	32	. 32	:	:
		Lawan,	84	84	84	40	32	33	:	:	:
		Bandban.	:	26	:	48	36	;	36	:	:
	<u>•</u>		:	:	:	:	i	:	:	:	:
	Soils		:	į	:	ar	3	:	:	:	:
			Kali	Kanhar	Pandbri	В. Капћаг	Morand	Khardi	Wardi	Retari	Bardi

The factors sanctioned should be used for Patasthal, including (Pan and Haldi baris) unless very special advantages are enjoyed, when they may be raised 25 per cent. at the outside.

General Assessment Statement for the pure 55 malguzari villages in Chanda Group, in the Chanda tahsil of the Chanda District.

1.-Revenue Demand.

As fixed	at last		Detail of changes		DE	TAIL OF BALANCES.
S ettlen		At present.	Detail of changes.	Year,	Amount.	How disposed of.
1		2	3	4	5	6
K. J. Realizable	Rs. 16,607 \$6,307	Rs. a. p. 17,638 14 1 17,346 5 1				

II .- Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT.		AT PRESENT.		
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		Y 1 1971 Y		

III.—Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

					Tel.	Posttion	v Class.				·,	
Soil Class	,				3	त्यमेव ज	वने					Total.
≜ ores.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
				; }								

IV .-- Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar- cane.	Tur.	Li n seed.	Til.	Gram.	Juari and its mixture.	Cotton and its mixture.	Others.	Total.	Area double- cropped.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement,	2,643.23	190-17	6.75	1,50€∙56	3,011.33	458.20	547.53	20,737:65	7,602-99	2,502.90	39,209-31	= 39,209.31
At present	845-89	376.08	·26	1,186.24	1,871.59	10,809.76	713-42	18,461.30	2,673-48	1,617.72	38,555.74	177.03 = 38,378.71
In 1895	2,720.85	966.59	·75	6 56 9 8	4,343.74	2,561.38	481.04	13,853.08	986 ·78	2,703·29	29,274·48	863.95 = 28,410.53

Area.
Village
of
V.—Details

		OCCE	OCCUPIED AREA.	EA.				UNOCCUI	UNOCCUPIED AREA	EA.		AB	AREA IRRIGATED.	ATED.			_	
	AREA IN CULTIVATION.	COLTIVA	TION.	Area out					Under									
	Under or crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.	of cultiva- tion, i.e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied,	Groves.	Tree. forest,	Scrub-jun- gle and grass,	hill and rock, and covered by roads and build-ings.	Total area unoccu- pied.	Total area of the group,	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	Number of irrigu- tion wells.	Number of artificial tanks,	of ploughs.	Number of plongh-cattle.
1	2	အ	4	ıs	9	2	_ ∞	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres. 4	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A cres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A cres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
	38,378·71 1,5 28,410·53 6,2	1,518·06 3 6,214·78 3	39,896-77 34,625-31	11.711.05	51,607.82 45,022.11	41.76	8,458-92	12,710-21	4,413·32	25,624·21 32,208·24	77,232-03	27.59	12:37	39.96 61.02	C 10	တတ	2,618	5,526
compare entries of last	:	:	52	;	29			-		1								
Cols. 2, 4, 18 and 19	39,209-31		42, 36·23	:	48.572.72	:	सन्धर	Ų.			77,310-35	:	i	23.50	13	6	378	788
							VI.	Details of Holdings.	f Holdin	19%.							_	
		HE.	ВЕГР ВУ МАГОГАВS	LGUZABS,		HELD BY MALIK- MAKBUZAS.		IELD BY REVENUE FREE GRANTEES.	EVENUE H	HELD BY REVENUE OCCUPANCY PERE GRANTEES. TENANTS.	SOLUTE-HI	HELD BY OCCUPAN- CY TENANTS.		Held by H tenants of NA superior	HELD BY ORDI- NARY TENANTS,		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEG-Total occu- ED TENANTS. picd area	Total occu-
	As	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area, h	No. of holdings.	Area. hc	No. of holdings.	Area. hol	No. of holdings.	Area.	class in ordinary tenant hol	No. of holdings.	As grant from maku-zar.	ant In lieu of u- service.	(to rgree with Col. 6 of Table V).
1		23	က	4	ž.	9	<u></u>	x	6	10	11	12	13	14	15 16	3 17	18	19
At prescnt	3,1	Acres. 3,142.68	Acres. 1,354·49	Acres. 4,497·17	Acres. 296.83	474 *8	Acres. *8,441.89	41	Arres. 642:36	363 5	Acres. 5,176:00	1 611 32,	Acres, 32,225.23	Acres.	A cres.		leres. Acres.	Acres.
In 1895 Percentage on total occupied area of		2,316.28	1,525.09	3,841.37	:	:	7,295-08		1,013-66	 	5,970-36		26,264.40	:		<u> </u>	ાં તે	45.022.11
areas in Cols. 4 11, 13 and 16		:	:	6	:	 :	16	 :	÷	·	10	:	83	:			1.0	
for Cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16		 :	:	2,771-20	:		7,182·41		2,192-22	16,	16,964 22		18,881.87	:			580·8 0	48.572·72
					* Mal Quit	* Malik Makbuza Quit-rent Malik Sarkar		7,145.80 150.79 1,145.30	Rs. a. 4,526 10 35 4 485 13	p. Bs. a. 6 0 10 0 0 6	ရ ဝ တ				-	1		
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VIII, - Details of Siwai Income.

			TENANTS.	TS.			Γ		•	
	Malik-mak- buza.	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Sources.	Amount at former Settlement.	Amount in year of present Set- tlement	Amount assumed as average.	REMARKS.
	2	m	4	ō	9 .	1	62	ေ	+	5
	Rs. a, p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Кв. а. р.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. 8. p.	R9. в. ў.	
1. At last Settlement	4,522 7 1	7,359 5 0	9.315 14 0	ŧ	16,675 3 0	Mohwa and Tamarind	: :	10 0 0	: :	
2. Incidence per acre	0 10 1	0 6 11	0 7 11	:	0 7 5	Mango and Tamarind	: i		: :	
3. At present	5,047 12 0	3,246 9 3	12,739 12 7	:	15,986 5 10	Grazing	: i	12.20	: :	
4. Incidence per acre	2 6 0	0 10 0	77 193 C	÷	0 6 10	Tank	::	200	: :	
5. As proposed	i	;	:	÷	:	Kewadaban Brushwood	::	000	::	
6. Incidence per acre	:	:	:	:	:	Jungle Bir	: :	13 0 0	: :	
7. Increase per cent. of proposed over present payments	:				6	Fishes Sitaphal	::::	10 0 0 25 0 0	: : : :	
8. Compared as deduced from rates		: :	· ·	:	्रा च संय	Khakri Fencing	:::	9 2 9	:::	
362	5,19	6 3	11,395 12 0	:	14,988 2 3	l Harra, &c., incous	::	10 0 0 15 0 0	:::	
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A					ा पत	Total	132 12 0	979 12 0		
1A.—Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht, and Land held by Privileged Tenants.	Annual Vo Pr	Value of Sir, Khud Privileged Tenants.	Khudkasht, a ants.	nd Land he	ld by	8	X.—Total	X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.	nhanced Inc	ome.

	I		1	j		
ENT.		Total.	6			
SETTLEN		Siwai receipts.	æ			-
COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Estimated value of sir,	khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valua- tion per acre.	7			
COM		Cash rental.	9			
		Total.	5			
		Siwai receipts.	4			
	Annual value	Payments of kasht, and tenants as land held proposed, by privileged tenants.	3			
	1	Payments of tenants as proposed,	2			
	Paymentant	majik-mak- buzas as proposed.	1			-
	ADOPTED.	For area held by privileged tenants,	8			
	VALUATION ADO	(columns, 3 and 4) For sir and by privileged khudkasht, benants,	1			
		value (Columns 1, 3 and 4)	9			
ne Derrie	ENANTS.		5			
4 2 2 4 2 2 2	AREA CULTI-ORBA HELD BY FRIVI- VATED BY LEGED TRNANTS. MALGUZARS.	Rental va- lue at sanc- tioned rent- rates.	4			
ASHT.	AREA CULTI- VATED BY MALGUZARS.	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates	3			
SIR AND KHUDKASHT.	AREA LEASED OUT.	Rental Compare rent Rental value Rental va- Compare value at actually paidat sanctioned tioned rent-rents to malgazar. rent-rates rent-rates paid.	23	Rs. a. P. 251 12 6	0 13 7	
SIR	AREA LE	Rental value at sarctioned rent-rates.	1			
	·				Inci-	per acre.

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

				ANALYS	IS OF INCOMI	E ON WHICH	ASSESSMENT	BASED.
		Percentage of				RESUL	TING FROM VAL	UATION.
Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	present revenue on total estimated income of former Settle- ment (Col. 9 of Table X).	Percentage of proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced income (Col. 5 of Table X).	Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and Cols. 2 and 5 of Table 1X).	Estimated siwai receipts (Col. 4 of Table VIII.)	Rental valuetion of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts, i.e., Col. 7 of Table IX, minns Col. 2).	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants, excluding cash receipts, i. e., Col. 8 of Table IX, minus Col. 5).	Rent enhance- ments proposed (difference be- tween line 5 and 6 of Table VII).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9,

XII.

	Com	IPARE INCREAS	E (+) OR DE	crease (—).		(+) OR 1 () PE	Increase)ecrease r cent. n	ACRE IN	NCE PER CULTIVA- N OF
Actual increase (+) or decrease (-) of proposed on present revenue.	In proposed cash rental (Cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land (Cols. 3 and 7 of Table X).	In siwai income (Cols. 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per sent. of proposed revenue over pre- sent reve- nue.	Area in cultivation (Co), 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (Cols. 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former Settle- ment,	Proposed revenue on present area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

XIII .- Distribution of Revised Revenue between Malik-makbuza and Malguzari Lands.

Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government,	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of draw- back on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (Col. 5 of Table X, minus Col. I).
1	2	3	4	5	6
F		<u></u>		·	<u> </u>

III.—Aren in Gullivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c., for 55 Villages of Chanda group.

	Total.	140.27	: :	60,096	70.00e'e -			\$ 13,813·29				16,960.30			4,210.91	_			1 111.70	11111	_	_		42.04	_		182.01	_	} 72:37	39,896-77
MINOR CROPS.	Mutsfarrikat.	5.40	1.417.31	18-03	20.2	10.730-71	95.17	17-47		15,165-96	201.42	1.50		3,678.83	201 09	CF 901	941-16	2.83	:	10.40		10.	77.00		65.161	2:50	00.1	10.0	5.78	33,049·10
	tati santha motas- fadi.	:	::	: :	: :	: :	: :	:	: :	: :	:	: :	:	::	;	: ;	:	:	: :	:	: :	:	:	: :	;	:	: :	:	: :	;
	ladtesteq stoss its8	:	; ;	:	: :	: :	: :	:	: :	÷.:	:	: :	:	: :	:	: :	:	:	: :	:	: :	:		: :	:	:	: :	•	: :	i
LAND.	Bari marban walit.	 :	2.52	:	::	3.10	.15	:	: :	1:01	:	: :	:	::	:	: :	8	ş	: :	:	: :	;	:	: ;	:	:	:	:	: :	7.86
GARDEN LAND,	Bari marban war- pani,	.5!	12:00	4.83	::	74.43	10.93	:	: :	85.48	9.39	: :		13.62	6.27	: :	5.46	9	: :	:	: :	:	:	: :	:	3	: :	::	5.54	229.96
	tilsw ibada itad	:	2.00	:	: :	: :		:	: :	: :	::	: :	:	::	:	: :	71.	3.17	: :	5.26	: :	:	:,	: :	:	: :	: 1	:	::	11 62
	insquew ibsds itsd	:	: :	:	: :	1.07	5.80	;	: :	2.29	9.18	: :	:	4.32	43.69	: :	2.31	4.91	: :	:	: :	: :	:	: :	:	:	: :		32.95	110.21
	,basdstru M	:	: :	 : :	::		1.24	5		11.27	W.)	3.54	à	:	:	28 75	98.	: :	:	: :	:	:	: :	:	07.7	: :	:	: :	48.88
	Varslang.	:	!	::	: !	:	1.0	100 m	- ! !	:		•			:	: :	:	:	: :	:	: ;	:	:	: :	;	: :	:	:	::	1.08
RICE LAND.	Warthenia jhilan.		97.0	:	::	16.60	7.30	2.64	:	43.97	16.25	67.1	V	5.46	-10	:	1.01	69.e	: :	:	: :	: :	:	: :		řo. T	: :	:	; i	111.72
쯢	Warthenia sawan.	:		00.1	: :	63.64	9.14		4.00	87.07	23-19	13.63		2.85	3.04	:	15.44	12.19	3	10	:	: :	:	:	: :	CO.7	: :	;	::	245.13
	Warthenia tekar.	 :	3.59	:	: ;	9	3 :	E;		3.17	- G.	9		1:00	:	:	1.85	:	3	:	 :	: :	:	:	: :	:	 : :	:	::	11.22
	Sadheran.	93.78	35.28	86.09	2.26 kb.	1.986.67	204.61	:	::	980.76	136.32	02.1	: :	87-61	26.34	: :	:	:	::	:	: :	;	:	: ;	;	: ;	:	9.00	14.19	4,829.95
	Bendhan.		- 6 6 .	9.10	::	- c	4.80	į	: :	:	 : :	:		: :	:	- : :	: :	:	: :	:	: :	: :	:	: :	:	!	: :	:	: :	91.51
WHEAT LAND.	Bandbia.	:	:	<u>.</u>	: :	0.0	1.20	:	: :	3.95	; ;	:	 : :	: :		:	: :	:	: :	:	:	 ! :	:	:	: :	:		:	::	14.35
WHEA	,itudaW	-20	16.18	(Ş	: :	49.55	3 6 6	:	::	87.76	16	:	: :	 	:	:	: :	:	: :	:	:	: ;	;	:	: :	:	: :	:	::	95.40
	.athat.	2.30	469:41	2.99	: :	820.69	25.36	1.83	::	139-40	8.16	:	::	16.36	2.00	:	: :	:	: :	:	:	: :	:	;	: :	:		:	::	,034.43
	.gewal	2.50	8.61	2.32	: :	96.84	6.58	:	 : :	98:10	} } }	:		5.20	:	: :	; ;	:	: :	:	• ;	:	:	:	: :	:	::	:	 : :	80-20 1,034-43
		:	:	<u>.</u>	: :	:	: :	:	: :	:	: :	:	: :	: :	;	:	:	:	: :	:	:	: :	:	:	: :	:	: :	:	::	:
	Soil class.			Khari	Pan	Bir	Khari	Ran	Kankaar Imp	Bir	Khari	Ran	Imp	Bir idi	Khari	N. F. E.c.		Khari	ran Imn	Kh. Imp	N. F. Ex Kb N F F.	Ran N. F. Ex.		Anar	Kh. N. F. Ex.	ii.	Ran	N F. Ec.	Ehari	Total

General Assessment Statement for the kham tahsil village in Chanda Group, in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District, (for Gooralu kham tahsil).

I .- Revenue Demand.

As fixed at last Settle-	At pregent	Detail of changes.		Der	TAIL OF BALANCE.
ment.	At present.	Devair of changes.	Year.	Amount.	How Disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
70	70		•••		·

II .- Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT.		AT PRESENT.		T
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
,		5 FE		

III .- Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

					- 6	6.17 m/988	2012 FA						
			WHRAT	r Land.	1	GARDEN	LAND.	MIROR CROPS.					
Soil Class.		Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri	Sadbaran.	Bari abadi warpani.	Bari marhas warpani,	Mutafarrikat.					Totul.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Асгев.
Bersi Kanhar		8·7 5			39.31		.75	123.95	•••				176.76
Morand		3.80	∙50	1.00	9.45	•••	·20	4·00 kh. 52·42					74.30
Khari		4.95			2.00								74.32
Khardi	•••	9.21			3.00		-88	129.83					350.40
Khari		1.88			•50	.42		6·6 8					152-40
Wardi							∙35	74.18	. 				74.53
Retari					100			2.69					2.69
Total	•••	28.59	•50	1.00	54.26	•42	2.18	393.75					480.70

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat	Rice.	Tur.	Linseed.	Til.	Gram.	Juari and its mixture.	Cotton and its mixture.	Others.	Total.	Area double- cropped.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement	 16.31	19.88	21.00	5.00		11.87	134.75	32 ·75	17.75	259.31	259-31
At present	 4.11	2 0·7 7	56.28	14.04	59· 3 2	9.02	254.82	8.75	58:08	485·19	13.06=472.13
In 1895	21.38	32.97	12.70	31.52	23·10	6.73	302.63	16.12	52.84	499.99	33.06=466.93

312.68	25	10.25	:	:	:	247·37	11	44:75	2	:	- .	:	: :	10-31	:	10.31	Compare entries of last Settlement for Cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16
:	•	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	74.2	:	47	:	:	<u>.</u>	:	: 	18:3	:	:	Fercentage on total occupied area of areas in Cols. 4, 11, 18 and 16
538-02	67	14.67	:	:	:	401.34	:	25.59	:	:	:	 :	: ;	96-42	22-89	73.53	In 1895
540-97	14 67	:	:	:	:	401.84	22 -	25.59	1	:	:	:	: 	98.87	8.87	90-00	At present
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres	Acres.	Acres. Ac	Acres.	Acres.	
19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	=	10	မ	σ σ	7	5 6	4	<u>د</u>	22	1
agree with Col. 6 of Table V.)	In lieu of service.	As grant from malguzar.	Area.	No. of holdings.		Area.	No. of holdings.	A	No. of holdings.	f Arça.	No. of holdings	of Area.	Area of No. of leased. holdings.	Total, to	Other T	As sir.	
Total occu-		HELD KENT-EREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.	,	HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.	Held by H	PANCY	b by Occu	BY AP	HELD BY A	HELD BY REVENUE-FREE GRANTEES.		HELD BY MALIK- MAKBUZAS.	ж	LGUZARS.	HELD BY MALGUZARS	HI	
							संद्य	VI.—Details of Holding	etails of	VI.—D	08						
29	7	:	:	:	:	666.56	353.88				- (See	312.68	:	30 6·06	;	259-31	Compare entries of last Settle- ment for Cols. 2, 4, 6, 12 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19
		<u> </u>)		3		88.8	:	78.9	; 	:	Percentage on total area of areas in Cols. 4, 6 and 15
-						609-98	71.96	:	:	:	:	538-02	47.33	49 0· 6 9	23.76	466-93	In 1895
181	87	:	:	:	:	608-92	67.95	52.71	15.21	:	:	540·97	60-27	180.70	8.57	472.13	At present
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	€.es.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
19	18	16 17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	00	~1	6	91	44	ಎ	100	
್ಷಲ್ಪ	ploughs.	Number of wells.	J'otal.	other sources.	From	Total area of the group.	Total area un-	and rock, and covered by roads d builds.	Scrub-jun- gle and grass.	Tree-	Groves.	Total area occupied.		Total. th	Fallow of three years or under,	Under grop.	
Number	Number							Knder					Area out of cultivation,		ARKA IN CULTIVATION.	AREA IN	
		_	_	A IBRIGAT	AREA		5A.	JPIED AREA	UNOCCUPIE				A.	OCCUPIED AKEA	00001		
	ĺ		-						. 6600								

Number of plough- cattle.	19	181	88	Total occu- pied area (to agree with Col, 6fof	Table V.)	Acres	540.97	538.02	:	312.68
Number of ploughs.	81	87	-	OR	service.	Accos	1467	1		
Sumber of artificial ta.	17	÷	;	BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS. S. grant In lies		1		14.67	÷	10-25
Number of irrig.	16	i	:	HELD KEN BY PRIVI TENA As grant	from malguzar	Acres	. ;	,		
Total.	15	Acres.	:	RDINARY NTS.	Area.	Acres.	:	:	:	:
sources.	14	Acres.	:	HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.	holdings.		:	:	:	:
94	13	A cres,	:	Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary		Acres,	:	:	:	
	13	Acres. 608-92 609-98	92.999	PANCY	Area.	A cres.	401.84	401.34	74.3	247·37
	ļ	67.95	353.88	D BY OCCU	holdings.		66	:	;	11

सन्यमेव जयते

Income.
Sivoi
of
-Details
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					_
	Кемлекв.	မ			
war income.	Amount assumed as average.	4	Rs, a. p.		
VIII. — L'etterls of Stroot I'ncome.	Amount in year of present Settlement.	က	Rs. a. p.	Nil.	
V 111.—	Amount at former Settlement.	61	Rs. a. p.	Nil.	
					स्थापेव जयते

Income.
Enhanced
Estimated.
-Total

IMENT.	Total.	6	
ST SETTLE	Siwai receipts.	œ	
COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht, and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	2	
COMP	Cash rental.	ę	
	Total.		
	Siwai receipts.	Ī	
	Annual value of sir, khud- '**sht and Siwai ' held by receipts.		
l			

VIII.—Details of Sixai Income.

Payments.
Tenants,
and
Malik-makbusas'
of
Details of
VII.—

					TENANTS.					10000						
		Malik-mak- buza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.		Ordinary.	Total,	Sources.		former Settlement.	of present Settlement,		assumed as average.	M	Remarks.	
	1	2	က	44		5	9	ı		7	es		4		2	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	a a	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	i.	Rs. a. p.			
At la	At last Settlement	:	11 4 0	84 4		!	95 8 0		_							
Incic	Incidence per acre	:	0 7 0	0 5	ي د	:	0 5 3			į		-	-			
At p	At present	:	5 11 0	110 8	0	:	116 3 0			· Nu.	Nul.	<u> </u>				
Incic	Incidence per acre	:	0 3 7	0 4		:	0 4 4									
Ав р	As proposed	:	:	į		:	÷									
Incic	Incidence per acre	:	:	:			:									
Incr pro pay	Increase per cent. of proposed over present payments.	::	:	:		:	H		Si		· · · · - ·					
ro fro	compare as deduced from rates.	<u>:</u>	:	:		:	यमव		136							
	In 1895	:	5 11 0	108 8	0		H4 2 ~		A S							
	IXDetails	IX.—Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht, and Land held by Privileged Tenants.	Talue of Sir, Khudk Privileged Tenants.	Khudkasht nants.	t, and L	and held	þŷ	P		X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.	Estimate	d Enha	nced Inco	me.		
	SIR AND KHEDKASHT.	- 1	, 	-									COMP	COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	ST SETTLES	tent.
<u> </u>	AREA LEASED CUT.		ABEA CULTI- ARBA HELD BY PRIVI- VATED BY MALGUZARS.		Total rental	VALUATI	VALUATION ADOI	Payments of permalik-malk-	ts of	Annual value	siwai	11.10		Estimated value of sir, khudkasht.		
,	Rental Compare rent Rental value at actually paid at sanctioned to malguzar. rent-rates, rent-rates.	e rent Rental valu paid at sanctione uzar, rent-rates,	Kental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compare (Control 2) Section 19 Section 19 Section 19	3 and 4).	For sir and khud- kasht.	For ard by t leged tr.	buzas as pro-	osed.		receipta 	1000	Cash rental.	and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valua- tion per acre.	Siwai reccipts.	Total.
1	1 2	m	4	5	9	2			2	63		5	£		∞	6
·		,						1								
Inci-																
per acre.																_
		-	-	-												

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

				ANALY	sis of inc	ОМЕ	ON WHICE	I ASSES	SMENT	BASI	ED.
		Percentage of	Percentage				Resu	TING FR	OM VAL	UATIO	N.
Present revenue.	Proposed revenue,	present revenue on total estimated income of former Settle- ment (Col. 9 of Table X).	of proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced income (Col. 5 of Table X).	Present rent receipts (line of Table VI and Cols, 2 at 5 of Table IX	siwai rece	ipts of II).	Rental valua tion of sir and khud- kasht, exclud- ing actual cash receipts (i.e., Col. 7 of Table IX, minus Col. 2).	of laby process cluding receip Col.	al value nd held ivileged ats, ex- ng cash ts (i.e., 8 of able minus ol. 5).	pose ence lir	t enhance ents pro- ents pro- ents pro- de (differ- e between e 5 and line 3, Cols. 2 and 6 of Table VII).
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8		9
				•							
				XII.	_						
		Compare	ncrease (+)	OR DECREASE	().		COMPARE (+) OR D () PER	ECREASE CENT.	I AC		CE PER CULTI- N OF
Actual increase +) or decrease -) of proposed on present revenue.)	ntal and privile 2 and land (Cols	ged come (C .3 4 and 8 Table	ols. Net iner	ease or cer project rev	rease -) or crease) per it. of posed enue r pre- reve ue.	Area in cultivation (Col. 4 of Table V).	Estimat ed income (Cols. ! and 9 c Table X).	Pres revenu area of forn	ie on i of ner	Proposed revenue on preser area,
1	2	3	4		5	6	7 8			9	10
		!									
X	III.—Da	istribution of	enue betwee	n Malik-n	ouza and A	l alguzo	ari Lands.				
Revised payn malik-mal lands	thuza	Amount of revise payments taken as revenue payab to Government.	Amount	palguzar	ntage of dra- k on revised payments.		Balance of re evenue charge malguzari l	able to	malguz:	ari as	balance or sets (Col. X, minus
1		2	3		4		5			6	

General Assessment Statement for Thekedari Village in Chanda Group, in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

I .- Revenue Demand.

As fixed at last Settle-	At present.	Detail of changes.		Dе	TAIL OF BALANCES.
ment.	At present.	betan of energes.	Year,	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	Rs.				
60	60				

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT,		AT PRESENT.	Ì	
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder,	Extent of share.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		VANNAL		

III .- Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

		WHEAT LAND,	GARDEN LAND.	MINOR CROPS.	सन	यमेव ज	यने	Posi	FION CLA	ss.			
Soil Class.		Sadha- ran.	Bari marhan warpani.	Mutf.									Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bersi kanhar		5.54	•20	149 37									155-11
Morand	•••	<i>.</i>	-40	94.62	•••	•••							95.02
Khardi			j	1.50	* 64			.,					1.50
				;			<u> </u> 						
				ļ									
m I	•			245.40			' — — —-			 			<u>'</u>
Total	•••	5 ·5 4	.60	245.49	, 1-+								251.63

IV .- Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

		Wheat.	Rice.	Til.	Linseed.	Tur.	Gram.		Cotton and its ! mixture.	Others.	Total.	Area double-cropped,
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement	•••		·			1.50		157-25	210.37		369-62	= 369.62
At present				105.47	15.40	9.08	91	77-49	43 07	•21	251.63	= 251.63
In 1895		1.80	j - -					34.67	;	2:96	81.78	·95 =80·83

(37)

1		AREA		IRRIGATED.				
	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	Number of irriga- tion wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs,	Number of plough- cattle.
1	12	13	=======================================	1 1 1	97	17	81	19
ī	Acres. 678·70	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
	678·70							
	:							
(2:5/S)	661.87							
CONT								
2753	bx Occup anox Penants,		Held by tenants of superior	Него ву Тем	BY ORDINARY TENANTS.	HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.	RENT-FREE OR PRIVILIEGED TENANTS.	Total occu- pied area
	igs. Area.	-	class in ordinare tenant right.	No. or holdinge	Area.	as grane from malguzar.	In lien of service.	S of Table
	13	<u> </u>	4	15	16	17	18	19
	Acr	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	A cres.	Acres.
	9 35	355.45	:	:	:	:	:	355.45
	8	200.46	:	;	:	:	i	200.46
	10	100.	:	:	:	:	ŧ	:
	: 	:	:	:	:		13.25	425.37

सन्यमेव जयते

Arec
Village
of
V.—Details

			OCCUPI	OCCUPIED AREA.	j.				UNOCCUF	UNOCCUPIED AREA.	Å.		AREA	AREA IRRIGATED.	TED.				
	AREA		IN CULTIVATION.		Area out of cultivation.		··		5	Under							Number of	Number	Number of
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.		rotal.		Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree- Scr forest, 8	Scrub-jun- grass. cc grass. r	and rock, and covered by roads and buildings.	Total area un-	Total area of the group.	From tanke.	From other sources.	Total.	of irriga- tion wells.	artificial tanks.		plough- cattle.
1	61	ေ		4.	ī.	9	2	∞ .	G.	10	==	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Appen.	Acres.	Acfes,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
At present	251.63			251-63	103.82	355.45	:	:	314.92	8:33	323.25	678.70				-			
9581 ul	80.83		4.97	85.80	114.66	200.46	:	:	:	:	478.24	678.70		·					
Percentage on total area of areas in Cols. 4, 6 and 15	:	:		37.	:	52.3	:	:	:	· :	:	:			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Compare entries of last Settlement for Cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	369-62	:	4	425.37	:	425-37	:	<u>।</u>			236.50	661.87	-						
								VI.—Det	Details of	Holdings.									
	HEI	HELD BY MALGUZARS,	LGUZAR!	πi	HELD BY MALIK- MAKBUZAS,		HELD BY REVENU! FREE GRANTEES,	HELD BY REVENUE- FREE GRANTEES.		HELD BY ABSOLUTE OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.]		eld by Ordi. Tenants.	NARY	HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occu-
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total lensed.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	f. Area.	<u> </u>	·	No. of holdings.	Area,	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.	(to agree with Col. 6 of Table V).
	73	က	4	22	9	2	80	G	10	11	12	E	14	<u>}</u>	15	16	17	18	61
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	, j	}	Acres.	Acres.	A cres.	Acres.
At present	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		9 355.45	45		 :	:	:	:	355.45
1895	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	!	:	200.46	46		 :	:	:	:	200.46
Jecup 18. 4, of 18	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	!	:	:	:	100.			:	:	:	i	:
Settlement for Cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16	71.00	 :	21.00	:	:	:	;	:		9 341·12		:	:		 :	:	18:25	38	425.37

	Bem≜rks,						
i Income.	Amount assumed as average.	Rs. a. p.					
VIII.—Details of Siwai Income.	Amount in year of prescnt Settlement.	Rs. a. p.	Nil.				
VIII.—De	Amount at former Settlement.	Вв. в. р.	Nil.				
- 1				 	 0	1/2	Ą

X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.

	1	-	ı	Į.
	SNT.	Total.	6	
	SETTLEME	Siwai receipts.	8	
	COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht, and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	7	
	COM	Cash rental.	9	
		Total.	5	
		Siwai receipts.	4	
765		Annual value of sir, kludkasht, and land held by privileged tenants.	က	
9		44		

VIII.-Details of Siwai Income.

Total.

Siwai receipts.

Estimated value of sir, khudkasht, and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.

Cash rental.

COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.

X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.

6

œ

2

9

VII.—Details of Malik-makbuzas' and Tenants' Payments

		_		LENDALIS	2.2		_	_		
		Malik-mak- buza.	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Sources.	Amount at former Settlement,	Amount in year of present Settlement.	Amount assumed as average.	REMARKS.
1		22	က	4	5	9	Rs. a. p.	КS, а. р.	Rs. a, p.	
1. At last Settlement	,		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs a. p.	Nil.	Nil.		
	:			:	:					
3. At present	:	:	:	42 0 0	:	42 0 0				
4. Incidence per acre	:	:	:	0 1 11	:	0 111				
5. As proposed	:	:	:	:	:					
6. Incidence per acre	:	:	:	:	:					
7. Increase per cent. of proposed over present payments	roposed over	:	:	:	:					
Compare as deduced from rates	om rates					一年 一日 一日 日本				
In 1895	:	:	:	16 0 0	ij	16 0 0			., .,	

IX.—Details of $m{A}$ nnual Value of Sir, Khudkasht, and Land held by Privileged Tenants.

	Total.		2	
	Siwai receiuts.		4	
	Annual value of sir, khud- kasht, and land held by	privileged tenants.	ണ	
	Payments of tenants as	proposed.	63	
	Payments of Payments of malik-mak-tenants as pro-	posed,	п	
	PTED.	area l by sged. nts.	8	
	VALUATIO	For sir and khud- kasht.	2	
	Total rental	ranse (col- to 3 and 4), and khud- privile Rasht. tena	9	
	BY PRIVI- NANTS.	Comprend	5	
	COULT. COULT. LEGED BY LEGED TENANTS, 30ZARS.	tal value Rental value nctioned at sanctioned t-rates, rent-rates.	4+	
ASHT.	AREA CULTI- VATED BY MALGUZARS.	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates,	ဘ	
SIR AND KHUDKASHT	AREA LEASED OUT,	Rental value Compare rent: Rental value Rental value at sanctioned actually paid at sanctioned at sanctioned rent-rates.	8	
SIR	AREA LE	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	1	
				Inci- dence per Acre.

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparsions.

				ANALYS	is of inco	ME ON WHICH	i assessmen	T BASED.
		Percentage of	Percentage of			RESUL	TING FROM VAL	UATION.
Present revenue.	Proposed revenue,	present revenue on total esti- mated income of former Settlement (Col. 9 of Table X).	proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced in- come (Col. 5	Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and Cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (Col. 4 of Table VIII.)	excluding actual cash	by privileged tenants, exclud- ing cash re-	Rent enhance- ments proposed (difference between line 5 and line 3, Cois, 2 and 6 of Table VII).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

XII.

	COMPARE IN TRI	ease (+) or De	CREASE (-)	3	(+) or 1	ECREASE		
In proposed cash rental (Cois. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khud-kasht and privileged land (Cols. 3 and 7 of Table X).	Wals 4 and 9	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent, of proposed revenue over pre- sent reve- nue.	Area in cultivation (Col. 4 of Table V),	income (Cols. 5 and 9 of	on area of former	Proposed revenue on present area.
2	3	4	5 गोव नुपने	6	7	8	9	10
	In proposed cash rental (Cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In proposed cash rental (Cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X). In valuation of sir, khudkasht and kasht and privileged land (Cols. 3 and 7 of Table X).	In proposed cash rental (Cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X). In valuation of sir, khudkasht and kasht and (Cols. 3 and 7 of Table X). In siwai income (Cols. 4 and 8 of Table X).	In proposed cash rental (Cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X). Of Table X). Of Table X). Of Table X). Of Table X). Of Table X). Of Table X). In siwai income ('ols. 4 and 8 of Table X). Of Table X).	In proposed cash rental (Cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X). In valuation of sir, khudksht and Cols. 4 and 8 of Table X). In siwai income (Cols. 4 and 8 of Table X). Net increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent, of proposed revenue over present revenue.	In proposed cash rental (Cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X). In proposed cash rental (Cols. 3 and 7 of Table X). In siwai income (°ols. 4 and 8 of Table X). In siwai income (°ols. 4 and 8 of Table X). In siwai income (°ols. 4 and 8 of Table X). In siwai income (°ols. 4 and 8 of Table X). In siwai income (°ols. 4 and 8 of Table X). Area in cultivation proposed revenue over present revenue. In proposed (+) or decrease (-) per cent. of proposed revenue over present revenue.	In proposed cash rental (Cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X). In valuation of sir, khudkash and Cols. 4 and 8 of Table X). In siwai income (Cols. 4 and 8 of Table X). Net increase or decrease. Net increase or decrease. Net increase or decrease. Area in cultivation proposed revenue over present revenue. Table V). Table X).	COMPARE IN TREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) In proposed cash rental (Cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X). In siwai income (° ols. 4 and 8 of Table X). In siwai income (° ols. 4 and 8 of Table X). In siwai income (° ols. 4 and 8 of Table X). In siwai income (° ols. 4 and 8 of Table X). In siwai income (° ols. 4 and 8 of Table X). In siwai income (° ols. 4 and 8 of Table X). In siwai income (° ols. 4 and 8 of Table X). In siwai income (° ols. 4 and 8 of Table X). In siwai income (° ols. 4 and 8 of Table X). In siwai income (° ols. 5 and 9 of Table X). In siwai income (° ols. 5 and 9 of Table X). In siwai income (° ols. 5 and 9 of Table X).

XIII.—Distribution of Revised Revenue between Malik-makhuza and Malguzari Lands.

Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of draw- back on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (Col. 5 of Table X, minus Col. 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6

Dated the 23rd May 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District. FORM VI.—RENT-RATE REPORT, STATEMENT A.

	Increase per cent in cultiva- tion.	16		69-	+106	+10	+100	+405	+194	+178	+1,382	+312	+465	+45	-16	+1	+24	+377	+531	-13
IN ASSETS SINCE SETTLEMENT.	Percent	15		9 +	+43	+	06 +	+114	+159	+152	+1,006	+154	+1,316	+ 38	+18	+23	+91	+323	+498	+ 39
Increase in assets si last Settlement.	Actusi.	14	1 —	+17 13 3	+115 8 2	+2 8 5.	+210 14 3	+53 6 5	+268 9 4	+126 1 9	+40 4 0	+125 7 9	+78 13 8	+111 8 11	+15 1 1	+79 10 3	+90 2 4	+132 8 3	+111 3 0	+22 13 8
	Total.	13	Rs. a. p.	293 12 11	261 12 8	343 7 5	446 0 0	100 0 0	437 12 7	209 5 3	44 4 0	207 1 9	84 13 7	225 3 10	98 15 11	433 8 4	189 2 9	173 8 10	133 8 3	102 13 2
AT PRESENT.	Siwai.	£1	Rs. a.	41 12	2 8	10 0	:	•	:	8	£ 0	0	5 0	2 0	3	4 0	13 0	0 01	0 8	12 0
ASSETS AT)	Estimated value of sir, khud-kasht and muafi land,	11	Rs. a. p.	43 13 9	28 6 3	19 1 6	34 7 0	0 + 1	19 10 7	4 5 3	÷	14 9 9	5 14 10	22 12 3	4 4 11	83 11 4	7 14 6	24 2 7	12 9 3	12 13 2
	Cash.	10	Rs. a. p.	208 3 2	225 14 5	314 5 11	411 9 0	92 12 0	418 2 0	197 0 0	39 4 0	190 8 0	73 14 9	200 7 7	91 11 0	345 13 0	168 4 3	139 6 3	117 15 0	78 0 0
Paraont.	rage of revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.	6		65	89	88	81	98	83	96	125	37	83	70	09	17	71	122	91	90
	Revenue.	8	Rs. a.	0 081	100 0	300 0	190 0	40 0	150 0	0 08	5 0	30 0	5 0	0 08	20 0	250 0	0 02	0 00	20 0	40 0
ENT.	Total.	1	Вв. а. р.	275 15 8	146 4 6	340 15 0	235 1 9	46 9 7	169 3 3	83 3 6	4 0 0	81 10 0	5 15 11	113 10 11	83 14 10	353 14 1	99 0 2	41 0 7	22 5 3	79 15 6
т Ѕеттьеме	Siwal.	· ·	Rs. a.	į	:	:	:	:	:	12 0	:	:	;	73	;	3	4 0	:	:	4 0
ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEM	Betimated value of sir, khud-kasht and muab land.	d)	Rs. a. p.	23 3 8	26 4 6	21 7 0	29 6 9	2 9 7	16 3 3	3 9 6	:	20 10 0	0 13 11	12 5 11	3 2 10	60 4 10	20 0 5	4 2 7	7 12 3	5 15 6
	Cash.	74	Rs a. p.	252 12 0	120 0 0	319 8 0	205 11 0	44 0 0	153 0 0	67 10 0	0 0 \$	61 0 0	5 2 0	99 5 0	80 12 0	290 5 3	75 0 0	36 14 0	14 9 0	0 0 02
	e and Mahal.			:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Name of Village and Mahal.	8		Sakharwahi	Umri Lalman	Yerur	Tadali	Chargaon Chitnwis	Morwa	Nagpur	Bhaigaon	Chandla Surla	Mingaon Makta	Vichora Buzurg	Khutala	Padholi	Ambhora Mukasa	Kondhi	Neri	Ranwendli
	Settlement No.	20	_	710	63	1 ~	4	īŪ	9	43	46	48	49	42	38	41	- LON-	28	8	61
	Serial No.	1			ĊΊ	က	41	īĠ	9	2	00	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(concluded).

				V	Assets at last Settlement.	ETTLEMENT.			, is		ASSETS AT PRESENT	PRESENT.		Increase in assets since last Settlement.	TS SINCE	
serial No.	Settlement No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	ſshal.	Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht rnd muafi land.	Siwai.	Total.	Revenue.	rerent- revent- revente on assets of former Settle- ment.	Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total,	Actual.	Percent-	Increase per cent in cultiva- tion.
1	62	6		₹*	ıc	9	7	∞	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs. a. p.	Ks a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	R3. a.		Rs. a, p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 8. p.		
18	99	Dewai Govindpur Rith	:	120 8 0	29 0 4	:	149 8 4	50 0	33	117 9 4	27 5 4	18 0	162 14 8	+13 6 4	6+	-26
19	63	Dewai Govindpur Tukum	u	35 1 0	:	:	35 1 0	5 0	14	49 9 0	1 13 10	10 0	61 6 10	+26 5 10	+75	+20
20	65	Wadgaon	:	256 8 0	10 3 6	:	266 11 6	0 06	34	231 9 8	13 3 8	;	244 13 4	-21 14 2	80	-35
21	ر ن ن		:	331 8 0	61 9 5	:	393 1 5	170 0	43	355 11 1	66 15 0	30 0	452 10 1	+59 8 8	+15	2-
22	34	Bir Mukasa	:	285 8 0	15 8 7	:	301 0 7	140 0	47	261 12 0	27 11 2	5 0	294 7 2	-6 9 5	2	+10
23	32	Chorala Mukasa	:	315 4 0	5 15 4	:	321 3 4	190 0	59	199 5 0	12 15 0	:	212 4 0	- 108 15 4	-34	-28
24	3 33	Dewala	;	370 12 0	11 11 8	:	382 7 8	292 0	92	251 8 0	23 4 5	:	274 12 5	-107 11 3	-28	-47
25	35	Datala Mukasa	:	346 14 0	:	:	946 14 0	140 0	40	331 7 0	:	2 0	333 7 0	- 13 7 0	7	:
26	36	Sonorli	i	119 12 0	16 3 0	;	135 15 0	0 08	29	0 6 29	14 10 4	:	72 3 4	-63 11 8	-47	78
27	6	Nagala Mukasa	:	213 11 0	:	16 0	229 11 0	120 0	55	267 4 0	1 3 7	10 0	278 7 7	+48 12 7	+31	-15
88	787	Chichala	:	58 6 0	9 2 11	1 0	68 8 11	40 0	28	0 0 69	8 15 3	3 0	70 15 3	+2 6 4	+3	37
53	∞	Wandhri	÷	52 5 0	3 6 1	4 0	59 11 1	30 0	50	0 9 89	15 4 7	10 0	93 10 7	+33 15 6	+24	96+
30	10	Anturla	:	221 12 0	2 0 2	2 0	225 12 5	150 0	99	299 10 0	3 7 5	4 0	307 1 5	+81 5 0	98+	21
31	11	Sonegaon	:	130 11 0	:	:	130 11 0	0 08	61	155 3 0	13 5 4	:	168 8 4	+37 13 4	+29	23
32	13	Belsani Nagthana	:	522 2 0	20 10 5	:	542 12 5	570 0	105	514 4 10	31 5 5	:	545 10 3	$+2\ 13\ 10$	+1	-14
33	15	Mhatardev:	:	85 4 0	21 8 1	:	106 12 1	100 0	86	93 9 0	5 15 10	·	99 s 10	-7 3 3	2	68
34	14	Chandur	:	364 5 0	78 0 2	i	442 5 2	300 0	89	229 7 0	303 5 8	4	536 12 8	+94 7 6	+21	-27
35	12	Shengaon	:	867 9 0	16 12 8	:	884 5 8	0 029	16	742 14 8	75 1 8	:	818 0 4.	66 5 4	81	30

P. HEMINGWAY, Settlement Officer.

96	16	Charges		0 000	0 0		187	0 (69	5	646 9 7	0 14 0	145 0	000	1 198 14 7	- 2	66
9 !	œ ¦		:) i	:	, ,			• (- :				01 0	3
 24	17	Naokaoda Mukasa	•	134 8 0	3 15 0	:	138 7 0	150	109	220 8 0	75 12 9	72 0 72	321 4 9	+ 182 13 9	+132	-24
88	18	Usgaon	:	756 3 6	97 11 9	:	853 15 3	210 0	83	805 11 7	125 6 4	2 0	933 1 11	+79 2 8	6+	-1
33	19	Wadha	:	. 804 3 0	80 7 9	:	884 10 9	830 0	94	946 11 5	53 4 4	:	999 15 9	+115 5 0	+13	9
40	8 0	Pandherkaoda	:	504 6 4	20 4 2	:	524 10 6	400 0	. 91	379 7 3	86 0 1	12 0	477 74	47 3 2	6-	-14
41	23	Dhanora	:	1,348 13 0	111 10 7	:	1,460 7 7	940 0	1 9	1,136 15 8	280 13 7	ς1 α	1,490 5 3	-40 2 4	e	+3
42	53	Pipri	:	2,022 12 0	164 1 4	:	2,186 13 4	1,340 0	61	1,535 11 5	436 9 7	5 0	1,977 5 0	-209 8 4	ř	-13
çç	2 3	Mabakurla	:	183 11 0	16 1 8	:	199 12 8	000	45	170 12 0	30 15 0	:	201 11 0	+1 14 4	7	+7
4	£4.	Sidur	:	533 13 0	19 1 10	:	552 14 10	480 0	28	529 13 8	36 0 7	:	565 14 3	+12 15 5	+3	22
45	25	Vendli	:	. 901 0 0	31 14 5	:	932 14 5	620 0	99	702 9 0	54 15 7	;	7 8 757	-175 5 10	-19	-35
46	<u>8</u>	Hingnala	•	318 4 0	22 2 6	:	340 6 6	280 0	83	328 5 3	30,12 0	0 6	368 1 3	+27 10 9	8 +	-11
47	%!=	Marda	: :	1,314 5 0	112 14 9	;	1,427 3 9	830 0	58	1,420 9 3	117 3 11	:	1,537 13 2	+110 9 5	<u></u>	80
48	22	Seonichor	:	571 3 0	44 4 5	:	615 7 5	480 0	78	544 14 7	33 9 0	:	578 7 7	-36 15 10	9-	2-
49	28	Hadasti	:	815 6 0	197 9 10	:	1,012 15 10	700 0	69	755 10 1	247 2 1	:	1,002 12 2	10 3 8		က
20	813	- Arwat	•	414 7 0	:	:	414 7 0	340 0	82	413 4 0	17 16 11	:	430 14 11	+16 7 11	7	- 13
51	68	мапа	:	322 12 0	19 14 9	;	342 10 9	200 0	58	238 14 0	73 0 10	2 0	313 14 10	-28 11 11	∞ 1	-28
52	29	Charwat	:	. 552 8 0	62 7 4	8 0	615 7 4	370 0	09	512 11 1	52 8 10	1 0	566 3 11	49 3 5	80	-15
53	8 KE	Nandgaon	:	1,252 12 0	272 5 5	0 01	1,535 1 5	1,350 0	88	1,057 14 5	372 10 10	18 0	1,448 9 3	86 8 2	9-	6
54	02	Bheokund	:	24 2 0	4 7 8	:	28 9 8	20 0	70	15 2 0	10 13 0	355 0	380 15 0	+352 5 4	+1,231	19-
55	7.	Visapur	:	1,125 12 0	71 7 6	14 0	1,211 3 6	1,000 0	83	1,073 2 8	189 8 10	181 6	1,443 11 6	+232 8 0	+19	8
		(l'ure Malguzari)	Total	. 21,197 10 1	1,974 11 9	72 12	23,245 1 10	0 16,607 0	112	21,034 1 10	3,425 8 6	979 12	25,439 6 4	+2,194 4 6	6+	:
92	:	Kham Tahsil Gaorala	:	51 8 0	12 11 7	:	64 3 7	0 09	94	42 0 0	:	:	42 0 0	-22 3 7	-35	41
57	:	Thekedari Vichora Makta		95 8 0	6 11 11	:	102 3 11	70 0	69	116 3 0	33 12 1	;	149 15 1	+47 11 2	+47	+57
58	:	Nazul Chanda Khas	:	2,062 12 0	119 11 10	0 09	2,242 7 10	1,428 0	64	1,746 15 11	466 11 3	:	2,213 11 2	-28 12 8	ī	+15
		Grand Total	•	23,407 6 1	2,113 15 1	132 12	25,654 1 2	18,165 0	11	22,939 4 9	3,925 15 10	979 12	27,845 0 7	+2,190 15 5	6+	5

CHANDA:
Dated 23rd May 1904.

STATEMENT C .-- Chanda Group of the Chanda Tuhsil, Chanda District.

	Incidence Unit-rate Remarks and reasons for rate. per soil- proposed and sanctioned.	11 13		0.20 A	1t was treated very lemently at last Setulement, but was then ruined by the malguzars	who are two Brahmans to do. Tenants are of g	.44 but tenants are only small men; deots rare; no holdings are mortgaged. Arrears	.44 .50 somewhat rigorously.	chief crop. Occupied area has consucrative fallen from 1.765 acres to 714, but seems now to be recovering. Rents are not high, but they will not bear full enhancement. Malik-makbuza rent may be brought into a line with others. Rents are very meven but well paid. This is a deteriorated open field village, but the proprietors have only themselves to thank for its bad condition. Malik-sarkar land is nearly all fallow.	P 19.	.26 lot-	101	32 chief crops. The village has lately made great	.34 .45	Occupancy rate is at present very low. I would still keep it somewhat low, as the village is "rith." but most of the rents paid for new
Increase (+	(a) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Set tlement.	10		+53	É	[]	+	+119		+112	+	+78	+	(-)50	
	Incidence per acre.	ø	Rs. a. p.	0 2 5	0 2 0		0 5 10	0 5 10		2 4 0	0 4 9	0 11 9	0 5 0	0 5 3	
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	. α	Rs. B. p.	10 11 2	37 4 0		160 4 0	160 4 0		2 1 2	2 15 0	. 21 0 0	194 8 0	215 8 0	
	Tenant area.	2	Acres.	69.83	85.23	सर	438-98	438.98	W.R. 9.50	15.73	6 .84	28.64	625-44	654.08	V R. 5.82
T.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a. p.	0 1 7	:	0 2 8	:	0 2 8	Occupancy	0 3 7	:	2 9 0	:	2 9 0	Occupancy W
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	ro.	Rs. a. p.	7 4 0	:	245 8 0	:	245 8 0		2 0 0	:	118 0 0	:	118 0 0	
AT FC	Tenant area.	4	Acres.	71.50	:	1469.08	:	1469-08	<u> </u>	00.6	:	286.88	:	286.88	
	Class of Tenants.	ಣ		Malik-makburs	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round		/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-mak buza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	·
bns	Details of Class	67										:			
	Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	1				1 Sakharwahi	•					2 Umri Lalman			

								5										<u>. L</u>
uneven; and arrears insignificant. The absolute occupancy land was abandoned soon after Settlement; at present land here is in very fair demand. As the rents here are uneven, I propose a rate of 45 in order to touch up all the best occupancy holdings: the very highest rents may be left alone.	A big village about eight miles to the west of	the soils, which is consequently only second	Mahars, the latter are a troublesome ludy, and the latter are a troublesome ludy.	they factor of the control of the co		was a loss to the former malguzar. Tenants are chiefly Kunbis—9B, 19C and 1D: Slightly more in debt than usual. Some are short of bullocks. Total organical area has increased but assets	have fallen. by 42 per cent and yet holdings change lands frequently: at present waste holdings are	taken up for til for a year or two and then abandoned. Nothing beyond the leveling up	of real can be tone; this is an answers vinage in spite of the rise in occupied and cultivated area, and it must be treated carefully. I would not go above 45.	A village of fair size about eight miles from	by Chantia on the main road of the man and of the by Chantia that made overloot process since last Suttlement and is	dourishing at present with its til culturation. Tonouts all of cond class and well free from	debt.—24, 141, 25C, and 1D. Rents are generally naid un with ease. Morand is the chief soil		nalas. Til and juar are the chief crops; occupied and cropped areas have more than	upunited since Scottement. Action of the state of some state of 20 per cent which is due to the extension to	poor soils. Present rents are very uneven. I would enhance freely here, in all cases.	The Foreign and the second and the s
					<u> </u>									.50				
	 :	-59	ij	- 0	.42					-18	.57	:	- 66:	66.				
	ĵ	+	-	()48	(-)45		5			(-)35	+	Ĵ	()20	()14				
	:	0 2 0	1 5 3	0 3 10	0 4 4		8			0 2 10	0 2 0	 :	0 9 0	0 9 0				
	·	20 2 11	40 5 0	253 14 0	294 3 0					9 10 0	20 15 0	:	381 0 0	381 0 0				
	:	46.00	30.34	1058-69	1089 03			प्यम	व जयते	55.13	47.78	:	1023-29	1023-29	W.R. 12.29			
	0 4 2	:	1 5 1	6 9 O	0 7 5					0 4 4	:	0 4 11	9 2 0	0 2 0	O ccupancy V			
	4 3 0	:	40 5 0	0 0 948	315 5 0			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		26 11 0	:	23 0 0	156 0 0	179 0 0	0			
	16.00	:	30.56	651.81	682-37					00-66	:	74.75	933.00	407.75				
	(Malik-makbuza	E. M lik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round	1				(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	1			
			:									:						
			3 Yarur									4 Tadali	4					,

STATEMENT C .- Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District-(continued).

	p			N. Contraction of the Contractio			***************************************	-				
	u e s	,	Атъ	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	ENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
Number and Name of Village and Mahal,	Details of Clas Grade,	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental,	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.		Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sauctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	61	ಣ	44	ro	ຶ	t-	ας	6	10	п	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		(Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			A small village about six miles to the north-
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:				:			west of Chanda and owned by Chandi Pershad who purchased it for Rs. 1.175 in 1870 on a
5 Chargaon		Absolute occupancy	00.66	44 0 0	0 7 1	35.36	11 0 0	0 5 0	()23	.29		decree. Tenants all of good class—1A, 6B, 19C. Debts very low indeed and no holding is mort-
		Occupancy	:	:	:	611.48	81 12 0	0 2 2	+	.20		gaged. Soils are poor and shallow. Occupied and cropped areas have, however, considerably
		(All-round	00-66	44 0 0	0 7 1	646.84	92 12 0	0 2 4	19(-)	12	30	increased, land being given out on very low rents. Assets have risen by 106 per cent.
				0	Occupancy	W. R. 23.07		3			Sanctd, 40.]	Arrears trivial. Occupancy rate is very low but cannot be raised near the standard as soils
								······································				are very poor. Present rents are uneven. Here I propose a rate of 30 in order to touch all the tenants; but I would give exceptionally big
		(Malik-makbuza	154.75	46 0 0	0 4 9	87.76	28 8 0	0 5 2	6+	98		margins in most cases. A village of fair size about six miles to the
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	÷	:	58.84	20 2 0	0 5 6	+	.48		north-west of Chanda on the main road of Warora. Proprietors are two Brahmans who
6 Morwa		Absolute occupancy	337-80	107 0 0	0 5 1	84.58	35 8 0	6 9 0	+33	.32		are bad landjords and treat their tenants badly. They own severel other villages and
myre all		Occupancy	:	ŧ	:	1835.13	334 0 0	0 2 11	+	.30		are well off. Tenants chiefly Kunbis and many are well off.—3A, 10B, 42C, and 1D. No holding
		(All-round	337-80	107 0 0	0 5 1	17-6161	369 8 0	0 3 1	-39	.30	04.	mortgaged. Arrears are however high, due to the tenants being at loggerheads with the
									-	-	Sanctd 45.	malguzar. Soils here are better all round than at Chargaon. Juar and til are the chief errors
												The village has made excellent progress since Settlement: occupied area. cropped area and
							enerum en					rental have increased very considerably. Rents
												are uneven and too low especially for new cul- tivation. Old fallow figures are rather high;
												but it is valuable land so close to Chanda, for grazing purposes.

											7										LLU
I would take a rate of '40 here with margins: the rental arrears are due entirely to quarrels with the malgurar.	A village of fair size about six miles to the	along the northern boundary of the village	and makes the surface meven. It is owned by a Brahman family of Chanda. They possess		Mahars and Lumbis. They are well off especially the former—practically no debt and not	a single mortgage. The Village has made considerable progress in all respects. Juar	and til are the chief crobs. Soils generally look poor, chiefly classed as morand. Rental	ment: I would enhance fairly freely here: the yillage is better than its soils seem to	show, and there is a good demand for land. I propose a rate of '40.	A small "rith" owned by the malguzars of the	preceding vinage, remains chiefly mailars and Kunbis and are very well off; they live at Norman Pants are raid with one The	village bits made very considerable progress	Since Secondaries. It is in fact an outling of Nagpur, but is inferior even to it in point of		cultivation at Settlement but it was in a patch of fair soil. Fields here require resting, but fallow figures are not high. A rate of '25 will suffice here.	A rather small village on the left bank of the	Chands, Government forest adjoins the north-	western Donntary. A hala nows across sile village, when flooded it deposits silt in the	anjoining herrs, cash consists of two namers one one care side of the mala. It is owned by the other one will be one one one of the other of the oth	and manusactly treated. The	orienty remains and are mostly singularly in actor. No mortgage. The village has made great progress since Settlement in all respects; but rate has fallen by 38 per cent and many of the existing rents are very low indeed. The
					.40									-25	Sanctd. 39.					.45	
				.31	.31								.18	.18			. , w		.35	.35	
	:	:	Î	()18	(-)20					e m	70	51	44 ()	++()		:	:	:	8 g (-)	88()	;
	:	:	:	0 3 1	0 3 1	<u>-</u>			Q				0 2 1	0 2 1	<u> </u>	:	;	:	0 4 4	0 4 4	
	:	:	:	0 0 261	0 0 261								39 4 0	39 4 0		:	:	:	190 8 0	190 8 0	
		:	:	1028-89	1028-89	. R. 7.26				सह	यमे	। ज	306-33	306.33		:	:	:	705-02	705 02	
	:	:	0 4 9	0 3 0	0 3 10	Occupancy W. R.				:	:	:	0 3 9	0 3 9		:	:	:	0 2 0	0 2 0	
	:	:	5 10 0	62 0 0	67 10 0					:	:	:	4 0 0	4 0 0		:	:	:	61 0 0	61 0 0	
Nast vyšeklaminia miljami	:	 :	18.97	265.38	284.35					:	:	:	17.18	17.18		 :		:	139.38	139-38	
	(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	- All-round	•				/ Malik-mak buza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	1	(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round	
			7 Nagpur	2								8 Bhaigaon						9 Chandla Surla			

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		decrease in rent rate is due to the fact that new cultivation is not yet fetching full rents. Soils are fairly fertile though some damage is done to the crops by the wild animas. Fallow figures are low. Existing rents are fairly even, excepting those of recent fixation. I propose to take ·45.	A small village about six miles to the northwest of Chanda and one mile from the main	road to Warora. A nala touches the boundary on the north-west and has damaged the soils	to some extent, Government forest adjoins the eastern boundary. Wild animals damage	the crops here slightly. The village was ori-	Chandi Pershad in 1884 for Rs. 450. The latter sold half of it subsequently to a Mahomedan	of Chanda for Rs 225, Woth the present mal- guzars are well off. Tenants all of good class and in good circumstances with a few excep- tions, 3B, 11C, 10, and 1E. Prevailing soils look poor, but wheat is sown to some extent even in the lowest class soils. Soils are better than they look. Juar and til are the chief crops. The village has made very consi- derable progress in all respects. No room now for further cultivation. At present the village is all clear profit to the malguzar. Rents have already gone up by 13† per cent and are fairly level. Though small, this is quite a good stable village and most rents will bear some enhancement. The rise in rate since Settlement is of little importance as then there
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	12							•50	
	Incidence persoil-unit.	n			121			6g.	68.	
Increase (+)	(—) per ceut of present incidence per acre on I that of former Set- tlement.	10		0.50	+	i	:	+134	+134	
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p,		0 8 4		;	0 5 8	0 5 8	
AT PRESENT.	Rental,	20	Rs. a. p.		3 10 9	5	:	70 4 0	70 4 0	
	Tenant area,	t-	Acres.	स्यमेव	2.05	:	į	197-85	197-85	W.R. 102
ENT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a. p.		:	:	:	0 2 5	0 2 5	O ccupancy
AT FURNER BETTLEMENT.	Rental.	æ	Rs. a. p.		:	:	:	5 2 0	5 2 0	0
AT E	Tenant area.	+	Acres.		:	:	:	33·46	33-16	
	Class of Tenants.	60			(Malik-mak buza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	
рив	Details of Class Grade.	01								
	Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	1					10 Mingson	Makta.		

												,	9										-		. U
was little cultivation. I would take a of .50 with big margins.	A small open village on the right bank of the	west. It is held by the family of Ganesh Hoshei e and Lucan monor. Justine M. West.	Has retained to the theory hards. This treatment of the tenents is very hard. The trianglet Kunbis and Mabure.	condition Molers and principle of after		~ -	Settlement. Cultivation, occupied area and assets have considerably increased but fallow	figures are high for the group, All-round	rather low. Home-farm superior to ryoti land, but covers only 23 agree. Existing route and	somewhat uneven. I would raise most of them	to stimulate the breaking up of fallow in hold. ings. I propose to take a rate of 55, but the	poorest men will require big margins. I would exceed the deduced rent here in the	case of the big Mahars who have a lot of fallow land.	A small rith village about four miles to the north-	west of Chanda. It is held by the Brahman malguzars of Morwa in this group. Tenants	are harshiy treated and hence the village has become Ghairabad. Knubis and Malhars are the	are nominal but only a fair lot of small men		for grazing purposes. The village has	pancy tenants are paying at present almost the seams rate as west fixed at 50++10000000000000000000000000000000000	the absolute occupancy area, which has since	deduced rents and make men pay higher for	their grazing ground: present rents are nominal and big profits are made from the sale of	"gpi in the Chanda bazar. I would take 35.	
					66.													35							
	67	30	7.	£.	Ş									:	96.	:	27	-27							
	+ 4	+	+16	+	o			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			_	N.F.	True Co Co	3	+	(-)	+	汉)							
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	0	2	0 ;	0							1		Ĭ,	II	0 2		0 1	10							
	14 11	11 0	47 8	1:7-4	174 12								41		20	:	86	98							
	0F-09	38:40	155.3×	452 14	6.7.53	1. R ±1 11					24	स्य	मेव	जयन	14.26		423.17	123 17							
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	17 13	:	81		- - - - - - - - - -									41	:	92	:	92							
	78.56	:	308.63	:	308.63									10-50	:	364.12	:	364.12							
	(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round									/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round							
			Baz-													:								<u></u>	
			Vichora													12 Khutala	3								

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

	bas s		AT	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	TENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental,	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	or decrease of present of present incidence per acre on that of former Set- tlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
I	81	ಣ	4	NO.	9	1	6 0	¢.	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Arres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		/ Malik-makbuza	175-60	79 5 3	0 7 3	181-49	84 4 0	0 7 5	+5	90		A village of fair size and fairly prosperous on
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	÷	:	13.41	5 7 0	9 9 0	+	.55		the right bank of the Brai and about five miles to the north-west of Chanda. Surface fairly
,		Absolute occupancy	424.06	211 0 0	0 7 11	194-79	0 8 66	0 8 2	+3	.58		level except along the river bank. Held by a Brahman of Chanda who is fairly well off
13 Padboli	Y	Occupancy	i	÷	:	216.86	150 10 0	0 11 1	+	89.		though slightly in debt. Tenants fairly treated. Tenants are chiefly Kunbis and a very rich lot of men. In noint of cultivation the village
		All-round	424.06	211 0 0	0 7 11	411.65	250 2 0	6 6 0	+23	-64	.75	has been almost stationary since Settlement, but rental demand has increased. Absolute
					Occupancy	Kind 9 02 W.R. 60	Rs. 6-0-0.		a			occupancy tenants have disappeared largely and land has been given out on enhanced rents. Occupancy rate almost high enough; composite holdings numerous and rents are very uneven. There is little fallow in holdings; home-farm is big. Soil is about average, and a lot of cotton is grown at times. I would raise privileged rents here freely, but leave occupancy men alone. I propose a rate of 75, with very big margins to malik-makbuzas.
		Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	i	:	:	:		Asmall flourishing village on the left bank of the
		E. Malik makbuza	:	. :	:	:	፥	:	·	:		Erai, about five miles to the north of Chanda. It is held on half jama by a Mahomedan
14		Absolute occupancy	:	÷	:	:	፥	:	:	:		family of Chanda, who own two villages more and are fairly well off with only slight debts.
59 A muliota		Occupancy	338·78	75 0 0	0 3 7	488 83	164 4 0	0 5 5	+51	£ } .		Home-farm small and always leased out. Fenants chiefly Kunhis, all well off and well treated to No had dotte ou moutened and well
		All round	338.78	75 0 0	0 3 7	488.88	164 4 0	0 5 5	+51	· 4 3	•55	pretty poor, but are considerably more fertile than they appear. Juar is the chief crop,
				0	Occupancy	Kind 5.09 W.R.13.69	Rs. 4-0-3.					The Village has made fair progress since Settle- neut, in cultivation as well as rental demand; there is very little fallow in holdings.

										13	L											 • '	يست ا
has gone up by 51 per cent and is higher than in some villages with better looking soils. Rents are uneven. Though rate has increased since Settlement, the incidence is still low for a village in good circumstances so close to headquarters. I would put on full enhancement here, with a rate of 55.	A small but flourishing village on the Erai	by two Pribmans and ix Kunbis. The latter	nave ontained it by intertaince and the former purchased Re. 0-8 6 in 1888 for Re. 130, Brailmans	the Kunbis are a poor lot. Tenants are chiefly			than treolog. Solis are fairly rerule at round and are somewhat leniently classed. Absolute	occupancy rate is ridiculously low and there are no a moosite holdings. Home, farm is only	small and fallow; figures are very low. Present	rents are very uneven, but I would here take a rate of 55 in order to touch every body.	Another small flourishing village on the bank of	the bran about four miles from Changa to the north. The village was originally settled with		Ks. 5 only, the village was then waste. The latter lives now at Balaghat, is deeply indebt-		its worst days and made wonderful progress in late years. Tenants chiefly Mahars and	Warthi—total number 27 out of which 8 are classed as D—a rather high percentage. Others	are well off. Debts low, no mortgages, and	high, The village is now well taken up. No	extension of cultivation. Rents are uneven	and mere levelling up will give sufficient enhancement. The number of poor tenants		
					<u>;;;</u>										90								
	:	:	0.02	ş	939						.7.z	:	.34	.42	-42							 	
	:	:	06(-)	+	-)11				On the	E S	+13	0	+200	+	-c+				-			 	
	:	:	200	6 2 0	0 5 3			6			0 7 1		0 15 3	0 5 4	0 5 4							. ——	
	:	;	1 6 6	138 n 3	139 6 3			ł			1 9 0		0 14 0	115 8 0	0 9 911							-	
	:	:	35.58	18.988	422:39	W.R. 1-56	- 4		स	यमे	3.55	यते.	0.92	346.41	347-33							 	
	;	:	0 5 11	:	0 5 11	Occupancy					E 9 0	:	0 5 1	:	0 5 1							 	
	:	:	36 14 0	:	36 14 0	0					1 9 0	:	13 0 0	:	13 0 0								
,	:	:	99-25		937-25				ar sure save	and the second discount discou	4.00	:	40.65	:	40.65					4 F F F 6 F F 6 F F F 6 F F F F F F F F		 	
	k buza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	×	:					and the second	ak buza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	су	:					States and an			
and Personal State on .	(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-1	Absolute	Ocenpaney	(All mand						(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-	Absolute	Occupancy	(All-round				Sect 1				
e e esserante de la compansa de la c		1 - 80-170-0	:	-								ne. presidente de Presidente d	:	n garing at 1976 at the contract of			e					 	
			15 Kondhi	2									16 Neri	9									

STATEMENT C .- Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District -- (continued).

	bria		AT F	AT FORMER SFITLEMENT.	SNT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
Number and Name of Village and Mahai.	Details of Class Grade.	Class of Tenante.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	42	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
-	83	m	4	ıo	ő	ļ	αc	6	01	11	12	133
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.				
		Malik-makbuza	:	:	;	:	ŧ	:	:	:		A small village lying two miles to the north of
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	;	:	:	:	Q	<i>f</i>	:		family of Marablas and a Re. 08-6 share is etil about a six than a six of that the training of that family
17 Ranwendli	:	Absolute occupancy	:	:	:	सु			Ç:			but they are beggars and their present where-
<u>.</u>		Occupancy	315.50	0 0 02	0 3 7	350-24	78 0 0	0 3 7		.32	-	
		All-round	315.50	70 0 0	0 3 7	350.24	78 0 0	0 3 7	:	.32	04.	
				C	O ceupancy	W. R. 1-32						debts. 7 Occupied Since Se dropped: 8 high: W deal of n but is be the city se small tas Old fallo at surve troubled improved impr
		(Malik-mak buza	15 62	0 0 2	0 7 2	29 54	14 1 9	0 7 7	9+	+7.		A small village adjoining Chanda Khas. A
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	24 04	12 7 7	0 8 4	+	F2:		branch of the Erai river flows through the village area. Its bed is utilised in digging
18 Dewai Govind- 66 pur Rith.	:	Absolute occupancy	199-57	113 8 0	0 9 1	95.40	39 8 0	2 9 0	28	.		wells to irrigate vegetable gardens. It is owned by Chandi Pershad of Chanda. Tenants chieffy Marars, a fair lot except four who are

				1	3				<u> (</u>
very poor Soils are of average fertility.	Absolute occuparendered land	entianced rents. It's covous therefore that the existing rents of absolute occupancy tenants may be freely raised. There is a good deal of garden land: three composite holdings. The village has made no progress since Settlement. ("coupied aren, cultivation and rental have gone down in spite of the advantages of the proximity to Chanda. There is a great deal of fallow in holdings the village seems neglected by lottin malquars and tenants. Rents are uneven and I would put most of the wawar rents up freely. Home-farm is very small and consists chiefly of a neglected vegetable garden. Occupancy rate here has been put up by the garden rents: they are competitive and may be left alone. A rate of 55 is suitable here to touch up the	A very small village situated behind the police	lt is he ama. The	live at Mul and own two villages more, namely, Chichala and Gotangaon. One of these	has mortgaged his share here eight annus for Rs. 250. They are hoπever fairly well off, Tenants chiefly Gouds and Marars—1A, 2B, 1C,		₩	
	55	Sanctu. (65)					. 85 	Sanced. 'Oanced'	
.93	.61				÷	ŝ	-74		
+	+1			~8	+10	-)17	9()		
0 13 0	0 9 2		8	ř	1 1 9	1 14 11	1 12 2	<u>;</u>	
51 8 0	91 0 0				0 6 9	43 0 0	49 9 0		
63.40	158.80	W.R. 8:52	:	सद्	5.91	22.27	28.18	W.R. 1 06	
:	0 9 1	ccupancy	:	:	1 0 2	2 5 1	1 13 10	O ceupancy	
-	0 8	ð			0 6	0 8	1 0	0	
:	113		:	÷	9	28	35		
:	199-57		:	:	6.50	12.31	18-81		
Occupancy	(All-round		/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	٠.	
					19 Domesi Goring.	63 pur Tukum.			

STATEMENT C .- Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District-(continued).

Number and Name of Colass of Tenants. Solution Colass of Tenants Tenant area. Tenant area.	Rental. Rs. a. p 17 8 239 0 (239	fineidence per acra. Rs. a. p. Acre 0 8 5 31.6 41.2 0 6 4 220.3 0 6 4 459.2	Acres. Rs. a p. 31.60 20.13 10 41.24 21.00 0 0 0 238.28 100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(-) per cent (-) per cent (-) per cent (-) per acre on that of per acre on that of former Set (-) thement. 8. a. p. 10 8. a. p. 0 10 7 +26 0 8 3 + 0 5 10 (-)8 0 6 9 +	Incid per s uni	il- proposed and sanctioned.	Hemarks and reasons for rate.
Acres. B // Malik-makbuza 33.37 1 E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy 607.69 23 Occupancy All-round 607.69 23	Rs. a. p 17 8 0 239 0 0	6 8 80 : 60 : 60 . 9 . 9 . 9 . 9 . 9 . 9 . 9 . 9 . 9 .	8 R8. 20 21 21 80 100 180	8 B S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	-26 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +		13
Acres. B Acres. B	Rs. a. p 17 8 (239 0 (9 0 : 0 : 0 Q 0 4 4	R8. 20 21 20 100 180	8 3 3 5 10 5 10 6 9 10		54	
Malik-makbuza 33.37 1	239 0 (239	*0 : 0 : 0 r0 44 44	20 21 80 80 100	10 7 8 8 5 10 6 9 6 3		54	
E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy 607-69 23 Occupancy All-round 607-69 23	239 0 (239 0 (239 0 (. 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6	21 80 100 180	8 2 2 8 8 2 2 8			A small village on the left bank of the Erai
Absolute occupancy 607.69 23	239 0 (229 0 (6 4 6	100	5 10 6 9 6 3		4.40	Pershad. Tenanics are fairly substantial men
	239 0 (9	100	0 8 9 9		45	and own H 10t of spare caute. They are went treated and are only slightly indebted—2A,
607.69	239 0	6 4	180 0	8 9	-	-7.1	46, 14C, and 2D. Sous though hot very good in appearance are very fertile all round. The
	0			101125462239		.57	
		O ceupancy Kind 13:36	id 13:36 Rs. 9-7-7.				the carried and carried and the carried and the carried and the decline of cultivation as is the case in many office villages instinctive vicinity.
)			of Charles and Warora. Old fallow is utilised for granting out the and is very extensive it
			~				now coersis over 30 per cent of occupied area. Holdings surrendered by absolute occupancy
					· • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		tenants have been given out on enhanced rents. Existing rents are uneven absolute
							occupancy rate is very low, but eight holdings are composite. Tenants here seem to grow
							little besides fodder for cart bullocks and I would put their rents up freely. It is
							difficult to take a rate here as the old follow has run up the incidence on occupancy rents.
		·					On the whole I would take a rate of '60 and, in the case of occupancy men with a number
					·	·	of bullocks and fallow holdings, exceed the deduced rents.
/ Malik-makbuza	:	:: 	31.69 14 11 1	0 7 5	+	-50	A small village four miles to the north-west
E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:		of Chanda and also owned by Chandi Fershad. Tenants, especially the Kunbis, are very sub-
21 Absolute occupancy 44.25 22	22 8 0	0 8 2	:	;	: ĵ		stantial and own plenty of cattle: 3A, 10B, 15C, and 2D, though one or two are rather

44 .69 .69 .66 (Sanetd. 65.) .41 .41 .43 .43 .43		Occupancy	662.44	309 0 ⊓	9 2 0	679 38	341 0 0	0 8 0	7	99.		of the intervent of the control of t	
Maile-makbura				œ		379-38	0	8 0	+5	56	0.	just and til are the chief crops. Both culti-	
Mailk-makbura					ì							little sing Settlement but rental demand shows an increase. Rate has also risen a little but is still fairty light. Rents are un-	
Malik-makbuza												even: fallow figures are always very high here as much land is reserved for grazing. I would cultane mosterits freely; the village	
Mailt-makbura <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>has not rearly determined; the interior side of the interior side to holdings shaping hands many years ago. I propose to take 70 here Malikmakbuza land is a resumed muafi plot.</td> <td></td>												has not rearly determined; the interior side of the interior side to holdings shaping hands many years ago. I propose to take 70 here Malikmakbuza land is a resumed muafi plot.	
Paralte-makbuza Paralte			;		:	:	;	:	:	:		A rith village about two miles from Chanda to	
Absolute occupancy 35-37 14 0 0 0 6 4 35-55 14 0 0 0 6 4		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:		:	:	:	:	 :		lifetime of one Vir Raghova Charya. He died two rears are and his wife sita hai holds the	
Occupancy	22 Bir Mukasal	Absolute occupancy	35.37	0		35.55	0	9	:	4		estate which consists of four villa-es in She could not manage the estate bronerly out	
All-round			402.13	œ	0 10 10	409-45		င	(-) 11	69.		badly into debt and mortgaged the property. The mortgages of this village is one Madho	
Malik-makbuza 8363 40 0 0 7 8 966 6 8 0 0 10 9 +10 54 Abeolute occupancy 109-83 55 4 0 0 8 1 84-81 38 0 0 0 7 2 (-)11 43 Abeolute occupancy 357-06 220 0 0 0 9 10 310-28 117 8 0 0 6 1 (38 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 4			437-50	œ	1	445 00		6 0	(-) 10		75	Rao Phatak, a clerk in the District Office is fairly and the control of the contr	
(Malik-makbuza 74.22 37 5 0 0 8 1 + 10 .64 Ab E. Malik-makbuza 74.22 37 5 0 0 8 1 + .41 .41 Absolute occupancy 109-83 55 4 0 0 8 1 84-81 38 0 0 0 7 2 (-)11 .43 Occupancy 357-06 220 0 0 0 9 10 310-28 117 8 0 0 6 1 (-)38 49 All-round									[2]			castes and are a fair lot—3A, 6B, 14t. Debts not very serious, but arrears of rents in some cases are fairly considerable. Land distinctly poor with a lot of sand on it. Cropped area has dropped a little since Settlement and rental has fallen. Rent rate also has fallen but rental are still high though very uneven. The soil here is of very poor class and I would do little but level: it would fetch next to nothing if it ware not close to Chanda, Klass the Frei	.5
E. Malik-makbuza 83-63 40 0 0 7 8 966 6 8 0 0 10 9 +40 54 Ab E. Malik-makbuza 74-22 37 5 0 0 8 1 + 41 41 Absolute occupancy 109-83 55 4 0 0 8 1 84-81 38 0 0 0 7 2 (-)11 43 Occupancy 357-06 220 0 0 0 9 10 310-28 117 8 0 0 6 1 (-)38 49 (All-round 466-94 275 4 0 0 0 9 5 395-09 155 8 0 0 6 5 4 (-)33 48												river here has deposited a lot of sand on hold-ings. I propose a rate of '75.	
E. Malik-makbuza 74·22 37 5 0 0 8 1 + ·+1 ·+1 Absolute occupancy 109·83 55 4 0 0 8 1 84·81 38 0 0 0 7 2 (-)11 ·43 Occupancy 357·06 220 0 0 0 9 10 310·28 117 8 0 0 6 1 (-)38 49 (All-round 466·94 275 4 0 0 9 5 395·09 155 8 0 0 6 4 (-)33 48			3.E3	c	~	99 6	σc	10	0.4	‡ 9.		A small village about two miles from Chanda. It is held at present as Mukusa on one-third	
Absolute occupancy 109.83 55 4 0 0 8 1 84.81 38 0 0 0 7 2 (-)11 '43 Occupancy 357.06 220 0 0 9 10 31028 117 8 0 0 6 1 (38 49 (All-round 466.94 275 4 0 0 9 5 395.09 155 8 0 0 5 4 (33 48 65		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	74.22	ŭ	0 8 1	+	ı÷.		Jama and will continue so until death of the last survivor of the cricinal Mukasalar: after his	
Occapancy 357.06 220 0 0 9 10 310.28 117 8 0 6 1 (-38 49 (All-round 466.94 275 4 0 9 5 395.09 155 8 0 6 4 (-33) 48 .65	23 3 Chorala Mukasa	Absolute occupancy	109-83	777	0 8 1	84.81	0	0 7 2	(-)	.43		death it will pay two-third ama for ever. The Mukasdars live in Khandesh and are a roor lot.	
466.94 275 4 0 0 9 5 395.09 155 8 0 0 5 4 (33 48 65 0 0 6 0 6 4 (33 48 65 0 65 0 65 0 65 0 65 0 65 0 65 0 65	7		357-06	0	¢,	310.28	æ		38	49		The village is managed by a lessee on Rs. 600 for twelve years, home-farm yery small. Ten-	
W.R. 1-72			46.994	4	6	395-09	æ	છ		48	-65	ants belong to different castes and are a fair lot only of small men.—200 and 10. Solis	
				0									 .

STATEMENT C .- Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District -- (continued).

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13	Both occupied areas and cultivation have declined. Rental has also failen considerably, and al-round rate has gone down by 33 per cent, but in general appearance the village does not show much deterioration. The village apparently went to pieces after Settlement and has been taken up at lower rates: also at survey tenants included large pieces of waste in their holdings and have never broken them up. Rents very uneven for that reason. As tenants here are only small men, I would only put in small enhancements: but I propose a rate of '65 in order to touch them all. A terribly deteriorated village about three miles from Chanda, owned by Chandi Pershad. Home-farm small but expanding. Tenants mostly Kunbis.—74, 19C, and 30, a poorer lot than figures show. Every man in debt but holdings are free from mortgage. Soils bad and some of the land classed as morand is almost khardi: juar and til are the only crops. Occupied area and cultivation and rental have seriously declined. Absolute occupancy rate was very low at Settlement, yet the tenants surrendered land, which was later given out on enhanced rent. Poverty of the soils, and the repeated bad seasons are the real cause of the deterioration. Existing rents are uneven and most of the absolute occupancy holdings are composite. This village must be treated very lemintly; it is the worst in the group in point of soils and fallows are always very extensive. I would take a rate of '40 here, with big margins to absolute occupancy men.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	12	40
	Incidence per soil- unit.	п	 91. 38. 38.
Increase (+)	(-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Set- tlement.	10	+ + + +
	Incidence per acre.	6	BS. 9. 0 0 7 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	σ.	Rs. a. p. 117 13 0 6 7 0 117 0 0 110 4 0 127 4 0
	Tenant area.	1	Acres. 246.89 48.29 123.71 423.36 547.06
ENT.	Incidence per acre.	8	Rs a. p. 0 6 8 0 3 2 0 3 2 0 ccupancy
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	5	Rs. a p. 126 12 n 244 0 0 0
AT]	Tenant areu.	4	Acres. 305:33 1240:35 1240:35
	Class of Tenants.		(Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolut occupancy Occupancy (All-round
bas s	Number and Name of Village and Mahal. Olasse of Olasse Ol	1 2	24 33 Dewala

Bir Mukasa (No. uzars and mortatenars mostly D—a very useful is of better class, of uittle since now better cropabellar in the submrement of a renamement cy rate has fallen as as at the same as as at treas and as as at the same as at the same	and composite by he put up well managed to take 50 as o the west of rshad. It has lement. Cul- f substantial— f and is badly of the same htly better: at ugs are under ously declined Occupied area occupied area re down equ- occupied area re down equ- occupied area re down equ- occupied area re down equ- occupied area re down equ- occupied area Ref and was Rents fairly Honny fairly Honny fairly	ss. This is he treated ied at atteshilow. Land and I do not 40 an 1 not to the west ii the death iginal grandord. The O annas and med. It is Tenants are 5A, 4B, 20C and though
A small village situated next to Bir Mukasa (No. 22) owned by the same malguzars and mortgaged to the same mortgagee. Tenants mostly Kunbis - 4A, 11B, 35°, and 2D—a very useful lot, not budly indebted. Soils of better class than at Bir Mukasa though not quite first class. Occapied area has decreased a little since Settlement but the village is now better cropped with til and juar chiefty. Absolute occupancy rate has risen due to the enhancement of poorer hodings. Occupancy rate has fallen though all round rate is almost the same as at	Settlement. Rents are uneven and composite hoolings numerous. Rents may be put up freely here; the village is not well managed must is quite stable. I propose to take 50 as most holdings are composite. A rith village about four miles to the west of chanda, owned by Chandi Pershad. It has seriously deteriorated since Settlement. Cultivators mostly Kunbis and fairly substantial—44, 7C, and 3D. No arrears Land is badly cut up by nalas. Soils are much of the same class as those in Nagala, but slightly better: at present only the very best holdings are under crop Cultivation has very seriously declined owing to a series of bad years. Occupied area and rental demand have also gone down equally seriously. Surrender of poorer holdings has raised the absolute occupancy rate. All-round rate has risen by 22 per cent and was absurdly low at Settlement. Bents fairly	has also declined from 87 to 69 acres. This is another bad village which must be treated leniently: of the 347 acres occupied at attestation as much as 213 were old fallow. Land chauges hands frequently here, and I do not think it is safe to take more than 40 and not work up to that. A village of fair size about six miles to the west of Chanda. Held on half jama until the desth of the latest survivor among the original grantees. The grantees are badly indebted. The whole village was mortgaged but 10 annas and 8 pies share has lately been redeemed. It is managed by a lessee at present. Tenants are chiefly Kunhis in good condition—5A, 4B, 20C and 1D. Soils are mostly morand though
09.	0F.	٠٥٥
29. 98. 39.	.30 -40 -33 -35	01d failow 15 .41 .39
 ++1 (-)7	(-)12 + +174 +22 +22	+14 + +14 +14
: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	0 3 2 0 4 10 0 7 1 0 3 2	0 0 2 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 59 15 0 271 8 0 331 7 0	10 8 6 9 0 6 11 0 0 27 0 0 38 0 0	1 7 0 9 4 0 256 9 0
103 94 821.37 825 31	52.90 29.92 24.69 165.33 W. R. 4.15	8.55 50.68 872.03 922.71 W.R. 4.28
0 6 7 0 5 8 0 5 10	0 3 7 0 2 7 0 0 ccupancy w	0 2 5 0 4 1 0 0 ccupancy
63 14 0 283 0 0 346 14 0	17 12 0 102 0 0 	1 7 0 9 4 0 203 0 0 212 4 0
 155-31 797-56	78 50 632 18 	9.50 54.00 7.95.77
E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round	(Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy (All-round
25 35 Dutala Mukasa	26 36 Sonorli	

STATEMENT C .- Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District -- (continued).

	Remarks and reasous for rate.	13		there is a fair patch of bersi. Juar and til are the chief crops: cultivation has declined a little while occupied area and rental have gone up: there is always a lot of fallow in holdings here: all-round rate has already risen by 14 per cent. Rents are very even and well paid. Rents may be freely raised here: in spite of fallow in holdings, it is quite a flourishing vil- lage, and most rents may be freely enhanced. I propose to take 50.	llage about six miles to the west		the rightful owner. The present proprietors are in good condition. Tenants chiefly Kunbis,	31 and 50, all in debt to a certain extent and rents are often in streams. They are badly	treated by the proprietors. Soils tairly fertile, bersi predominating. Occupied area and culti-	vation have declined very badly and fallow figures are high. Rental has also gone down a little, though all-round ryoti rate shows an increase of 19 per cent. Rents uneven: only two composite holdings. The enormous increase shown by absolute occupancy rate is due to the abandonment of all the poorer holdings. Tenants here require careful treatment. Home-farm is large for the size of the village. A rate of ·50 will be high enough here.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	12							.50	
	Incidence per soil- unit	11			:	62.	. 1 ·6·	45	4. 13.	
Increase (+)	of percent of present incidence per acre on that of former Set- tlement.	10			ĵ	+	+153	+	+19	
	Incidence per acre.	6.	Rs. a. p.		:	0 4 2	0 9 11	0 3 9	0 4 8	
AT PRESENT.	Rental.		Rs. a. p.		÷	13 0 0	14 0 0	32 0 0	46 0 0	
	Tenaut area.	-	Acres.	सन्धमेन जयते	:	49.52	22.60	135-13	157.73	W.R. 0-99
NT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a. p.		0 3 5	:	0 3 11	:	0 3 11	ccupancy
At former Septerment	Rental.	гo	Rs. a. p.		10 6 0	:	48 0 0	:	48 0 0	
ATF	Tenant area.	4	Acres.		48.37	;	197.06	:	197 06	
	Class of Tenante.	တ			(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-mak buza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round	
<u>Б я в</u>	Details of Class	~		- 44						
	Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	1				9	28 Chichala			

A small village nearly six miles to the west of Chanda held by the same pleader and a barber who are again apparently not the rightful owners. Both well to do and lend grain and money. Tenants chiefly Kunbis; in good circumstances: 3B and 10 D; arrears of rent nominal; debts small and holdings	sid ry		A village of fair size about eight miles to the west of Chanda; area cut up by ravines and very undulating, owned by a Brahmin who is deenly indebted and has mortgaged the village.	No hope of redemption. Tenants mostly Kunbis and as a rule in easy circumstances with one or two exceptions—6 B, 20 C and 1 D.		but new fallow was high at Settlement: chief crops juar and til. Rental has increased by petty enhancement and the rate has gone up by 38 per cent. Rents very uneven and some few are exceedingly high: most of the low rents can be freely raised but the soil here is really only poor stuff: though wheat grows well in a few patches. No home-farm. The village has been stable in recent years. I would take a rate of 50 with margins.	A compact little village eight miles to the west of Chanda. A nala runs right across the vil-	lage: it is owned by Chandi Fershad and Malloo Sao Rangari in equal shares. Tenants	all Kunbis: 3 B, 7 C, in very fair circumstances, Holdings not engumbered, though most of the	tenants are indebted to the malguzar. Soils	kanhar, some of which is very superior: cul- tivation and occupied area have declined	
		Sanctu 40.			.50						-40 Sanctd, 50	
-27 09	<u> </u>		+ •÷	.38	88.		:	:	.34	÷.	.33	
			() ()	+38	+38		:	:	+5	+ 67	+25	
0 5 3 0 0 0	0 2 6		0 4 10	0 4 10	0 4 10		:	:	0 3 6	0 5 7	0 5 2	
6 5 0	50 1 0				286 8 0	>	:	:	19 11 0	135 8 0	155 3 0	
44.89	315.78	W. R. 0.35	43.26		945.84	W.R. 2·61	:	•	60-68	390-49	479.58	W. R. 13
0 2 3	0 4 1	O occupancy	0 4 10	:: 0	0 3 6	O ceupaney	:	:	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 4	Occupancy
6 5 0 	46 0 0	Ö	10 8 0	211 4 0	211 4 0	Ö	ï	:	19 11 0	111 0 0	130 11 0	0
44.75	179.93	1	34.75		978-58		:	;	94.25	531.43	89-929	
Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy	Occupancy		Malik-makbuza E. Nalik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy Occupancy	(All-round		(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round	
29 Wandhri				30 Anturla	•				31 Sonegaon			

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

рпв		ATF	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT	IENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
Number and Name of Village and Mahal. Pillage and Mahal. Details of Glass Grade.	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant a.ea.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	or vecrease (-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former set- tlement.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sauctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
23	က	*	ī	ð	į.	88	6	01	11	12	13
		Acres.	R4. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
- - -	X X	907 ROS		3 6	सत्यमेव जयते हैं	97.4 9			2		while rental has risen from enhancements: hence rise in the rate. Rents are even and paid with ease. Only one composite holding. This is a satisfactory little village, though the occupied area has dropped considerably. Home-farm is not large, and is only poor land. I would allow something for the rise in rents and take 40 only.
	(Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza		325 14 0	- :	16.08		0 12 2		89. 89.		A vilage of fair size about 14 miles to the west of Chands. A branch of the Wardha river flows through the interior portion of the
32 Belsani (Nag-	Absolute occupancy	594-67	196 4 0	0 5 3	335.49	0 0 48	0 4 0	(-24	IF.		village and deposits good silt along the banks. The village has changed hands since Settle-
	Occupancy	:		:	115.81	36 14 6	0 5 1	+	9 6 .		ment, and is now owned by Chandi Pershad who purchased it in auction with seven other
	(All-round	594.67	196 4 0	0 5 3	451.50	120 14 6	0 4 3	61'-)	•40	09.	Villages. Home-tarm only small but steadily growing. Tenants are all of good class, 'A,
			Occup	Occup'ancy Kind	W.R. 6.14 I	Rs. 7-0-0.]	-		11 B, 41 C and 4D. No big debts, no mortgages. Soils rery fertile—bersi kanhar predominates and there is come bearier. Occurred area
					2						cultivation have declined.
						J					~ ~
-	~ -								··· -		and the rate has fallen by 24 per cent. Best land in the village is occupied by malik-mak-
											buzas who are in very fair circumstances. Occupancy land is the worst; but almost all
											holdings are composite and rents very uneven. Though this is a slightly deteriorated village,
											it is still a valuable property: it is close to the river, and is probably now at its lowest ebb fallows are not high and tennuts well off.

I would raise most rents here; the occupied area dropped many years ago, but the village will now do well as a great deal of the land gets silt from the river. I would take 60 in order to touch plot proprietors, and give very big margins to the others.	A small rith village about 14 miles to the	West of Changa. It has gone to precess and is very profit all round. Owned by Chandi	auction for Rs. 1775 Tenants are chiefly	numble: 9B, 10C and ZD, a talk 10C. Soils Very poor and can never fetch very much. Occupied		signs of recovery. Absolute occupanc shows an increase of 31 per cent which	to the surrencer of poorer nothings, kents very uneven; five composite holdings. Occupancy rate may be raised, but the area held by	this class of tenants is the worst in the village. I would not enhance to the full here: the soils	are not up to the standard, by a long way; juari and cotton are the chief crops; home-	farm is very small, while at Settlement it was 120 acres. Old fallow in holdings now	covers 388 acres, but some of it is reserved by tenants for grazing. I would take 30 here	and leave absolute occupancy men alone.	An excellent compact village on the bank of the	the west owned by Chandi Pershad. Here he her a high bonne form. Then the Virthouse form.		and Bersi; practically the whole of the land		kind: the best land fetches very high com-	: occupied a tlement, the	for its further extension, Cultivation has slightly declined on account of had concon-	Region account of the land	- 4	pose to leave some absolute occupancy rents
					·30	anceu.											.85						
	.27	:	.62	.23	66.	<u>.</u>					·-··-		.62	:	1.43	:	1.43			***********			
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	38.22	48.66	212:30	222.37	434.67	R. 4·60			र्धाः स	यमे	व ज		180.91	:	57 .72	:	57.72	R. 4.60					
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	32.00	÷	475-91	:	475-91								225.43	:	126 50	:	126.50						
	(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	occupancy	All-round								(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round						
			33 Mhatardevi-	16 rith.							-				34	14 Chandur							

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsit, Chanda District—(continued).

10																
	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13	alone here and enhance malik-makbuza's payment freely; the latter hold all the good land. I propose a rate of '85 to reach all tenants.	Chanda held by Chandi Pershad and two Kunbis. The former has purchased the Sanna thouse.	share from an old branmin family along with seven other villages belonging to the same forming many transferences.	debted thome-farm covers 211 acres. Tenants	there are one or two mortgages; they are	classed III, 1917, 490, and 1917; 500 flanty proference, yet most of them are quite free from debt. Bersi kanhar predominates. There are some big patches of really good land in this	village, but by the abadi, the land is very poor. Occupied area cultivation and rental have considerably decreased since Sections.	old fallow figures are very high; many hold- ings held by absolute occupancy tenants have	been surrendered. The rise shown by absolute occupancy rate has been caused by the sur-	render of less valuable holdings. Rents are uneven: composite holdings very numerous.	Cotton used to be largely grown here and is still a respectable cron: little what is grown	Rents are as a rule paid with ease, though one	Looking to the all-round rate here, I would	take a rate of .45, with big margins in occu-
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	13				1	C#.									
	Incidence per soil- unit,	=	ά		نق	96 90	ŦĘ.									
Increase (+)	(~) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Set- tlement.	10	Ĥ	+	+75	+	+12									
	Incidence per acre.	æ	Rs. a. p.		2 2 0	0 4 2	0 4 10									
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	œ	Rs. a. p. 34 4 4	7	207 11 0	484 8 0	692 3 0									
	Tenant area.	1	Acres. 60-96	41:33	439.0₹	1865-56	2304.60	W. R. 1-16 W.R. 14-27								
ENT.	Incidence per acre.	e D	Rs. a. p.	• :	0 4 4	:	0 4 4	Absolute occupancy W. R. 1-16 W.R. 14-27								
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	ē.	Rs. a. p.		845 7 0	:	815 7 0	Absolute								
ATF	Tenant area.	4	Acres.	:	3121-63	:	3121.63	1							-	_
	Class of Tenauts.	69	/ Walik-makhnza	E. Malik-mabuza	Absolute occupancy	Оссирнису	All-round									
рав	assiO to alisted of Olasse	63														
	Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	1		1	35 12 Shengaoa											

n the bank of the	13 miles ,from Chanda. Held by Chandi Pershad: home-farm big and on good soil.	Tenants chieffy Kunius: 1A, 12B, 35C and 3D; a good lot and free from debt. Soils not quite so	uniformly good as at Usgaon and Wardha (Nes. 38 and 39 below); but it is a good fertile		here. Occupied area, cultivated area, cropped area and rental, all decimed considerably inrough bad seasons soon after Settlement. Some rents are high as compared with other viliages of this class but they are by no means high on the whole and are paid with ease. Rents uneven: composite holdings numerous. Fallow in holdings is still rather high; but this is a good village in spite of bad times, and I would put the rents up freely. I propose a rate of '60. A good village of medium size on the bank of the Wardha 13 miles from Chauda. Held by three Brahmins on half jama in perpebuity. The village was leased to Chandi Pershad for Rs. 220. He cultivated 91 acres without rent besides getting some paltry profit from rent. The term of lease expired two years ago. The proprietors are fairly well off. No debts, no money lending. The village is still managed by Chandil Pershad as sarbarakar. Tenants, Kunbis and Brahmans: a good lot and appear to be thriving: 23, 318 and 6C. bebts wery small. Holdings unencumbered, soils good. Bersi kanhar predominates and receives silt from doods except in a few places where the soil is washed areas have decreassed since Settlement: but it is due to the Settlement figures being wrong in this case. There is no deterioration here proper. Rental has considerably risen from enhancements and the occupincy rate has kept pace with it. Only one composite holding. Rates look high, but the village is manured by the river and most occupinder. Sub-rents alone, and level up high. I would take a rate of '30.
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+35	+	+5	9+	+5	; ; + + +
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19 15 9	17 1 10	63 12 0	514 0 0	607 12 0	Rs. 1-12-0 148 0 0 155 8 0 Rs. 65-0-0
59-13	29-90	72.00	1140-89	1213-49	Occupancy Kind '14 Rs. 1-12-0
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7 4 0	:	70 5 0	622 0 0	692 5 0	 7 8 0 127 0 0 134 8 0
28.87	:	81.37	1375·70	1457-07	380-69 380-69 380-69
Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round	(Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza A bsolute occupancy Occupancy (All-round
	76	ie Ghagus			87 17 Mokasa.

STATEMENT C .- Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District-(continued).

Бив		AT F	AT FORMER SETTLLEMENT.	ENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
Number and Name of Village and Mahal. Octails of Octails Of Octails Octails Octails Octails	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per avre.	() per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Set- tlement.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
	60	4	ro.	9	2	œ	6	10	tì	12	13
	(Malik-makbuza	Acres. 141·67	Rs. a. p. 79 11 6	Rs. a. p. 0 9 0	Acres. 258-43	Rs. a. p. 135 0 0	Rs. a. p 0 8 4	71 (-)	-32		illage on the bank of t ten miles to the wes
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	i	:	:	:		Chanda. Held by three Kuntis who are resident and well to do: have cultivation in
38 Usgaon	Absolute occupancy	85.46	48 12 0	0 9 2	08-29	34 11 0	0 80 23	(-)11	IF.		the surrounding villages and a big farm here; they lend both money and grain. Tenants
2	Occupancy	1227-30	627 12 0	0 8 3	1340.02	2 0 989	2 2 0	(-)	43		mostly Kunbis and Brahmans: 1A, 22B, 24C, and 1E: a very flourishing lot, except a few
	All-round	1312.76	676 8 0	0 8 3	1407.82	670 11 7	2 2 0	8()	-43	.55	who are badly indebted. Soils very superior and fertile, mostly alluvial kanhar and bersi.
				Occupancy W	W.R. 20-09			3			Juar and til are the chief crops, but wheat and cotton areas are respectable. Cultivation and occupied area have made some progress since Settlement; but rental has fallen a little: it is due to the inclusion of some of the best tenancy land in the home-farm. Rent-rate has also fallen on this account and by the extension of cultivation to poorer soils. Rents very uneven. Only two composite holdings. Rent of the resumed musfis is only nominal: hence the lowness of the unit incidence of malikmakbuzas. Rents may be freely enhanced here: this is a really rich village, one of the best in the groups. I would take a rate of '55 and put on full enhancement.
	(Malik-makbuza	618-84	425 7 0	0 11 0	697.04	450 4 5	0 10 4	9	44		Another of the flourishing villages on the bank of the Wardha river ten miles to the south-west
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	;	10.53	0 0 9	0 9 1	+	65.		of Chanda. Its situation at the confluence of the Wardha and the Penganga, and the exist-
39 Wadha	Absolute occupancy	719-94	378 12 0	0 8 5	427.31	198 15 0	0 7 5	-12	65.		ence of a nala within the village area a little above the confluence has much benefited the
et.	Occupancy	:	:	:	398:60	291 8 0	0 11 9	+	86 65		village as the soils get silt when the rivers are in flood. Held by two Kunbis and one Brah-
	(All-round	719-94	378 12 0	0 8 5	16-5-8	490 7 0	9 6 0	+13	19.	65	min. One of the Kunbis is the Settlement
				Occupancy W.	W. R. 9·75				·····		

Procedure Carlos and the Bendum have pure and the Bendum have been been been been been been been be	20						
(Maik-maktura 125-31 40 8 4 0 5 2 56013 27 4 3 0 7 9 +50 34 1	ave only. ave pur- 660 only cross has efors are eff-to-do nglit the as since ecorded. ow price raduius, and 5D. lly sub f others, of the ortgages ppetition vial and cops but cops but lly all and llow off Rental 1 by 13 andoned e raised is all is all is all is all is all is all istrict.	west of	in 1867.	t on the	good and	ent nala	uninsed, arars in thivation ut rental no of the ne-farm, The in-e to the
(Maik-maktura 125-31 40 8 4 0 5 2 66-13 27 4 3 0 7 9 +50 34 A A A A A Coupancy W.R. 15-33 0 0 5 7 (-13 30 0 0 11 1 (-1)27 49 30 0 11 1 (-1)27 49 30 0 11 1 (-1)27 49 30 0 11 1 (-1)27 49 30 0 11 1 (-1)27 49 30 0 11 1 (-1)27 49 30 0 0 11 1 (-1)27 49 30 0 0 6 2 (-1)27 49 30 0 0 11 1 (-1)27 49 49 30 0 0 11 1 (-1)27 49 49 49 30 0 0 11 1 (-1)27 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49	4 sha min h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h	o the	3. 400) Kun	fair lo	sare g	excell	of M d cul nt; bu se son in hor cres. is du
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Malik-makbuza 125.31 B. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy 145.13 Occupancy 979.69 All-round 1,124.82			:	36 14		63 14	
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STATEMENT C .- Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District - (continued).

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		escheated holdings being poorer. Rents low and uneven. Little fallow in holdings, and the cropping seldom varies much. Little wheat is grown, but a lot of land is always under cotton. Rents may be freely raised here: the village has not suffered in late years: the quality of the soil is guaranteed by the big home-farm. I propose a rate of '40.	One of the finest villages in the district, eight	miles to the west of Chanda on the river bank. Viltage area exceptionally level except to-	wards the river. Held by Chandi Pershad. Home-farm very big and self cultivated.	Tenants chiefly Kunbis and Brahmins: 19B, 55C and 4D: a good lot all round, though	grain debts in some cases are higher than usual, still there are no mortgages; soils	fertile: there is a big land most of remainder is evers; cocupied area staticent. Cultivation has expafallow figure is always	ot the so	ings not numerous. Rents are distinctly ings not numerous. Rents are distinctly	low: this is an exceptionally fine big village, and land is in great demand. I would take	This is a beautiful village, and nearly every rent can well be varied.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	12							02.					
	Incidence per soil- unit.	11			08.	.56	1.2-	.53	.53					
Increase (+,	(-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Set- tlement.	10		A 133	91()	+	+7	4(-)	(S.)				-	
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p.		0 8 7	0 7 7	0 14 10	0 10 6	G 10 10					
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	80	Rs. a. p.	///Y (*	23 8 0	4 9 11	106 4 0	994 0 0	1,100 4 0	Rs. 8-9-9				
	Tenant area.	7	Acres.	सन्यमेव ज	43.66	9.73	114.59	1513.57	16.8.16	Kind 5-17 W.R. 2-12				
ENT.	Incidence per acre.	Ð	Ks. a. p.		0 10 2	:	0 13 11	0 10 11	0 11 %	c upancy				
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental,	ro	Rs. a. p.		8 0 0	;	148 13 0	1,192 0 0	1,340 13 0	0				
AT 1	Tenant area.	4	Acres.		12.55	:	170-80	1751 66	1922-46					
	Olass of Tenants.	8			/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round					
рин s	Details of Grade,	20					:							
	Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	1				:	41 22 L hanora							

Another big and good village adjoining Dhanora. It suffered from the flood of the Wardha river	in 1891 and is not quite so prosperous as Dha- nora. Held by Chandi Pershad. Tenants chiefly	Kunbis and Brahmins: many are deeply in ciebt. 3A 148 63C and 13D. Proportion of D	class rather high. One or two holdings are mortgrand. On the whole tenants are noorer		plenty of kanhar and hers. The flood of 1891 has damaged land along the bank of the river.	Occupied after and curity and many accreased slightly and fallow figures are rather too high for a village of this class. Rental has come	down, due more to the increase of home-farm	on the whole higher than at Dhanora but are	more uneven: there are eight composite hold- ings. I would treat most of the tenants lenient-	ly here: their grain debts are something enormous, and as soon as Chandi Pershad dies—he	is now an old man—I foresee that a lot of the line tenants will be nut into the Civil Court.	This is the only wilage in his estate where	tenants are really emutassed by their debus. I would not go above 75: a high rate is neces-	sary to reach at one off men, but most of the tenants will require margins.	An open village of fair size on the bank of a nala called Salai, eight miles to the west of Chanda:	village is cut up by ravines and is rather deter- riorated. Also held by Chandi Pershad. Te-	nants chiefly Kunbis: 63, 21C, a distinctly good lot, though bad years of late have in-	creased their debts. However, there have never been any large rental arrears in this			Settlement, Cultivation has expanded a little, while eronned area, has made excellent pro-	gress; at Settlement fallow figures were very	increase of home-farm. Rent-rates almost sta-	tionary, but rens require a good dear of level- ling; unevenness of surface has here kept the	rate down. Tenants are quice substantial, and the village is better now than at Settlement; if
				75 Sanct'd 65															·35						
ંગ્ર	37	26.	.61	69	} 								······································				1.07	-56	.28 S						
+138	+	<u>[]</u>	ġ' —)	C(-)						,	5	223	200		2	:	+3	+	:						
6 9 0	0 8 1	1 4 4	0 10 3	0 10 9							6000			1		:	1 0 8	8 8 0	0 4 0						
g 6 88	11 5 0	147 11 0	1,333 12 0	1,481 7 0	Rs. 4-6-0)	:	15 15 0	154 13 0	170 12 0						
91.75	22.41	116.28	2082-26	2198.54	Kind 2.74 W.R. 3.96						*	प्रत्य	मेव	जयस	1	ı	15.31	674.79	690.10	W.R. 8-57					
0 2 10	:	1 4 7	0 10 9	0 11 9	Occupancy					-					:	:	1 0 5	0 3 9	0 4 0	Occupancy					
3 2 0	:	343 10 0	1,676 0 0	2,019 10 0	0										:	:	15 15 0	167 12 0	183 11 0	0					
17.87	:	267-07	2491 68	2758-75	<u> </u> 										:	:	15.50	717-75	733-25	<u>'</u> 					
(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-mak buza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round											/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy							
-		42 Pipri	GZ.	***************************************		-	-								-		43 Mahakurla								

STATEMENT C .- Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District - (continued).

	рив	AT	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	ENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class Grade.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	or red rate of per cent of present incidence per arer on that of former Set-tlement.	Incidence per soil- unif.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	8	-	ve.	ဖ	2	œ	6	10	11	13	13
		A Cres.	Rs. a. p.	Кs. в. р.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				soils were exceptionally poor the cropped area would have dropped in years of short rainfall. I
	Malik-makbuza	820.87	247 5 0	0 4 10	731.86	237 6 8	0 70 21	+1	30		
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	;	:	85 79	25 1 0	0 4 8	+	7		better than some of its neighbours, owned by
44 Sidur	A hsolute occupancy	1220-50	286 8 0	0 3 9	355.46	129 8 0	0 5 10	+26	68.		two branmins, uncle and nephew, hold in good circumstances; no debts, lend grain and have
	Occupancy	:	:	:	650-93	137 14 0	0 3 6	+	7		a olg farm, Tenants, chiefly Kunbis, fairly well off: 3A, 7B, 49C and 40. Solis only fairly
	(All-round	1220 50	286 8 0	0 3 9	982.45	267 6 0	0 4 4	+16	17.	.55	lerthe and some stretches require resting: hence fallow figures are always high.
											the Village had once considerably defectionated in point of cultivation, but is now recovering; hence the lowness of rate. Rents us a rule very low and very uneven. Rental has decreased on account of the falling off of the occupied area. Rise of absolute accupancy rate due to the relinqui-hment of proper holdings soon after Settlement: composite holdings very numerous. I would take 55 here in order to be able to touch every body: big margins
	/ Malik-makbuza	10:37	500	0 7 9	39-25	18 8 2	9 1 0	<u>()</u>	Se		A big open village; the Salai nala flows across
	E. Malik-makhuza	.;	÷	:	15.37	9 9 10	0 10 0	+	11.		the village and has spoilt some of the holdings. Lie of the land very undulating. Held by
45 Vendli	Absolute occupancy	761.37	180 0 0	0 11 0	147-61	94 11 0	0 10 3	7(-)	19.		Chandi Perhad. Home-tarm has considerably increased from 38 to 83 acres. Tenants chiefly
	Occupancy	1116:38	716 0 0	0 10 3	954.85	579 12 0	8 6 0	<u>c</u> –)	02.		-
	(All-round	1377.75	0 0 968	0 10 5	1102.46	674 7 0	6 6 0	9'-)	3 3	.85	gaged. Soils fair but thin in places. Occu- pied, cultivated and cropped areas have drop-

recovering. It was fully occupied and well cropped at Settlement. Existing rents camparatively high for this village and rather neven. Only four composite holdings. This is one of the villages where the soil is rather shallow, and requires periodical restings. I would rot enhance too feely here as this is a village which fluctuates according to the rainfall. Little is grown besides juar now, though cotton and linseed at times cover large areas. I would take '85, but would not work up to it.	An open village of fair size on the Salai nala and three miles to the south-east of Chanda. Here	also the area is very undulating. Held by	proprietor, the other Re 0.50 fare was sold	tors provided without the solution of the form of the	than usual, but no mortgages. 14, 6B, 30C and than usual, and seasond class and shallow	dominates: occupied area has increased, but cultivation has fallen off, and fallow figures are very high. Absolute occupancy rate has risen on account of the relinquishment of the poorer holdings: there are five composite holdings. Rents very uneven. I would treat tenants here somewhat leniently at fixation if their debts are high and holdings contain too much fallow. But I would take a rate of '55 in order to give full scope for enhancing the payments of men who can stand it.	A big village on the bank of the Wardha. It	adjoins ripht (No. 22) and is six mines to such south-west of Chanda: fields are flat except	widows of Chanda and occupied by Chandi	indebted and very poor. Tenants are of much		. 1
					.55						95 Sanctd, 85.1	
		:	.63	-41	24.		98.	.45	1.11	1.1.	\$6 40	
	+	:	+38	+	1(-)		-)20	+	6+	+3	E ()	
	0 6 5	:	0 8 10	0 2 0	0 9 0		0 7 1	0 7 1	1 5 1	0 11 1	0 13 8	
	47 13 0	:	102 8 3	178 0 0	280 8 3		98 10 9	5 1 6	347 13 0	0 0 696	1,316 13 0	
	118.92	:	185.26	567.36	752.62	W.B. 2:24	223.40	11.47	264.28	1403.88	1668·16	
	0 6 2	:	0 6 5	:	0 6 5	O coupancy V	0 8 10	;	1 3 4	0 10 10	0 12 4	
	41 12 0	:	276 8 0	:	276 8 0	٥	23 6 0	:	368 7 0	922 8 0	1,290 15 0	
	108.50	:	69.789	:	69.289		42.28	:	305.30	1369.24	1674·54	
	Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	A bsolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round		(Malik-mak buza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round	
			46 Hingnala	70					47 Marda	07		

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

l.				30						
	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		Rental arrears frequently heavy. Rents are uneven. Composite holdings very numerous. Some tenants here also must be treated leniently. The village was very prosperous at Settlement, and even now fallow figures are not really high: still one or two rents seem to be paid with difficulty; frequently, on the other hand, arrears here are due to had management.	An open village of fair size six miles to the	south-east of Chanda. Held by four Brahmins, all deeply indebted, though they tave two	other villages Entire estate mortgaged to Sriniwas of Chanda, whose management is not	good. Home-tarm has decreased and covers only 33 acres. Tenants chiefly Kunbis: 5A,	ob, out and 4D; a good lot on the whole; soils poorer than they look. Bersi predominates, but	it is not particularly productive, though it seems to grow corton well. Cultivation has much declined. Bents here have considerably tallen since Settlement and are paid with ease Holdings abandoned by absolute occupancy tenants were given some years ago to new men at low rents. Rents uneven: only four composite holdings. This is a fair village and I would enhance here fairly freely. I would take '55 here in order to touch all malikmakbuzas.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	12							.55	
	Incidence per soil- urit.	п			·44	÷34	29.	:32	.55	
Increase (+)	(—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Set- tlement.	10		(200)	(—) 2	+	+56	+	()18	
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p.		0 7 5	0 5 4	0 12 6	0 3 4	0 8 2	
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	æ	Rs. a. p.		306 15 9	10 6 10	183 0 0	44 8 0	227 8 0	
	Tenant area.	7	Acres.	स्यमेव जयते	665-77	31.09	234.69	211.10	445.79	W.R. 7-64
ent.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a. p.		2 2 0	:	11 6. 0	:	0 9 11	ccupancy
AT FORMER BEITLEMENT.	Rental.	πp	Rs. a. p.		289 3 0	:	282 0 0	:`:	282 0 0	O
ATF	Tenant area.	4	Acres.		610.57	:	454.37	:	434.37	
	Class of Tenants.				(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round	
рив	Number and Name of Village and Mahal. Olasse Grade of Olasse Of Grade.					84	27 Seoni Chor			

							-	-		bank of the Wardha just at its confluence with
			÷	76.8	2 15 0	0 5 3	+	19.		the Erai which when in flood deposits plenty
Comalnava arma arm	185.40	358 0 0	1 14 11	103.56	184 8 0	1 12 6	8()	1.86		three Kunbis and one Khetri, the latter has
Occupancy	:	:	:	41.61	85 4 0	2 0 9	+	2.50		purchased the 4 anna share for its, you in 1871. Kunbi not so much indebted as the
(All-round	185.40	358 0 0	1 14 11	145.17	269 12 (1 13 9	4(-)	1.96	[Sanctd.1.00]	A hetri is. froperly not encum bered. Jenaus are of good class, exceptionally substantial.
Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy (All-round	333.37 104.62 304.38 409.50	0 200 0 0 0 145 0 0 0 214 7 0 0	Occupancy O O O O O O O O O	W.R. 9-03 321-50 9-37 366-82 376-19 W.R. 46 12	200 0 0 8 7 0 204 13 0 213 4 0	0 9 11 0 8 11 0 9 1	;; +36 +18 +8 +8	.: 57 66 66	22.	has been stationary since Settlement; absolutely no room for the expension of occupied area. Seiis exactly of the same character as at Chandue (No. 34) and are similarly classed; hence the high unit incidence. Rents are, however, very uneven. I would here have some kachlar rents alone, as they are competitive and enhance all the others fairly freely. A rate of 1.00 here will give the desired enhancement in the case of valuable kachhar. Of absolute occupancy tenants land nearly all the holdings are sublet, and subrents give the value of the lating; basti small. Held by two Brahmins of Jhansi. Nothing definite is known about them, but they are believed to be in good condition. Village is managed through a sarbarakar. No home-farm. Tenants chiefly Brahmins and Kunbis: 4A, 5B, 16C, and 1 D: a good lot. The brahmins specially are very well off. Soils very fairly good, mostly kanhar and bersi. Occupied area has been stationary since Settlement, but cultivation declined some years ago: it is now recovering. Most of the absolute occupancy rate has already risen by 18 per cent. Rents very uneven. Rental arrears absolute occupancy rate has already risen by 18 per cent. Rents very uneven. Rental arrears high. The drop in cropping was only temporary, and the village is now improving every year. I would here take '75 in order to reach all rents. Very big margins may be given to plot proprietors.

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		A small village partly open and partly under	forest situated on the bank of the Erai two miles to the south of Chanda. It is practically	part of Chanda. Area fairly level. Crops are damaged to some extent by wild animals.	condition, but the	Kunbi is a hard man. Home-farm only small butself cultivated. Tenants belong to differ-	ent castes and are all in substantial curoum- stances. Rental arrears nominal and cash sub- rents run bigh. Morand is the predominating soil. A good deal of the land looks very poor, but fields, now seem in good demand, though fallow figures are very high. Cultivation has much declined as land is used for grazing. Occupied area has also gone down slightly through bad seasons. Rents are comparatively high, but competition seems to justify them. Rents are uneven. Incidence here is at pre- sent high because of the fallow in holdings. The village is not really depressed at all and I would not hesitate to raise the rents. Fallow here is exceptionally valuable for grazing. Here also I would take a rate of 100 to level up low rents. I find that rate will allow low payments to be raised.	A very deteriorated village on the bank of the	first, four miles to the south of Chanda. The flood of 1891 has done permanent damage to	the soils. Held by a Brahmin widow who holds two villages more. This village is mortgaged
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	12						.100				
	Incidence per soll- unit,	11		.87	2.49	1.36	1.74	1.49			1.43	-95
Increase (+)	(-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Set- tlement.	10		+10	+	01(-)	+	+		;	+	;
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p.	0 12 2	0 11 8	1 2 0	1 11 6	1 4 10		:	7 8 0	0 15 9
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	80	Rs. a. p.	27 2 0	23 4 0	112 8 0	0 0 94	188 8 0		;	9 1 5	105 0 0
	Tenant area,	1	A cres.	35.77	31.95	100.20	44.20	144.40	W.R. 0.98	:	16.98	106·73
ent,	Incidence per acre.	Đ	Rs. 8. p.	0 11 1	:	4 1	:	1 4 1	Occupancy	;	:	0 15 9
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	10	Rs. a. p.	47 12 0	፥	275 0 0	:	275 0 0	0	;	:	105 0 0
AT F	Tenant area.	4	Acres.	68.75	;	219 28	:	219-28		:	:	106.62
	Class of Tenants.	ಣ		/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round		(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy
рив	Details of Class	N				:						
	Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	1				51 Mana						52 Charwat

	33	1.10
as the proprietor is deeply indebted. Tenants chiefly Kunbis: 2A, 5B, 17C and 11D: a poor lot: all badly in debt and deserving lenient treatment; several holdings are mortgaged, and these are far too many. Soils look good, but fields are badly cut up by floods: Cultivation has considerably declined, though occupied area is almost the same as it was at Settlement. Here old fallow is not being broken up as elsewhere. Rental demand has dropped a little. Rents uneven: composite holdings numerous. I would simply level present rents here: the present high incidence is caused by the largeares of cold fallow. But still other villages area of cold fallow. But still other villages sullage is at a standstill. I would take 95 and level.	A really good village on the bank of the Wardha. The Erai river forms the eastern boundary: it lies one mile from Chanda. Village area mostly flat and even. Held by a family of Kunbis who are all very well off: live jointly. Lambardar (Vithn Patel) deals harshly with tenants and worries them in various ways. Home-farm unusually big as detailed below:— Home-farm proper 290 Occupied through leases 54 Occupied through leases 87 Occupied through subtenancy 81 Rome-farm proper absorbs the best land in the village. Tenants are chiefly Kunbis and in good circumstances except those who are indebted	to the malguzars: 4A, 5B, 44C and 7D. Rental arrears of no consequence. Soils very good: some fields receive a good deal of silt; nearly all kanhar or bersi. Area lying to the east of abadi is rather inferior and is all occupied by tenants; juar is the chief crop, but wheat and cotton also are still important. Vegetables are also grown to some extent. Occupied area has increased a little, but cultivation has declined; this is only temporary. Rental demand has also dropped; the decrease is due chiefly to the increase of home-farm. The lambardar himself concealed the actual rents paid in a couple of cases in which he has become sub-
995	1.00	
91	.87 1.07 1.08 1.00	
2	(-)8 + + + + + + +	
0 12 0 0 12 7	1 6 0 1 1 4 4 4 1 1 1 0 1 1 2 1 1 0 1 1 2 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	
398 9 8 503 9 8	689 10 5 40 2 0 148 0 0 136 8 0 284 8 0 Rs. 43-10-0	
531.98 638.71 W.R. 1.65	29-19 116-38 128-77 245-15 Kind 15-85 W.R. 16-09	
0 12 11 0 13 4 0 ccupancy	1 2 1	
552 8 0	791 12 0 458 0 0 0 458 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
661.75	704·12 .:: 288·38 .:: 288·38	
Occupancy	(Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round	
	: E ₀	

STATEMENT C .- Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District -- (continued).

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		tenant. Rents are uneven: sub-rents very high. I would enhance here freely except in the case of mortgaged holdings. A rate of 1.00	may be taken here as in the case of similar villages; that rate allows the desired enhancement in case of low rents.	A big village close to the jungle of Esapar	under excellent jungle except a few acres which group and come mires one	are very inferior and sandy, but there is a small nated of mond thilam rice land.	in good condition, but drunkards. Perive	produce. Crops are damaged wild ani-	of and 2D. Absolute occupancy tenanticular to, for and 2D. Absolute occupancy tenanticular is mostly surrendered their holdings. Malikmakbuzas are still holding on. The forest here is very valuable as it is so close to Chanda. No home-farm. As cultivation is not encouraged here, I would simply raise malik-makbuza rents. The rice land is now very badly cropped. I would take 55.	A big and valuable village within a few miles		one vinage and are well out, though indepoed on account of their extravagance. More than 1 6:10 energy and their extravagance when which	a steady income is derived annually. Tenants
	Unit.rate proposed and sanctioned.	13								99.					
	Incidence per soil- unit.	11				.42	:	02-	:	02.		Ľ.	.73	1.20	1.37
Increase (+)	(-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Set- tlement.	10		5		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0	+93	:	+63		9(-)	+	(-)	:
	Incidence per acre.	G.	Rs. a. p.			0 4 6		0 14 0	:	0 14 0		109	0 9 4	1 2 10	1 10 2
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	80	Rs. a. p.	6		10 2 0		0 0 0	:	0 0 9		858 1 10	22 8 10	177 8 0	15 0 0
	Tenant arca.	1	Acres.		सन्धम	35.74	यने	5.72	:	5.73	W. R. 4·58	821.43	38.67	150.62	9.16
ENT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a. p.			0 4 4	:	0 7 3	:	0 7 3	Occupancy	1 1 10	:	1 4 4	:
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	ro.	Rs. a. p.			10 2 0	:	14 0 0	:	14 0 0	O	914 12 0	;	211 0 0	:
AT 1	Tenant area.	4	Acres.			37.31	:	30.75	:	30-75		821.65	:	165.87	;
	Class of Tenants.	က				(Malik-mak buza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(all-round		/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy
ра в	Details of Class	64													
	Number and Name of Village and Mabal.	1						54 Bheokund						55 Visapur	

				•	35								
	nominal. Rents are paid regularly and with ease. Kanhar and bersi are the prevailing soils. In the north the land is poor, but in the south and east it is exceptionally productive. Cops are damaged to some extent by wild animals and occasionally by the flood of the Wardhariver. There is, however, good demand for land. Occupied area las been stationary since settlement, but cultivation has fallen off a little. Juan is tho chief over, but a lot off wheat is grown as a rule. Home-farm has expanded and now covers 135 acres. Malik makbuza occupy the best land in the village. Rents are uneven and composite holdings numerous. In this village also a rate of 100 with big margins is fair.							A small rith village about eight miles to the west of Chands, owned by a Meratha family	who are much indebted; it is now managed		Juar and til are the chief crops. Soils are of		nent this village also was lemiently treated. Rents have fallen since and are absurdly low at present. The village would thrive in the hands of an influential thesedar; its present condition is due largely to mismanagement and poverty of the proprietor. I propose a rate of '25 with big margins. Individual payments are very small.
1.00												.25	
1.21		•53	.70	.64	.46	.49		:	:	:	•14	•14	
2(-)		Ī		+45	(-)20	1(-)	23	:	:	:	:	(—)	
1 3 3		0 01 0	6 9 0	0 10 0	0 6 4	0 6 11		:	:	:	0 .111	0 1 11	,
192 8 0		4,561 15 0	485 13 0	3,246 9 3	12,589 15 0	15,836 8 3	Rs. 149-13-7	:	:	į	42 0 0	42 0 0	
159.78	W.B 12:99	7296-59	1145.30	5174.84	31603.11	36777-95	ney 83.83 W. K. 1·16 3·29	:	:	:	355.45	355.45	
1 4 4	Occupancy	0 10 1	:	0 6 11	0 7 11	0 7 5	Grain rents of occupancy & Absolute Occupancy W. K. Occupancy W. R. 538-29	:	:	0 2 5	:	0 2 5	
211 0 0		4,522 7 1	i	7,359 5 0	9,315 14 0	16,675 3 0	Grain rents Absolute Oc Occupancy	:	į	51 8 0	÷	51 8 0	
165.87		7182:41	:	16964-22	18881-87	35846.09		:	:	341.12	;	341.12	
All-round		(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	A bsolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round		/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round	
				Total of 55 Mal-	C					56 Gaorala Kham			

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(concluded).

	рив в		AT	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	IBNT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class	Class of Tenante.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per nere.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	of present of present incidence per acre on that of former Set flement.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit.rate propo ed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	61	ю	4	\$	9	2	œ	6	10	=	13	13
*******			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:		A small village about five miles from Chanda.
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	(E	Sec. Of the Sec.	£	:		The Erai river flows across the village, but the land is not much deteriorated; crops are
of Vichora makta Thekedari.	~-	Absolute occupancy	44.75	11 4 0	0 4 0	25.59	5 11 0	0 3 7	110	.33		damaged by wild animals to some small extent. The village was originally settled with a
		Occupancy	247.37	84 4 0	0 5 5	393.10	110 8 0	0 4 6	71()	•33		Mahomedan hus it went to pieces, and subsequently the malguzar absconded. The village
•		(All-round	292-12	95 8 0	0 5 3	418 69	116 8 0	0 4 5	(-)16	. 33	-45	is managed at present by two thekedars, viz., Chandi Pershad and Vithal Rao: both well off.
					Occupancy W	W.R 8.74			Pa.	· ·		Tenants are of distinctly good class and very well off; no debts, no mortgage, no arrears. The village has made considerable progress since it has been leased. There is little room now for further expansion of cultivation, soils are very variable and generally look poor, though there is a good big parch of bersi. Chief crop is juar. All-round rufe has fallen by 16 per cent, due obviously to the extension of cultivation to poorer soils. Rents uneven, and most of them may be freely enhanced; the village is now quite stable. I would take a rate of 45 with margins.
		Malik-makbuza	:	•	:	164.37	7 9 78	9 8 0	+	£9.		Chanda, the head quarter of the District, is a big
		E. Malik-makuza	:	:	:	37.02	14 0 0	0 6 1	+	22.		nourishing and tast rising town, situated at the confluence of the Jharpat nala with the
Nazul.		Absolute occupancy	397 09	1,244 4 0	8 7 7	175.74	291 12 0	1 10 7	(-)47	I-34		hran. Trading classes predominate among the inhabitants. It is nazul land, managed by the
		Occupancy	614.28	818 8 0	1 4 4	1058 80	1,353 13 4	1 4 5	<u>;</u>	1.29	-	Municipality, and steps are now being taken to hand over most of the culturable land out-
		All-round	1041-37	2,062 12 0	1 15 8	1:34:54	1,645 9 4	1 5 4	(-)33	1.30	1.50	side the city walls to the revenue authorities for management. Most of the tenants are
				0	Occupancy	W.R.29471				~	Sanctu. 1.25	residents and a very tair lot. Marars, Mahars, and Brahmins are the predominating classes,

Settlement Officer.

37						
Wardi is the chief soil. Bersi, kanhar and morand are only fair in productiveness, except the comparatively small areas which border the brai. Wardi is chiefly devoted to minor crops such as Kultta, h-nce it is that miscellaneous food crops cover a considerable area, Juar is however now the important crop as rice cultivation has been stopped by the authorities. Where is a great deal of garden land which grows vegetables and fetches exceedingly high rents. Total cultivated area has expanded since Settlement by 26 per cent and total occupied area by 37. It is due mainly to the fact that at Settlement the mange graves were not only included in holdings while at present they are not only included in holdings but recorded as under crop. There are at present some hundreds of small mange topes, for which not a penny is paid. The all-round rate has fallen off by 33 per cent due to the surrender of porrice holdings by absolute occupancy tenants and also to the inclusion of rent-free mange groves in holdings. I would enhance rents here freely, except those paid for gardens within walls; field rents are low in many cases. Incidence here is extraordinarily high as holdings are inside the municipal area; it is certainly not on account of the soil, which is none too good, but gets well manured. It is impossible to take a rate by comparison with those of outside will assert as wents.	give very org. morgins in one cowest pa) menus:					
					·80 Standard	
	ĘĠ.	92.	.67	- GF	ĽĢ	
		+	+35	- 18	-10	
	0 10 0	6 9 0	0 10 7	6 9 0	0 7 3	
	4,649 5 7	409 13 0	3,544 0 3	14,096 4 4	17,640 4 7	Rs. 149-13-7
सत्यमेव जयते	7,460.96	1182.32	5376-17	33410.46	38786-63	83.83 1.16 841.74
	0 10 1	:	0 1 10	8 8	0 8 1	occupancy occupancy W.R.
	4,522 7 1	:	8,666 5 0	10,218 10 0	18,884 15 0	Grain rents of c A b s o l u t e Occu pancy
	7182-41	:	17747-18	19773-52	37520-70	
	(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupency	All-round	
			Total for the Group including Theke-	dari Knam and Nazul.		

Note.—The unit rate for Chanda Khas has since been revised on account of handing over most of the culturable land outside the city to the revenue authorities. (See Rent Rate Report for 26 Ryotwari villages). P. HEMINGWAY,

CHANDA:

23rd May 1904.

Pioneer Press, No. 1045.-22-11-06.

SUPPLEMENTARY RENT-RATE STATEMENT FOR THE THREE RYOTWARI VILLAGES FALLING IN THE CHANDA MALGUZARI GROUP OF THE CHANDA TAHSIL OF THE CHANDA DISTRICT.

सन्यमेव जयते

Suppiementary Rent-rate Statement for the three Ryotwari Villages falling in the Chanda Malguzari Group of the Ouppiementary Bent-rate Statement for the Chanda District.

	Remarks and reasons for rate proposed.	11	A good village just outside the walls of Chanda. It was settled with the Ghorpeth group, but at the original settlement of the district it was a malguzari village and tenants were given land in all rights. The soil is nearly all of high class: the village lies close to the junction of the Erai and Jharpat and is benefited by floods: land is in very high demand on account of its fertility and proximity to Chanda. The village is always fully cropped and there is little fallow in holdings. Kharif jusri is the chief crop, but wheat gram and linseed also cover respectable areas very frequently. Tenants are an accoptionally rich lot of Chands men. 5 A, 20 B, and 31 C. Present incidence is by no means ligh considering the favourable position of the village. It falls within the better portion of the Chands group, in the riverin tract. If poorer high-lying villages of the group were accluded, the present incidence in the riversin tract would go up to 300 or over. Allowing for ceases, I would take a rate of \$60 here. In this as well as following villages tenants were given rights and a man was made malguzar at settlement, but the proprietary rights were resumed and the villages declared natul in 1870. Here the minhai area is all under water or roads.	Practically part of Chanda khas: this village lies behind the Police lines, and parts of them are inside the village area. Not so good a village as Borrith: it lies on higher ground and the soil is of lower class, but in good demand. Junni is the chief crop, but cotton is largely grown at times, and there is also some uni rigatede rice. Tenants all live at Chanda—2 A, 10 B, 22 C and 4 D.
	Unit rate proposed.	10	&	
	Unit inci-	6	·7.2	.41
umbers.	late per acre.	80	Rs. s. p. 1 0 6 Excluding old fallow.	O 6 10 Excluding old fallow.
Occupied numbers	Present pay Rate per acre. ments.	7	B4 8. P. 911 0 0	289 3 0
	Area.	9	Acres. 885·01	631.15
	Area of un- occupied num- bers.	16	Acres	165.78
	Area of ninhai	4	Acros. 102.06	815.08
	Tract in which s tuat-	8	Chanda mal. guzari groay.	D9.
	Name of villago.	8	B. rrith	D.vai Gevindpur
	for'nl No.			οι

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		1907.
. 400000		May
5		29.91
		116

Compared with the neighbouring malguzari villages rents look distinctly high: I am proposing to raise the latter freely. Here I would only take a rate of '65 Of the Minhai area 46 acres are under scrub-jungle, 60 under water and 15 under roads.		ģ	0 11 7 Excluding old fallow.	ह हा खुर स्थापन ज	1,889-07	210-19	1,023-90	:	GRAND TOTAL
Compared with the neighbouring malguzari villages rents Icok distinctly high: I am proposing to raise the latter freely. Here I would only take a rate of '65 Of the Minhai area 46 acres are under scrub-jungle, 60 under water and 15 under roads.									
Tenants are all Chanda men-1 A. 4 B, 12 C and 4 D: they pay the rents with case. Land is held in all three rights.									
OS A strip of land on the banks of the Erai river, on the road to Warora. The solls here, as in some of the neighbouring malgu-zari villages, are rather sandy, but seem more fertile than they look, however here little is ever grown except juar and til, and the land is in good demand for those crops.	ð B	82.	0 8 7 Excluding old fallow.	162 10 3	322-91	44.41	7676	mal- group.	Chanda mal- guzari group.
I would level up rents with a rate of .50 here. In this village also land is held in all three rights, Of the Minhal here 684 acres is heavy jungle and 253 acres scrub: I propose to make some of this available for cultivation as it is on fair soil.									

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

Sec. 1, Press Nagguri-No. 1318, Settlt.-10:11-06 -145.

GENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Kebenne Department.

FROM

B. ROBERTSON, Esq., I. C. S., C. I. E.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces

Nagpur, the 22nd August 1904.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Hemingway's Rentrate Report for the Chanda group in the tahsil and district of Chanda, submitted with your memorandum No. C.-204, dated the 14th June 1904, and in reply to communicate the following remarks and orders of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner.

- 2. This group of 58 malguzari and 3 ryotwari villages is situated in the extreme west of the Chanda Tahsil, and comprises the main part of the Haveli tract. The villages fringing the Wardha and Erai rivers contain a good deal of alluvial land, while in the interior of the group the soil is mostly poor and sandy. Although the area occupied for cultivation has increased by 7 per cent. since the last settlement, the cropped area has remained almost stationary. Juar is the staple crop, and covers nearly half the area under crop. The cropping of the tract has undergone a serious change inasmuch as a large proportion of the area devoted to the cultivation of more valuable crops is placed under til, which now covers 11,028 acres as compared with 463 acres at the last settlement. All the villages lie within easy reach of the Chanda-Warora road which runs through the centre of the group, and have thus enjoyed the full benefit of the rise in prices. The tract has suffered very little during the past unfavourable years, and both the malguzars and tenants are in comfortable circumstances.
- 3. The all-round acreage rate paid by tenants has fallen from Re. 0-8-1 to Re. 0-7-2, which gives an unit incidence of 51. The present rents are very low, and in view of the advantageous position of the group, the Settlement Officer proposes a standard unit-rate of 80, but you consider that his reasons for the fixation of the rate are not sound and suggest a standard rate of 65, which is calculated to raise the all-round incidence by 20 per cent., the sanctioned standard of enhancement. I am to say that the Officiating Chief Commissioner concurs in your views, and sanctions the alterations proposed by you in the unit-rates of some of the villages. They are shown in the appended list.

- 4. Your proposal to enhance the rents of holdings including silt-covered land above the deduced rent in the riverain villages mentioned in paragraph 10 of your memorandum meets with the approval of the Officiating Chief Commissioner.
- 5. I am also to convey Mr. Lely's approval to your recommendation to take 85 per cent. of malik-makbuza payments and 58 per cent. of the pure malguzari assets, as the share of Government in the 55 malguzari villages of the group. The proposal to make similar enhancement in the remaining villages of the group is also sanctioned.
- 6. Mr. Lely, while accepting the unit-rates suggested for ryotwari villages, agrees that the Settlement Officer should be asked to report, in submitting his assessment proposals, as to the tenure in which the three ryotwari villages lying in this group are held.
 - 7. The rent-rate report and its annexures are herewith returned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

ur most obedient Servant,

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary.



List of Changes sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in the Unit-rates proposed for the Villages of the Chanda Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

			,	SANCTIO	NED RATE	
No.	Name of V	illage.		For Ryoti.	For Sir.	Remarks.
2	Umri Lalman	,,.		·45	[.] 45	Margins to be allowed on large enhancements.
5	Chargaon			[.] 40	·40	With margins where necessary.
6	Morwa	•••		.4 5	'45	With margins where required. Valuable old fallow areas should be assessed.
8	Bhaigaon	••		·35	[.] 35	With margins where necessary.
11	Vichoda Buzurg			.55	·55	The valuable old fallow should be assessed.
12	Khutala	***		· 4 5	'4 5	Do. do.
17	Ranvendli			.20	•50	With margins where necessary.
18	Dewai Govindpur	•••		·65	.65	Do. do.
19	Dewai Govindpur (Tukum)		6	' 7 5	75	
21	Kosara	•••	8	.40	.70	Valuable old fallow should be as- sessed.
22	Bir Mokasa			65	65	
29	Wandhri	•••		.40	'40	With margins where necessary.
31	Sonegaon	•••	- 4	'50	-50	Do. do.
33	Mhatardevi (Rith)			.45 सत्यमेन ज	'45	With margins for occupancy tenants and malik-makbuzas.
37	Naokawda Mokasa	••		.90	.90	With margins where necessary.
40	Pandhar Kawda		•••	· 4 5	•бо	
42	Pipri			.65	-65	
43	Mahakurla			.40	.40	With margins where necessary.
47	Marda			·8 <i>5</i>	·85	
49	Hadasti			1,10	1,10	
•	Chanda Khas (Nazul)	•••		1'25	1'25	******

Assessment Report for the Chanda Group of Chanda Tahsil, ChandaDistrict.

- 1. In the Rent-rate Report of this group the difficulty of assessing silt-covered land, without a proper kachhar classification, was foreseen; and the orders on that report state that the deduced rent should be exceeded where it is obviously low for land thus improved. The real difficulty is that in certain riverain villages the improvement was seen at settlement, and high rents were taken, while in other riverain villages the settlement rate is very low. In order to fix fair rents in all villages of this group, it is necessary to define the siltcovered area; this was done in all riverain villages immediately after the subsidence of an average flood two years ago. Besides the villages mentioned in paragraph 10 of the Settlement Commissioner's Memorandum No. 204, on this group, a considerable amount of silt was found in mahals Nos. 32, 36, 42, 47 and 51, and in other villages a few holdings get flooded. The value of the silt varies to some extent; it depends on the value of the soil underlying it; but the sist allowed for by the present classification according to the appearance of the soil without the silt. In some villages, namely Harasti, Nandgaon and Visapur, the silt already pays highly; in other cases the rate is generally low. The rate for the whole group has been taken from the present payments and rate sanctioned in Chandur No. 34. In this village there is a large area benefitted; it pays average rents only and the village rate sanctioned is 85. This rate has been applied to the improved fields in all villages where the rate is lower than 85, on the silt-covered area; and the deduced rents with the higher rate were marked in pencil in the ryotwari abstract. After this correction of the deduced rents the papers were taken out to the village by Mr. M. Hasan, Assistant Settlement Officer, and the areas carefully checked once more, and the tenants consulted about the value of each individual field. This was done in November last; I personally supervised the work in several villages. It was generally found that the valuation at the rate of 85 was very near to the rent suggested by the tenants; occasionally it was low when compared with sub-rents; but these sub-rents vary considerably from year to year, with the depth of the silt; and in a few cases the malguzar was able to point out fields where the rent was either too high or too low now. In a few cases also the deduced rent with a rate of 85 fell below the present rent; in such cases no enhancement was proposed unless it was obvious from sub-rents and the opinion of the village that some enhancement was justified.
- 2. From the riverain villages the party proceeded to the high-lying villages where rents are nominal and free enhancement had been sanctioned. Rao Bahadur Chandi Prasad—an expert at land valuation—and several others accompanied the party throughout. In each village the tenants were collected, and the value of every single field was discussed. This detailed examination was of great assistance in many ways; when the tract was attested in 1901, several new fields were not broken up and were paying nominal rents for that reason; they are now fully cleared: secondly, there are no position classes for miscellaneous crop land; but the fields actually vary greatly in value according to their position. In one village the true reason for the low rents was discovered; about 10 years ago land had been given out at nominal rents by a dishonest kamdar who took bribes, and the tenants had successfully resisted the attempt of the malguzar to enhance when the kamdar was dismissed. The rents now proposed in this group represent the amounts fixed by the tenants themselves to a very great extent; where the enhancement is free—and in some villages it is very free indeed—the tenants have all agreed to the revised demand.
- 3. The result over the whole group is slightly more than was forecasted. This is a matter of congratulation; the Railway is now under construction, and it is inadvisable to stereotype any low rents for the term of settlement. The usual table of rates is appended:—

											•	Ten/	ANTS.					
				Mal:	k-m uza.		occ	solut upar nant	су	Occi	ірап	ıcy.	; Ord	lina	ry.	т	ota	
<u> </u>				Rs.	a.	р.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	а.	р.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	р.
At Settlement, 1866	5 . 	•••		o	10	ĭ	0	б	11	٥	7	T I				0	7	5
At present		***		0	9	7	0	10	o	o	6	4		•••		0	6	10
As proposed		***		0	12	5	0	11	8	0	7	11		•••		0	8	5
Increase per cent. ment rates	of I	proposed over s	ettle-	4	- 2 3	ì	4	- 69	,		Nil.			• ••		+	13	
Increase per cent. rates	of I	proposed over pr	esent		- 29)	4	- 17	,	+	25					+	23	į

- 4. The home-farm valuation also exceeds the estimate slightly; the reason of this is that in some villages the silted land is valued at a slightly higher rate '85, while in others the old fallow is valuable. The incidence on the proposed value is '72, while absolute-occupancy tenants will pay '74 and malik-makbuzas '71. In this group there are two malguzars with very extensive cultivation—Chandi Prasad and the Kunbi malguzars of Nandgaon. The muafi land is not of great extent or value; it is generally the service land of the kotwar, frequently fallow.
- 5. The siwai is of great importance in two villages only, namely, Bhiokund and Visapur. These villages are practically a continuation of the Government forest, and their forest is very valuable; it contains good bamboo and some timber, and since it lies within a mile of the Chanda walls it is of great use for firewood if nothing else. The income from this forest is regular, that is not denied; but the malguzar—a spendthrift and drunken Teli—produces no accounts, if he keeps any; even license counterfoils are missing in this case. The valuation taken for this forest falls at less than one anna per acre; and the opinion of the Forest Officer was taken on the value of the jungle.
- 6. The revised assets are higher than the estimate on account of the free rental enhancement and the valuation of the silt in the home-farm.
- 7. A high revenue was taken at settlement for this group; in the majority of villages the assets have not risen as was anticipated; but with so large an area held by highly privileged tenants it is not clear how the rapid rise expected was to be achieved. The malguzars have Revenue. paid heavily, but most of them have grain lending transactions with their tenantry, and have made the best of a high assessment and increased their home-farm. Many of the villages belong to Chandi Prasad, and his estate is large. The only period when the revenue seems to have been oppressive is about 10 years ago, at the time of survey; the rainfall for five consecutive years had been very heavy; tenants had emigrated to the rice tracts because the heavy soils of this group had been frequently water-logged, and the markets were not good enough to encourage the extension of the wheat and rabi cotton areas. Since that time the group has been making very steady progress; it has improved considerably since attestation; and it is to be doubted if land will ever be freely abandoned in the future on account of heavy rains. Now that Chanda is being given a railway there will always be an incentive to grow valuable rabi crops instead of juar alone when the rainfall is heavy; and when the rainfall is light the group will have kharif cotton and its present juar. All villages of this group fall within the sphere of influence of the railway; even the high-lying villages are almost within sight of Chanda Khas, and in them land is now in very high demand. In these smaller villages land will in the future fetch higher now in very high demand. In these smaller villages land will in the future fetch higher rents if it is ever abandoned. It is therefore possible to take a comparatively high revenue fraction over the whole of this group; where the unoccupied area contains much land that was occupied and cropped in 1895, and the revenue now needs reduction, I have not reduced below 60 per cent. of malguzari assets; this land will all be paying rents once more within the next few years if it is not doing so already; it is anticipated that assets have risen spontaneously since attestation here. At the same time there are several villages which return only small profits to the malguzar, because a very large portion of the occupied area is held by malik-makbuzas; the malguzar is generally a Chanda Brahman; by the granting of malik-makbuza status at settlement it was recognized that he was purely a collector of rents for Government, and there is no reason to grant him now a larger drawback than the average. Owing to the extent of the land held in this right the proposed revenue absorbs in some villages over 70 per cent. of gross assets; but cesses will be paid on the malguzari revenue only. In the two villages where siwai is of great importance a comparatively low fraction has been taken. The total proposed kamil-jama falls at 58 per cent. of pure malguzari assets, the fraction sanctioned. The revenue increment is small, Rs. 2,200 approximately, while rental collections have been raised by Rs. 5,200. The statement of estates shows that the larger malguzars will not lose by revision statement of estates shows that the larger malguzars will not lose by revision.
- 8. In the whole of this group there are only two improvements to exempt; it is to be regretted that tenants in this tract of black soil have not learnt the gata system of cultivation prevalent in Brahmapuri Pergannah; possibly they will embank their wheat land in the future.

 The amount of remission earned is Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 8-8-0 have been given.
 - 9. Four villages are held on privileged tenure. The realisable revenue on the proposed kamil-jama will be Rs. 19,602-8-0.
- The present kists of 8 annas each are well suited to the cropping in this group; no village has a rice area of any importance; kharif, juar and good rabi staples are the crops which pay the rents here, and they are of about equal importance in normal years.

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- 12. The three ryotwari villages of this group are not old malguzari villages in which the proprietary rights have been resigned. They were called Ryotwari villages. "nazul" villages at settlement, being almost part of Chanda Khas. They were managed originally by the old "Ferry Fund", but they never passed to the District Council, and subsequently Municipal Committee, as did Chanda Khas: they were settled as regular ryotwari villages in 1887-88; but since the tenants had been recorded as possessing the same rights over their land in Government villages as in the malguzari estate at the original settlement they have remained to this day absolute and occupancy tenants in records. This anomaly has already been reported and orders have been received upon it; the entries will be amended at announcement. The assessment of these villages has been deferred until other ryotwari assessments of this Tahsil are submitted.

CHANDA:

The 6th July 1905.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Note.—Mauza Gaorals and Vichora makta in this group are two villages of which the malguzars have absconded: the former is managed kham and the latter is leased. Proclamation has been issued under Article 40, Land Revenue Act, in respect to these two villages: and assessment proposals will be submitted for them on expiry of the period required by that section.



Assessment proposals for the Chanda Group.

No. 4422, dated Nagpur, the 23rd August 1905.

Forwarded to the Commissioner of Settlements.

The group is one which prospers best with a light rainfall. Its cropped area was very likely overstated at the old 30 years settlement, the result of carelessness in eliminating fallow areas. In 1895 it was shown at 28,000 acres; and 10,000 acres have been added to cropping since then. Moreover the crop figures are not yet up to date, or a further rise would certainly have been disclosed.

- 2. The enhancement imposed by the Settlement Officer has been somewhat free; but as he states the tenants have already agreed to it, and it does not require much experience of the country concerned to know that the revised rental even is extremely light. The approaching advent of the Railway to Chanda which is likely to be accompanied by the establishment of ginning factories will change the demand for land here out of all recognition. At present there is absence of competition except in the silt areas where rents approach more closely the capacity of the land. Something like 20,000 acres can be added to the cropped area of which one half is already included in existing holdings. As this is gradually brought under the plough, the rents now fixed will become even lighter than at present.
- 3. The revenue assessment proposed is decidedly full, but the malguzars of the group are mostly well off with large estates; they profit greatly from the rent enhancement and over a great deal of land (some 8,400 acres out of 51,000 occupied); they are mere revenue farmers. In the course of the next few years their incomes will rise by premia and higher rents on vacant holdings, by the rents of newly occupied lands, and by increased home-farm receipts. The Settlement itself adds Rs. 3,000 to their income.

In a few individual cases I have some changes to propose—

- No. 18.—Here the Settlement Officer has made a mistake; he cannot under the rules take more than 60 per cent. of the malguzari assets. The maximum assessment would be 118, but looking to the former fraction I think 110 sufficient.
- No. 19.—In view of the rise, the high rents and small cropped area I think that Rs. 30 should be enough.
- No. 22.—Assets have not increased since Settlement and fraction should not be raised so much. I would take 155.
- Nos. 54 and 55.—In No. 54 the estimate of siwai income is very rough and it would be wise to limit the demand to 140; while in No. 55 the malguzari assets proper are proportionately small, and siwai is also of importance. I would limit the malguzari revenue proper to half assets and fix the total revenue at Rs. 1,180.

The result of these proposals is to reduce the Settlement Officer's proposed demand by 60.

4. Looking to the cropping statistics I think that 12 annas and 4 annas would be a wiser distribution of the revenue, or at any rate $10\frac{2}{3}$ and $5\frac{1}{3}$.

R. H. CRADDOCK,

Commissione

Vagpur Divsion.

Assessment Report of the Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil and District.

Memorandum No. 594-147, dated the 12th February 1906.

Submitted to the Second Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Revenue Department, with Mahalwar abstracts, Mahal assessment statements the Rent-rate file, the Divisional Commissioner's Memorandum of criticism No. 4422, dated the 23rd August 1905, and Ryotwari abstracts Nos. 2, 4, 6, 16, 17, 20 21, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53 and 55.

- 2. This group consists of the 55 malguzari villages lying round the head-quarters of the district in the fertile black soil valley of the Wardha and Erai rivers. A light rainfall suits the soils of this group and cultivation has consequently made great progress in the last ten years. Enquiries made at rent fixation show that the extension of cultivation inside holdings is still proceeding. The extension of the Wardha-Warora line will pass through the middle of the group and will in all probability greatly stimulate the cultivation of cotton for the growth of which the land is very well suited. It is hoped that it will also render the cultivation of wheat in cycles of wet years more profitable than it used to be, and will thus add greatly to the security of assets. The majority of the villages were nearly fully occupied at settlement and the rent-rate has fallen during the currency of settlement. Sub-rents show that present rents are low. Accordingly a substantial general enhancement of rents was proposed and has been obtained.
- 3. The failure to distinguish the soil classification areas benefitted by silt deposits (vide paragraph 10 of the memorandum forwarding the Rent-rate Report) rendered it difficult to forecast the enhancement likely to be produced by the village rates, and I did not attempt to estimate accurately the percentage of enhancement of rents which would be imposed. The villages in which silt deposits benefit considerable areas are Nos. 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55. The orders on the Rent-rate Report authorized the Settlement Officer to exceed the deduced rents in these villages. Mr. Hemingway has done his best to remedy the defects of his soil classification. It was necessary first to ascertain which is the land benefitted by silt and then to determine what acreage rate should be applied to this area. The first necessity was met by making a local enquiry shortly after an average flood and marking off on the map the area affected. The variation in the quality of the silt had already been indicated by the soil classification, the best being put into the kanhar or bersi-kanhar class and the poorer in the morand class. The Settlement Officer thus had a record of the silt covered area distinguishing between the relative values of different parts of the area, and if he could deduce a fair acreage rate for silt covered land, he would be in a position to value the alluvial land adequately. No. 34 Chandur, is nearly all alluvial, so that a fair rate for this village would be a fair rate for alluvial The Settlement Officer has accordingly deduced his silt rate from the rates of this village. The present incidences of No. 34 are malik-makbuza (the most important class) 62 and absolute-occupancy tenants 1.43. The sanctioned rate was 85 and the revised payments now proposed have unit incidences of 89 and Sub-rents on a large area of the village show that the revised payments of malik-makbuzas are moderate. It appears then that the acreage rates produced by the application of a rate of 85 to the silt covered land will bring out the relative value of the land in all except one or two highly rated villages, and Mr. Hemingway obtained his deduced rents in this way in the majority of villages affected. In the two or three villages with rates higher than 85 he has valued the land as if it were khari. He thus had a guide to fair revised rents, but as the deduced valuations rested on a less satisfactory basis than usual, he arranged that all rents should be fixed in the villages in consultation with the malguzar and tenants. Fortunately Rai Bahadur Chandi Prasad of Chanda,

who is a shrewd and straightforward landlord, owns a number of villages in this group and the Settlement Officer obtained much assistance from him in distributing rents. Knowing that cultivation inside holdings had considerably extended since attestation, thus rendering the deduced rents unsuitable in many cases, the Settlement Officer ascertained the existing state of cultivation for each holding before fixing rents. The demand for land in the black soil villages of the Chanda district situated at a considerable distance from the railway has in the past been feeble and uncertain. Juari, the staple food of the country, is not a grain for which there is much foreign demand and the cost of carriage deterred cultivators from putting land under cotton. The result of this disparity between the area available and the demand for land is that rents often bear little relation to the productive capacity of the soil, and present rents are therefore unusually uneven. The group has been making great progress lately, seasons favourable to black soil cultivation and unfavourable to rice having transferred to these villages. some of the demand which in the cycle of years of heavier rainfall had gravitated to the rice villages, and it was known that some of the rents recorded at attestation were only initiative rents fixed at a very low rate to induce cultivators to break up waste. This state of things rendered the fixation of rents an unusually difficult business and Mr. Hemingway therefore extended to all villages of the group the local enquiry as to the suitability of deduced rents.

The result of this procedure seems to have been in the main satisfactory. Except where the presence of silt or the cultivation of old fallow rendered the deduced rents unsuitable the rents now proposed, which have the approval of malguzars and tenants, show that the soil classification brings out with sufficient exactness the relative value of the different holdings except that in some of the large villages with area of 3 to 4 square miles the deduced rent overstates the value of fields which are very distant from the village site, and which are less esteemed on this account. Our classification is defective in not taking account of this defect in villages of which the area is very large. The remarks in the margin of the Ryotwari abstract also indicate that our classification does not recognize differences of position in minor crop soils, which the cultivators consider of some importance: but when rents are so low as those paid in Chanda for minor crop land, it may be doubted whether the additional labour and expense involved in more elaborate classification of this soil is warranted. The Settlement Officer forecasted an enhancement of malik-makbuza payments by 21 per cent. and of tenants' rents by 16 per cent. In forwarding the Rent-rate Report I said that a larger enhancement than this would be obtained. The actual enhancements now proposed are shown below:-

					_	Acr	eage	e ra	tes.					Percent enhance		Unit rate
Class.		,	se nen	ttle- it.	i	At ese		D	edu	ced.	Pro	pos	sed.	Above settlement rate.	Above present rate.	of proposed payments.
		Rs	. a	. p.	Rs	. a.	p	Rs	. а	. p.	Rs.	. a	. p.			
Malik-makbuzas		0	10	I	0	9	7	0	12	10	0	12	5	+ 23	+ 30	.71
Absolute-occupancy tenants		0	6	11	0	10	0	0	10	2	0	11	8	+69	+ 16	.74
Occupancy tenants		0	7	11	0	б	4	o	8	0	0	7	11	Ni!	+ 25	.57
Absolute-occupancy tenants cum pancy tenants.	occu-	0	7	5	0	6	10	o	8	4	o	8	5	+13	+ 23	.60

The standard rate for the group is 65. The malik-makbuzas and absolute-occupancy tenants held most of the land benefitted by silt and this is the principal reason why the incidence of the revised payments of these classes exceed that of the revised occupancy rents. Reference to the sub-rent statistics given in paragraph 8 of the memorandum with which the Rent-rate Report was forwarded will show that the rents now proposed are still very light. As the rents have been agreed to by cultivators I have not in the notes no the Mahalwar abstract called attention in detail to large enhancements except

where I have some alterations to propose. In a number of villages additions have to be made to the valuation of the malik-makbuza land to cover the difference between the realizable and the full demand of land held on privileged terms; but I have few other alterations to suggest in the payments proposed by the Settlement Officer for this class. In three or four villages it appears to me that the Settlement Officer has departed from his deduced rents without sufficient reason and in two villages the detailed statistics in the Mahal Assessment statements, which were not before me when the Rentrate Report came up, show that the rate proposed was not suitable and I have proposed wholesale alterations. The net result is to reduce the Settlement Officer's proposed rents by Rs. 355-12-0.

- 5. The valuation of the home-farm proposed by the Settlement Officer exceeds that deduced from rates by Rs. 184. This excess is due almost entirely to the valuation of land which benefits from silt at a rate above that deduced from the rate. I have proposed reductions which leave the valuation Rs. 119 above that deduced from rates. Part of these reductions is proposed in the two villages referred to at the end of the last paragraph and the remainder is made in villages where the Settlement Officer has put a valuation on old fallow without sufficient grounds. The valuation now proposed falls at Re. 0-13-6 per acre and about 70 per soil unit. This unit incidence is almost the same as that at which malik-makbuza and absolute-occupancy payments will fall.
- 6. Of a total estimated Siwai income amounting to Rs. 867-8-0, Rs. 595 is received in three villages Nos. 36, 54 and 55. No. 36 has a large income from mohwa and the other two villages have large areas of good forest immediately adjoining Chanda town and yield a large income probably much in excess of that estimated. The malguzar has however refused to produce accounts or the counterfoils of his license books. The total estimated income for the group falls at above one anna per acre of waste, a very light figure considering that the greater part of the forest is close to Chanda and that much of the mohwa stands on occupied lands. Mohwa will rise appreciably in value with the advent of the Railway to Ballarpur, and still more when direct communication with the projected distillery at Balaghat is afforded by the Gondia-Chanda line now under construction.
- The orders on the Rent-rate Report sanctioned 58 per cent. of malguzari assets as the standard for the assessment of malguzari revenue in this group. In many villages (particularly in the best and most fully occupied villages) a very high percentage of malguzari assets was taken at Settlement. It was apparently anti-cipated that the malguzars would raise rents to cover the revenue enhancement; this they were unable to do, and there is no doubt that the revenue in many cases was so high as to make the villages of little or no value to a malguzar who had not extensive home-farm cultivation. Assuming that 85 per cent. of malik-makbuza payments was taken as revenue at Settlement the malguzari revenue of Settlement was Rs. 13,830, falling at 74 per cent. of the malguzari assets at Settlement and at 56 per cent. of revised malguzari assets. There is clearly little scope for enhancement, even with a full assessment. The Settlement Officer has worked up to the orders and has proposed a malguzari revenue falling at 58 per cent. of the malguzari assets and takes 84 per cent. of malik-makhbuza payments as revenue. The present condition of majority of the villages and their malguzars is as good as or better than that of Settlement. But this is largely due to the incidental circumstances that we are assessing at a time when the seasons for several years past have been exceptionally favourable to the cropping of this group. Had the Settlement been revised 10 or 15 years ago the situation would have been very different; we should have found the cropped area nearly one-third less than at Settlement and a number of villages held by impoverished malguzars who have since transferred their property to Rai Bahadur Chandi Parshad and other money lenders. In fact the cultivation and assets of this group have been little more stable than those of the rice tracts of Chanda. The advent of the Railway from Warora to Ballarpur, which will traverse the whole length of this group, will increase the demand for land and make cultivation more profitable; but I am not sure that cultivation will be completely stable in this group for some time to come. It may be that when communications are improved, cultivators will crop their land with

wheat and rabi pulses in cycles of wet years such as that which ended in 1894. But this is by no means certain. A great part of this group lay within 20 miles of the Railway when the line terminated at Warora, but the unusually favourable conditions at the end of the eighties and beginning of the nineties did not result in so stimulating the cultivation of wheat as to prevent a very serious degree of deterioration in the condition of the group. I think it is by no means certain that a large area of land is so suitable for wheat cultivation as to make it more profitable even after the Railway has reached Ballarpur for cultivators to put their land under that crop in wet cycles than to throw up their holdings and betake themselves to the rice villages. Until land is much more fully occupied than it is in the Chanda District, I think these alternatives between rice and other crops are likely to be more marked in Chanda than is usual elsewhere. If the monsoon continues light for some years to come, the combination of favourable seasons and improved communications will certainly cause the villages of this group to progress very rapidly. But if a series of these favourable years be followed, as it is pretty sure to be, by a series of years of heavy rain; with constant damage to the cotton and juari crops, cultivators will very likely again turn their attention to the rice villages, where there will still be plenty of land available and where the Government irrigation tanks will have made cultivation more desirable than The orders on the Rent-rate Report sanctioned a standard of 58 per cent. of assets for the assessment of the malguzari revenue. This was the standard sanctioned by the orders on the Tahsil Report, and the only reason for pitching the figure so high was apparently that a high percentage had been taken at last settlement. If all villages had prospered under the existing heavy assessment, this would be excellent proof that they could stand a high assessment, but in face of the large number of transfers of proprietary rights during the currency of settlement it cannot be said that the history of the group proves that it can pay an unusually full assessment. A few villages are even now not in a satisfactory condition and others are held by a large body of shareholders, while the statistics of some show that they have been peculiarly unstable in the past. I have therefore lowered the assessment proposed by the Settlement Officer in a number of cases although in the best villages I have left a full assessment standing. The net result of the alterations which I have recommended is to reduce the malguzari revenue proposed by the Settlement Officer by Rs. 823. The revised malguzari revenue demand will then fall at $55\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of malguzari assets. The malik-makbuza kamil-jama will absorb 82 per cent. of the malik-makbuza payments. The total kamil-jama, malguzari and malik-makbuza combined will fall on the total assets at 61 per cent. and the kamil-jama will be 9 per cent. higher than that now paid. Rupees 3,333 are added to rents and malguzari revenue is reduced by Rs. 315, so that malguzars profits are increased by about Rs. 3,550. I am not sure that I should have the support of the Divisional Commissioner in these proposals. He remarks in his forwarding memorandum that the revenue assessment is decidedly full, but appears to think that it is justified by the circumstances of the group, and he proposes only four reductions totalling Rs. 60. But in my view he has allowed too much weight to the pitch of the present assessment.

8. The rent and revenue are now equally divided between the two instalments and the Settlement Officer proposes to maintain this arrangement. The Commissioner of the Division recommends that three fourths of the demand should be realizable with the first instalment. The proportion of rabi and kharif crops will always vary largely in this group with the character of the seasons. The figures available in the report do not enable me to say exactly what proportion of the total cropped area is under rabi, because juari, til and cotton are all grown in this group both as kharif and rabi. But the area of the crops which are grown solely as rabi is shown by the figures. At present these crops cover 14 per cent. of the gross cropped area and their value is perhaps about 20 or 25 per cent. of the total. At settlement the percentages were about 22 and 30 or 40 per cent. and in 1895 about 30 and 45 or 50 per cent. (For this purpose tur may be reckoned as a rabi crop). Allowing for rabi, til, juari and cotton probably not less than 30 per cent. of the value of the produce may now be credited to rabi crops. Kharif cotton is likly to displace some of these where the railway comes, and I agree with the Commissioner that a larger share of the demand should be realizable

with the first instalment. On the whole I think it will be safer not to put more than 10 annas in the first instalment. This will allow a little margin for variations in the cropping.

9. In accordance with the orders lately received no term of settlement will be announced.

B. P. STANDEN,

Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records.



For 55 Malguzari villages.

General Assessment Statement for the Chanda Group, in the Chanda tahsil of the Chanda District.

I.—Revenue Demand.

As fixed at		D 4-11 of all a com-		Detail o	of balances.
st Settle- ment.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Year.	Amount.	How disposed of
ı	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.				
ma { 16,607	Rs. a. p. 17,670 1 1 1 17,377 8 1				
16,307	17,377 8 1				

11. - Changes in Proprietorship.

nt of Nar	me of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	Remarks.
£15	3	4	5
200	200		

111. - Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

					Position	Class.			1		
Soil Class.											
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
										1	

assified according to Crops.

Gram.	Juari and its mix- ture.	Cotton and its	Others.	Total.	Area double-

Area.
of Village
etails o
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Unoccupied Area. Area Irrigated.	Under Water, hill Number Number Number	Total Jotal area From other Total tion wells.	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Acres. Acres. Acres. Acres. Acres. Acres.	12,710'21 4,413'32 25,624'21 77,232'03 27'59 12'37 39'96 7 5 26'18 5,526	32,208.24 77,230.35 61.02 5 5		
Unoccupied Area.	Under water, hill	Tree- jungle and forest. grass.		Acres.	8,458'92 12,710'21 4,413'32	;		6
-	ea out of tivation,	i.e., waste Total area and fallow occupied. droves. occupied. than three years.	5 6 7	Acres. Acres. Acres.	11,711'05 51,607'82 41'76	10,396.80 45,022.11	69	(
Occupied Area.	Area in Cultivation.	Fallow of an three years or under.	4	Acres. Acres.	1,518'06 39,896'77	6,214.78 34,625.31	а г	1
	Area i	Under crop.		Acres.	38,378.71	28,410.53	rea of areas	last Settle- 6, 12, 15,

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	Total occu- pied area (to	agree with Col. 6 of Table V).	61	Acres.	51,607.82	45,922'11	:	48,572'72	
	nt-free or rileged .nts.	In lieu of service.	18	Acres.	611.47	;	:	:	
	Held rent-free or by p ivileged tenants.	As grant In lieu of from service.	21	Acres.	13.70	637.24	0.1	580.80	
	by ordinary tenants.	Area.	16	Acres.	:	:	:	:	
	Held	No. of holdings.	15		:			:	
	Held by tenants of superior	class in ordinary tenant right.	41	Астев.	:	÷	:	ł	:
	Held by occupancy tenants.	Area.	13	Acres.	32,225'23	26,264.40	63	1,8881.87	
	Held by occu	No. of holdings.	g .		1191	:		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	6 9 0
74563 74563	Held by absolute- occupancy tenants.	Area.	11	Acres.	8,176.00	5,970'36	01	16,964.22	l .
	Held by occupanc	No. of holdings.	10		363	÷	:	:	4,526 10 6 }
2000	eld by Revenue- free grantees.	Area.	6	Acres.	642.36	1,013'66	H	2,192.22	
- HENNIES	Held by free gr	No. of holdings.	80		41	:	:	:	7,145'80 150'79 1,145'30
4	Held by ma'ik- makbuzas.	Area.	7	Acres.	8,441.89*	7,295.08	91	7,182'41	
	Held b makb	No. af holdings.	9		474	:	;	:	* Malik-makbuza Quit rent
		Area of total leased.	v	Acres.	296.83	:	:	;	*
	Held by Malguzars.	Total.	4	Acres.	4,497'17	3,841.37	6	2771.20	
	Held by	Other than sir.	ဗ	Acres	1,354'49	2,316'28 1,525'09	:	:	
		As sir.	d	Acres.	3,142'68	2,316.28	; -	:	,
	,								

6

Total.

VII. - Details of Malik-makbusas' and Tenants' Payments.

VIII. - Details of Siwai Income.

1. At last Settlement \$ 4.522 7 1 7.359 5 0 2. Incidence per acre \$ 5047 12 0 3.46 9 3 4. Incidence per acre \$ 5.653 14 0 3.751 0 0 6. Incidence per acre \$ 5.653 14 0 3.751 0 0 6. Incidence per acre \$ 5.653 14 0 3.751 0 0 6. Incidence per acre \$ 5.653 14 0 3.751 0 0 6. Incidence per acre \$ 5.653 14 0 3.751 0 0 6. Incidence per acre \$ 5.653 14 0 3.751 0 74 174 1751 1751 1751 1751 1751 1751 17	90 E 60	ancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Sources.	former Settlement.	of present Settle-	as	Remarks.
RS, a. p. RS, a. p. 4,522 7 1 7,535 4. c. 0 10 1 7,535 4. c. 0 9 7 6,563 14 0 3,75 7. c. 12 5		4 4						average.	
Rs. a. p. Rs. a. 4.522 7 1 7.35 6 1 1 7.35 6 1 1 2 0 3.24 6 5.56 3 14 0 3.75 6 12 3 7 1 2 3 7 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	: 	ď	S	9	П	Q	C	4	5
6,563 14 0 3,75		į	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. n		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
5 047 12 0 3,24 0 9 7 0,563 14 0 3,76		0 41 8	:	3	Forest Brushwood	:	0		
racre 5 047 12 0 3,24 racre 6,563 14 0 3,76 racre 6,563 14 0 3,76		0 7 11	:	0 7 5		: :	353 4 0	310 0 0	
6,563 14 0 3,76	•	12,739 12 7	:	15,986 5 10		::	20 20 20 30 30	020	
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12.	U 11 8	0 7 11	;	s 80 82			200	0	
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payments ten + to +16	91	+ 23 24	सं	+ 23	2	: : : :	0 0 0 0 0	00	
	- -	,	यम		F	: : : : : :	13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	13 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
8. Compare as deduced 6,752 12 0 3,284 8	8 0 16100 2	0 81	ৰ উ	19,384 10 0	eous		15 0 0	10 0 0	
from rates In 1895 5,193 5 9 3,592 6 3	6 3 11,395 12	2 12	यदा	14,988 2 3	Total	72 12 0	979 12 0	867 8 0	:

	S	Sir and Khudkasht.	sht.		·			,						Con	Compare as at last Settlement.	Settlemer	ıt:
1	Area le	Area leased out.	Area cultivated by Malguzars.	Area held by Privi- leged Tenants.	ea held by Privi- leged Tenants.	Total rental	Valuatio	Valuation adopted.	Payments of maik-mak	Payments fenants	Annual value of sir, khud- kasht, and		Total	1	Estimated value of sir, khudka+ht	l.	
K # "	ental value sanctioned rent-rates.	tental value Compare tent Rental value sanctioned actually paid at sanctioned rent-rates.	Rental value Compare 1 ent Rental value Rental Compare at sanctioned actually paid at sanctioned sanctioned ually rent-rates. to malguzar. rent-rates. rent-rates. paid	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compare rent act- ually paid) (2)	For sir and khud- kasht.	or area held by privi- leged tenants.	buzas as pro- posed.	proposed	land held by privileged tenants.	receipts		Cash rental.	and land held by p. ivileged tenants with rate of valu- tion per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Tot
1	1	8	8	4	S	9	7	8	I	8	3	4	25	9	7	8	
Inci-	Rs. a. p. 215 7 o	Rs. a. p. 251 12 6	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. 275 8 o	Rs. a. p.	;	Rs. a. p. 3,950 1 o	Rs. a. p. 3,859 4 c	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. 3,859 4 o 300 o o	Rs. a. p. 6,563 14 o	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p Rs. a. p. 6,563 14 o 19,674 12 o 4,159 4 o	Rs. a. p. 4,159 4 o	Rs. a. p. 867 8 o	Rs. a. p. 31,265 6 0	Rs. a. p. 21,197 10 l	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. 31,265 6 0 21,197101 1,974 11 9 72 12 0 23,248	Rs. a. p. 72 12 0	Rs. 23,24
dence per acre.	0 11 7	0 13 7	0 13 2	0 7 1	:	O 12 4 Sanctioned	Sanctioned 3,794 0 0	8	6,935 12 0	19,319 0 0	4,094 0 0	:	31,216 4 0]	:	:	:	
134	Unit incidence (to be	(to be					0 3 6										

XI.—Assessment Proposal and Comparisons.

				Ana	lysis of incom	e on which ass	sessment based	i.
				·		Result	ing from valua	ition.
Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (Col 9 of Table X).	of proposed revenue on total esti- mated en-	of	eiwai receints	tion of sir and khud- kasht, exclud- ing actual	cluding cash receipts (i.e.,	ments pro- posed (differ- ence between line 5 and
<u> </u>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rr. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
17.670 1 1 17,377 8 1	19,870 0 0 19,602 8 0	76 	64 	21,285 14 4	867 8 0	3,607 7 6	300 0 0	5,204 8 2
Realizable [Sanctioned	19,192 0 0		61 р. с.			3,542 3 6		5,220 10 2

XII.

		Compare Increas	e (+) or Decr	ease (—).		(+) or I (-) p	e Increase Decrease er cent.	Inciden acre in vatio	culti-
Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	In proposed cash rental (Cols. 1, 2 and 6 of	In valuation of sir, khudkast and privileged land (Cols. 3 and 7 of Table X).	In siwai income (Cols. 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease () per cent. of proposed revenue over p e- sent reve- nue.	V).		Present tevenue on area of former Settle- ment.	Proporevenue on prese area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
2,199 14 11 + 1,521 14 11	5,040 ±5 11 + 5,057 1 11	2,184 ⁺ 8 3 + 2,119 4 3	+ 792 12 0 	8,020 4 2 + - - 7,971 2 2	+ 12 + 9 p. c.	- 6 	+ 35 + 34 p. c.	o 6 8	081

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

Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relin- quished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of draw- back on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (Col. 5 of Table X, minus Col. 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p. 6,563 14 0 6,935 12 0	Rs. a. p. 5,532 o o 5,825 o o	Rs. a. p. 1,031 14 0 1,110 12 0	16 	Rs. a p. 14,338 0 0 13,367 0 0	55 p .c.

STATEMENT III—Area in cultivation classed according to soils, positions, &c. of the Obrain Grand

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	Total.	140.13	3,360'83	13,813'29	16.960'30	4,810'91	1,111.76	† 0.6 †	10.581	75.57	39,89677
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Statement showing the Estates of Chanda Group.

Estates.	Serial number of villages in this and previous	Assets of estate.		Proposed valu- tion of home- farm in the	Tenants' payments in the estates excluding malik- makbuza.	nents in the ding malik- uza.	Increase in tenants' pay-	Revenue payable by the estate.	e by the estate.	Revenue	Excess of proposed revenue enhancement over proposed rental enhancement
		Settlement.	Proposed.	estate.	Present.	Proposed,	ments.	Present.	Proposed.		(difference of columns 8 and 11).
I	6	3	4	Ŋ	9	7	8	6	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs, a. p.	Rs. a. D.
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Ragho, son of Sitaram, Dewai- kar and co-sharer.		» چ سے	α 9	2		0	:	•	,	;	•
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	11 Palasgaon			ते				~~ .			
	17 Haranpaili				_	>					
	Group Keljhar.					********					
	2 Nagalamukasa										
	31 Khandala										
	38 Chorgaon	_									
	39 Paili							•			
	Group Chanda.				-			,_ _			
	2 Umri										
	3 Yerur						•				
	4 Tadali										
	5 Chargaon					- , ;		-	_		
	9 Chandla Surla										
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21 Kosara 24 Dewala 26 Sonorli	31 Sonegaon	32 Belsani	33 Mahtardewi	34 Chandur	35 Shengaon	36 Ghugus	40 Panderkaoda	41 Dhanora	42 Pipri	43 Mahakurla	45 Vendli	G	1 Niljai	4 Sandala	6 Keljharkhas	7 Sarajkhera	-	6 Morwa	12 Khutala		34 Totewahi mukasa	IJ	14 Ambhora		29 Chichala	. •	19 De	
9 8 9	دی				(r)						⊸		-q =												Ganesh	8		
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Estates.	Serial number of villages in this and previous	Assets of estate.	estate.	Proposed valu- ation of home- farm in the	Tenants' payments in the estates excluding malik- makbuza,	ments in the ding malik- uza.	Increase in tenants' pay-	Revenue payable by the estate.	e by the estate.	Revenue enhancement.	Excess of proposed revenue enhancement over proposed rental enhancement
	groups submitted.	Settlement.	Proposed.	estate.	Present.	Proposed.		Present.	Proposed.		(difference of columns 8 and 11).
1	8	3	4	25	٥	7	æ	6	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Ks.
	Group Keljhar.										
Sitabai, widow of Raghao-	3 Mahadwadi										
Charya Shashii, Manimii.	35 Lohara										
	Group Chands.	723 1 0	918 0 0	15 8 0	734 1 0	865 4 0	132 3 0	295 12 2	515 0 0	219 3 10	+ 87 0 10
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	25 Datala mukasa			सह		Carried States					
	Greup Keljhar.			प्रमेव		1000					
Nilkant, son of Ganpat Rao Chore, Brahmin and co-	54 Karanji			जय-							
sharer.	55 Akaspur	1,852 0 8	2,233 4 0	9, 13 0	972 14 0	1,035 12 0	63 14 0	1,419 1 5	1,450 0 0	30 14 7	32 15 5
	48 Seoni Chore										- ·
	Group Keljhar.										
Sarjabai, widow of Ganpat	12 Dongar Haldi										
Kao Brahmin.	21 Gilbili		1127 8 0	8	800	080 13 0	00 5 7	420 1 5	620 0 0	190 14 7	0 80 10 +
	Group Chand:))	,						
	52 Charwat							***************************************			
	Group Ghatkul.	-e vuendeend									
Gauesh, son of Harbaji, Brah-	23 Pipri Tukum										
	Group Chanda.	11 81 181	383 4 0	13 4 0	23¢ ¢ o	312 4 0	78 0 0	117 12 7	330	113 3 5	5 5 4 5 4
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CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION

Revenue Bepartment.

Nagpur, the 14th May 1906.

READ-

Report by the Settlement Officer, Chanda, submitting proposals for the re-assessment of the Chanda Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District, and Memorandum No. 4422, dated the 23rd August 1905, from the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, forwarding the report.

Memorandum No. 594—147, dated the 12th February 1906, containing the remarks of the Commissioner of Settlements on the Settlement Officer's proposals.

RESOLUTION.

The existing condition of the group as regards cultivation and assets, and the effect of the settlement on the tenants' rents and on the malguzars' jamas, are exhibited in the following abstract. The figures also indicate the extent to which the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner has accepted or modified the proposals of the Settlement Officer. They may thus be regarded as a summary from the point of view of the ryots, the malguzars and the Government, of the basis and results of re-assessment:—

		Charles Allen	38.		Acres.	
2. 3.	Gross area of the group Area under cultivation at las Area now under cultivation	सन्यमेव जयर	••• •••	•••	77,232 42,236 39,897 Per cent.	
5.	Percentage of increase of (3) Percentage of rise of price of during currency of last	of staple food-grain	grown in gr	ou p	—б 100 Rs.	
6. 7·	Total assessable assets at las Total assessable assets at Settlement Officer.	st settlement present settlement	 proposed by	the	23,245 31,26 5	
8.	Total assets as adopted by the	he Chief Commission	er	***	31,216 Per cent.	
9. 10.	Percentage of increase of (8 Total enhancements of rent i makbuzas at present se	ncluding revenue p	ayable by m	alik-	34	
11.	(a) Effected by the Set (b). As accepted by the Average rate of rent per acre	ttlement Officer Chief Commissioner	·	•••	Rs. 5,205 5,221 Rs. a. p.	
	 (a) At last settlement (b) As now proposed by (c) As sanctioned by the 	y the Settlement Offi e Chief Commission	cer	•••	o 7 5 o 8 5 o 8 3	
12.	Present revenue	***	•••	•••	17,670 Per cent.	
13. 14.:.	Percentage of (12) on (6) Percentage of (12) on (8)	•••	***	•••	7 6 57	
15. 16.	Revenue now proposed by the Revenue now sanctioned by	ne Settlement Officer the Chief Commissio	ner	•••	Rs. 19,870 19,192	
17.	Percentage of (16) on (8)	***	•••	•••	Per cent.	

- 2. The Settlement Officer proposes to add 23 per cent. to the rent-roll of the group by raising the present payments of the two occupancy classes of tenants by 16 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively. The Commissioner of Settlements who has examined his proposals in detail has suggested several alterations which have the effect of lowering the proposed rental demand of the group by Rs. 355-12-0. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner considers that the enhancements on the present rents are very moderate and approves of the assessment proposed by the Settlement Officer, subject to the modifications recommended by Mr. Standen. The revised rental demand of Rs. 19,319 will include an enhancement of 21 per cent. corresponding closely with the rate sanctioned in the orders on the Rent-rate Report, and will give an acreage rate of 8 annas 3 pies.
- 3. The payments of malik-makbuzas have been raised by 30 per cent. The resulting acreage rate is 12 annas 5 pies. The Commissioner of Settlements has suggested alterations which add Rs. 371-14-0 to the proposed payments. The revised payments will then amount to Rs. 6,935-12-0. This figure is sanctioned.
- 4. The valuation adopted for the home-farm amounts to Rs. 3,859-4-0, which exceeds the deduced figure by Rs. 184. The excess is attributed to the fact that the silt-covered land has been valued at a rate higher than those ordinarily adopted. The Commissioner of Settlements has suggested reductions amounting to Rs. 65-4-0, which will leave the revised valuation at Rs. 3,794 falling at 13 annas 6 pies per acre. The muafi land is not of great extent or value and is valued at Rs. 300, giving a rate of 7 annas 8 pies per acre. The proposals are approved.
- 5. The siwai income is estimated at Rs. 979-12-0, of which the Settlement Officer proposes to take Rs. 867-8-0 for purposes of assessment, after allowing Rs. 112-4-0 for fluctuations.
- 6. The total revised assets as accepted amount to Rs. 31,216-4-0. The Settlement Officer proposes to assess a revenue of Rs. 19,870 at 64 per cent. of his revised assets. The malguzari revenue of Rs. 14,338 falls at 58 per cent. of the malguzari assets, corresponding to the rate sanctioned in the orders on the Preliminary and Rent-rate Reports. The Commissioner of the Division suggests certain alterations in the Settlement Officer's revenue. While agreeing to all these, the Commissioner of Settlements has proposed further changes which result in lowering the revised revenue of the group to Rs. 19,192. The true malguzari revenue will fall at 55½ per cent. of malguzari assets and the gross revenue at 61 per cent. of the gross assets. The enhancement on the present kamil-jama will be 9 per cent. The assessment is moderate in the circumstances of the group and has the approval of the Chief Commissioner.
- 7. The instalments of rents and revenue should, in conformity with recent orders, be fixed at announcement with reference to the cropping of individual villages of the group.
- 8. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India the question of the term of settlement will be left over for decision until the assessment of the District has been completed.

W. N. MAW,

Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

No. 3275.

Nagpur, the 14th May 1905.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Settlements, Central Provinces, for information, with the request that, after the announcement of the revised rents and jamas, a tabular statement, in the usual form, may be submitted to this office.

W. N. MAW,

Second Secretary.

No.
$$\frac{239}{XI-4-12}$$
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CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Survey and Settlement Bepartment.

FROM

H. A. CRUMP, Esq., 1. c. s.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 19th April 1907.

SIR,

In continuation of this Administration's endorsement No. 3275, dated the 14th May 1906, I am directed to forward a statement giving details of the revised essessments of the Chanda Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

ur most obedient Servant,

H. A. CRUMP,

Chief Secretary.

1214
Statement showing the Revised Assets and Jamas for the Chanda Group of the
Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.

			1	Revised re	ntal payabl	e by					
Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik- makbuzas as revised.	Absolute- occu- pancy tenants.	Occu- pancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.	Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percent- age of revised revenue on revised malguzari assets.	Percentage of former revenue on assets of former settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs, s.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs, a.	Rs, a.			
1	Sakharwahi	26 12		399 8		399 8	529 4	300	57	55	81
	Umri	11 8	11 0	286 8		297 8	3 56 12	210	5 9	58	73
3	Yerur	20 0	19 8	399 4		418 12	493 12	265	54	52	94
4	Tadali	46 4		531 8		531 8	62 6 o	K. J. 370	59	57	84
5	Chargaon Chitnavis	•••	15 0	142 8		157 8	165 8	R.].366-1# 90	54	54	86
6	Morwa	5 9 0	43 12	506 4		550 0	629 8	370	59	56	89
7	Nagpur	·••		278 0		278 ө	292 8	155	53	53	96
8	Bhaigaon			73 8	7	73 8	<i>7</i> 8 8	40	51	51	125
9	Chandla Surla			250 12		250 12	265 8	135	51	51	37
10	Mingaon Makta	18 12	•	86 8		86 9	£18 8	60	51	47	145
II	Vichora	52 0	57 8	179 12	fin.	237 4	309 4	190	19	57	77
12	Khutala	58		195 8		195 8	208 o	115	55	55	бо
13	Padholi	113 12	124 0	152 3	1	276 o	468 a	300 K. J.	64	58	74
24	Ambhora			212 8	113000	2 12 8	232 8	130 R. J. 65	56	56	71
15	Kondhi		14 12	191 0	सन्यमन	205 12	246 8	R. J. 05	49	49	122
16	Neri	2 4	1 0	141 12		142 12	18± 8	80	49	49	97
17	Ranvendli	6 о		140 8		140 8	173 12	K. J. 85	49	48	50
18	Govindpur	30 Ó	6 2 o	55 12		117 12	185 12	R. J. 80 110	59	55	45
t9	Dewai Govindpur Tukum		11 0	62 4		73 4	83 4	30	36	ვნ	14
20	Wadgaon	57 8	118 4	161 4		279 8	368 4	K. J. 215	58	55	41
16	Kosara	18 12		433 12		433 12	575 8	R.J. 204-4 325	56	56	47
82	Bir Mokasa	•••	16 8	280 12		297 4	302 4	155	51	51	47
23	Chorala Mokasa	57 0	49 8	171 12	- 	221 4	308 4	170	55	48	59
24	Dewals	129 12	29 8	198 8	 .	228 0	394 12	225	57	43	78
25	Datala		68 4	395 0		463 4	465 4	260	56	56	40
26	Sonurli	20 12	10 0	67 12		77 12	111 8	65 K. J.	58	53	60
27	Nagala	28	23 12	351 8	•••	375 4	3 ⁸ 7 12	210 R. J. 106	54	54	52
25	Chichala	13 0	14 8	58 o		72 8	100 8	45 K. J.	45	39	58
2 9	Wandhri	24 12	13 0	90 8	•••	103 8	191 8	100 R. J. 89 4	52	49	50
30	Anturla	24 4	***	361 4		361 4	432 0	K.J. 250 R.J. 246 8	58	56	73

Statement showing the Revised Assets and Jamas for the Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Concld.)

					Revised re	ntal payab	e by			_	_	Percent-
Serial No.	Name of v mah	illage and al.	Payments of malik- makbuzas as revised.	Absolute- occu- pancy tenants.	Occu- pancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.	Total essets.	Revised revenue.	Percent- age of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percentage of revised revenue on revised malguzari assets.	age of former revenue on assets of former settlement.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs,			
31	Sonegson	404	12 0	23 0	208 o		2 31 0	278 0	150	54	53	Ć:
32	Belsani	•••	535 12	119 8	110 4	•••	229 12	849 8	К.}. 630	74	57	109
33	Mhatardevi		41 12	47 4	55 8		102 12	164 8	R. J. 621 K.J. 90	55	42	117
34	Chandur	•••	176 12	86 3	5 8		92 0	410 12	R. J. 82 K.J. 290	71	58	74
35	Sengaon		6 7 8	213 8	905 12		1,119 4	1,329 0	R. J. 280 K.J.715	54	52	83
≠ 6	Ghugus	•••	56 12	64 8	741 8		806 o	1,228 12	R.I. 705 KJ., 725	59	58	8 6
300	Naokavda		***	16 8	327 4	FEE	343 12	373 12	R.J. 715 K.J, 215	58	58	108
38	Usgaon		227 8	45 12	779 12		825 8	1,242 8	R.J. 107-8 K.J. 795	64	59	gt
39	Wadha	•••	635 12	287 8	409 4		696 12	1,403 4	R.J. 790 K.J. 995	71	59	105
40	Pandharkaoda		67 4	53 O	411 12		464 12	78 2 4	R. J. 955 K.J. 475	61	59	81
41	Dhanora		99 4	126 8	1,252 8		1,379 o	1,963 8	R.J.468-8 K.J. 1,165	5 9	58	67
42	Pipri		93 8	133 4	1,470 12		1,604 0	2,299 4	R.J. 1,125 K.J. 1,270	55	55	64
43	Mahakurla		7 0	16 o	292 8		308 8	357 12	R. J. 1,265 K. J. 185	52	51	45
44	Sedur	•••	336 12	1 8 1 8	226 0	त्यमेव ज	यते 407 8	808 4	R.J. 180 525	65	54	88
45	Vendli		34 8	122 4	714 8		836 12	956 o	550	58	56	69
46	Hingnala		8 ₇ o	115 0	273 4	.,,	388 4	519 O	K.J. 290	56	51	87
47	Marda	•••	197 0	340 12	1,090 4		1,431 0	1,763 0	R.J. 270 K.J. 985	56	52	66
48	Seoni Chor		433 12	200 4	78 4		278 8	772 4	R.J. 980 K.J. 535	69	53	88
49	Hadasti	•••	598 12	184 8	97 12		282 4	1,01 6 12	R.J. 520 K.J. 745	7 3	57	73
50	Arwat		314 12	9 4	257 8		266 12	598 o	R.J. 735 K.J. 415	69	58	82
51	Mana		65 12	115 8	59 0	***	174 8	3o6 8	R J. 400 200	65	6о	58
52	Charwat	•••	6 0	8 2 o	352 8	•••	434 8	476 4	255	54	53	62
:3	Nandgaon	•••	852 12	153 0	140 4		² 93 4	1,714 12	1,190	69	59	93
4	Bheokund	•••	14 0	4 12	5 0		9 12	325 12	140	43	41	7•
,	Visapur		1,103 0	163 8	61 12		225 4.	1,647 12	K.J. 1,150	70	50	91
	Gaorala				106 4		106 4	106 4	R. J. 1,114 50	47	47	93
		Total	6,803 12	3,607 12	17,287 12		20,895 8	32,956 o	K. J. 19,905 R. J. 19,345-12	бо	55	76

NOTE.-The abbreviations "K.]." and "R.]." denote "Kamil Jama" and Realizable Jama" respectively.

Rent-rate Report of the Kothari Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

- Boundaries and general description.

 Boundaries and general description.

 Boundaries and general description.

 Boundaries and general description.

 Boundaries and general description.

 The Kothari Group is the open portion of the Haveli pergana which is not included in the Chanda Group: a few rice villages of this pergana which lie in the middle of forest have been excluded, and will be dealt with in the Report of the Kelzar Group adjoining.
- 2. This group consists of 26 villages lying between the Wardha river and a low range of hills covered by Government forest. At its southern extremity the river turns sharply to the east. In one or two villages the flood has done some damage to the land, especially in the southern corner.
- 3. The group comprises 26 villages: in two of them rice is the important crop, but they are only small villages, and the rice is irrigated from excellent tanks. All the remainder are very similar to the best Wawar villages in the Chauda Group and similarly situated tracts of Warora Tahsil. Of the 26 villages, 6 are "rith," or uninhabited. The group covers an area of 69'5 square miles, including one or two very small patches of Government forest.
- 4. The village area is, on the whole, undulating and somewhat cut up by the various small streams which flow from the hills behind: but in spite of this the soil is generally deep and much better than it looks: in recent years of short rainfall the crops have been uniformly good, and there is a general air of prosperity about most of the villages. Most of the soil has been classed as morand; but there is a good proportion of first class soils, including a few acres of kali. Juari and til have been the chief crops during the last few years; but at Settlement the area under rabi cotton was very high and there is no doubt that this crop would again be sown if gins and presses were started nearer than Warora. Wheat, gram and linseed also will grow well in many of the villages.
- Trade and communications.

 trade is done in the Chanda bazar. For some commodities Dhaba is patronized, but little grain is taken there. The Chanda-Allapalli road passes through Kothari: it is now practically complete as far as Ballarpur, and when finished it will carry a lot of traffic. Chanda is only eight miles from Ballarpur and ewenty-one from Kothari. Tenants have no difficulty in putting their produce on to the thanda market; but the nearest cotton press is at Warora, 28 miles further away.
- 6. The southern portion of the group is rather a long distance from Chanda and possesses only the ordinary village cart tracks connecting it with Kothari; but the Dhaba azar is a fairly big one, and some sahukars have opened their shops at Tohogaon also.
- 7. The group is then on the whole fairly well situated as regards markets and the enants in every village get the full benefit of the rise in prices since Settlement.
- 8. It is also hoped that before many more years have passed Ballarpur will develope into large town: if the coal is worked there, and the railway is extended to carry it away there did be a very brisk demand for land in all these villages and cotton will rapidly become the did crop.
 - Prices. Prices has been discussed at length in the Tahsil report and the remarks there made need not now be repeated. Rents have not been revised in this tract since the original Settlement and it been shown that prices justify a cent. per cent. enhancement.
 - open field villages should have shewn increase instead of decrease:

 but it is satisfactory to know that in this respect there has
 no actual deterioration. When the Census of 1901 was taken a large percentage of
 abouters were away in the neighbouring tract of Ghatkul, harvesting a very fine crop of
 after cutting their own crops. This does not altogether account for the drop here.

 per cent., as the whole Ghatkul pergana shows an increase of 14 per cent. only,
 probably would have been a drop here in any case, as in the previous year the deathal been very high and the birth-rate abnormally low; and there was ringni also on the
 ide of the river to harvest. If the actual facts could be ascertained it would probably
 al that the population of these 26 villages had remained very much the same as before
 them shew signs of depopulation from famine proper.

In Tohogaon, Kothari and Ballarpur the usual artizan or trading element is found population on the whole is entirely agricultural

The present figures give an average of 101 souls per square mile of village area, quare mile of occupied and 327 per square mile of cultivated area. These figures equite favourably with the corresponding figures for other parts of the district, even ag the open tracts of Warora within easy reach of the railway.

ተ	-		٠.
16	na	n	ιз.

		۸.	В.	C.	D.	E.	Total:
Kanbi		3	50	133	22	1	209
Teli	•••	5	12	21	3	ı	42
Gond	•••		ı.	36	21	***	58
Marar			4	16	6		26
Traders		7	15	38	5		65
Others	•••	4	9	96	15		124
	Total	19	91	340	72	2	524
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per	cent.	Per cent. 100

Of the total, cultivating classes (Kunbis, Telis and Marars) return well over half. And of those cultivating classes a very good proportion are in the richer classes. At Kothari, Tohogaon and Karmana there are a number of exceptionally powerful Kunbi families which have cultivation in several villages and frequently do a little grain-lending to their fellow-tenants. In only one village (Katoli No. 18) are the tenants embarrassed by their debts: here their position is entirely due to the policy adopted by the lambardar, Vithoba Mamedwar of Chanda. He is getting notorious for the hard measures that he adopts: here he has to pay a very high assessment, and does it by getting hold of all the tenants' land on mortgage, when he has squeezed out of them every penny and every bullock that they possess. In one or two other villages, as noted in Statement C, grain debts seem rather high; but on the whole they are lower than in the Chanda Group and mortgages are exceedingly rare. Most of the tenants have plenty of cattle: D class contains some bariwalas who were included by mistake at attestation, and who are not really tenants: very few men who have proper holdings are without bullocks.

Malguzars.

14. The lambardars are given below:

			AT LAST S	ETTLEMENT.	Ar Pr	ESENT.
			Resident.	Non-resident.	Resident.	Non-resident.
3rahmin	***		•••	8	***	13
Kunbi	***	•••	7	8	6	3
Komti	***		***	1	***	3
Marwari	•••		~*		•••	1
Teli			1	•••	•••	
Maratha	***		***	1		
	To	tal	8	18	б	20

R. B. Chandi Prasad manages four villages in the group: in Kothari his 8-annas share was purchased only recently, but two of the villages came into his hands soon after the original Settlement. He visits these villages frequently; but his grain transactions are not quite so important here as in the Haveli. Of the other Brahmin lambardars one is poor, and for that reason perhaps is rather hard on his tenants: another, the retired Tahsildar who acquired two villages here (together with one or two others in these parts) while still in Government service, applies his legal knowledge somewhat perversely to impose on his tenants. Vithoba Mamedwar has been already mentioned, luckily he possesses only one village here. With the exception of the two Brahmins above noted and Vithoba Mamedwar, the lambardars here treat their tenants distinctly well; the Tohogaon Kunbis especially deserve great credit and get it from everybody.

- 15. Altogether there are 85 shares in the group, one of the Brahmin families is rather big and the Kunbis of Tohogaon are also somewhat prolific.
- shews the present soil classification. It gives morand as the predominating soil, but the morand soil of this group is very fertile for its class. Practically every village in this group lies on the river bank; in the neighbouring Chanda Group a number of the villages in the interior of the group fetch comparatively low rents as their soils class for class are not so fertile as the soils in riverain villages. In the latter it is true that fields are very undulating but they seem to retain moisture well and occasionally get flooded.
- 17. At Settlement 15 per cent. of the soils were put into the first class and 69 per cent. in the second, the present corresponding figures are 10 and 77 per cent., respectively.
- 18. Little land is really inferior in this group. The wardi is found under the hills and is mostly devoted to rice but it is an unimportant crop in this group.
- 10. Altogether 1,008 acres have been classed as "ran" this figure includes some wheat and rice land, as well as the mutafarikat. The total is comparatively high but many of the villages here border on reserved forest.
 - 20. The various transactions by which villages, or shares in villages, have changed hands since the original Settlement, are given in the following table:—

Transfer of proprietary rights-Group Kothari.

Serial No.	Name of villag	ge.	Extent share sold		When sold.			e	Cash.	Reviof t	he	•	Num- ber of times Land Rev- enue.	From		То
		ĺ	As.	p.		Rs.	a.(p.	2	Rs.	a.	p.				
1	Balharpur		16	0	1893-94			ŭ	Debt	825	8	4	•••	Teli	•••	Brahmin.
2:1	Bamhni		2	0	1899	30	0	0	Cash	21	4	٥	1	3		Kunbi
+ 1	Do.		8	0	1897	300	0	0		85	0	0	3			Komti.
+ 1	Do.	•••	. 2	0	1898	10	0	o	Cash	21	4	٥	***	Kunbi	•••	
+ 1	D ۰،		3	Э	1899	20	0	О	प्रमेव ज	21	4	٥	1			
+ 1	Do.	•••	2	o	1901	150	0	0	***	28	5	4	5	زا		Rangari.
+4	Daheli		5	4	1886	300	0	0	Cash	150	0	o	2	Brahmin	•••	Brahmin .
+5	Kemrith		5	4	1886	300	o	0	•••	10	0	0	30	Do.		Do.
+6	Kem Tukum		16	С	1893-94	360	٥	0	••	10	0	٥	3 6	Do.		Do.
+7	Lawari	•••	5	4	1886	300	0	0	•••	10	0	0	30	Do.		Do.
+8	Korti Tukum		5	4	1895	300	0	o		11	1	9	27	Komtee	4.,	Komti.
+ 10	Kinhi	•••	16	. 0	1870	1195	0	o	9 villages	30	0	0		Kunbi	•••	Pardeshi Br- ahmin.
+ 13	Ashtee	•••	5	4	1896	300	0	0	Cash ,	16	10	8	18	Brahmin	•••	Brahmin.
+ 15	Amdi		16	o	1889	900	0	0		440	٥	0	2	Kunbi	•••	Kunbi.
+ 16	Kothari	•	16	٥	1896	1,925	, 0	O		1,250	0	0	}	Brahmin	•••	Pardeshi Brahmin and Marwari.
	 Kawadjai	•••	16	0					•••	198	11	0	ز	Do.		Do.
+ 18	Kalwali	•••	9	71	1881	205	0	o	•••	30	0	0	7	Maratha	•••	Komti and Brahmin.
+ 22	Pachgaon	•••	2	0	1	125	0	0		27	8	0	4	Kunbi	•••	Kunbi.
23	Tohgaon		. 8	0	1870		•••		Gift	. 400	0	0		Do.		Do.
24	Arvi	•••	16	٥	1900		••;		Do	75	0	C	•••	Do		Brahmin.
25	Wejgaon		16	0	1900				Do	200	• •	C		Do.		Do.
26	Lathi		8	٥	1870	186	5 0	· c	Cash	. 105	0	C	1	Do.		Komti.
	Do.	•••	8	0			•••			105	Ó	C		Do.		Brahmin.

In the cases of Bamhni, Daheli and Lathithe transfers were practically for debt; though the villages were not mortgaged, the proprietors were heavily in debt and sold to their creditors for any price that the latter would give. In Amdi and Pachgaon the villages passed from one member of the proprietary body to another practically by gift. When the villages have been sold in open market, a fair price has been realized, except in the case of Kothari, which was rather highly assessed.

Former Settlement.

1. Villages Nos. 1 to 17 inclusive have never been settled since the original Settlement of 1866. In the remaining villages of the group a summary revision of the revenue was made by Mr. MacGeorge in 1888. That officer redistributed the revenue of the Ghatkul pergana, and part of the Haveli. His procedure was very summary indeed: the sole records of it are the kabuliyats for revenue. Though many of the villages were undoubtedly depressed at that time there is some reason in a few cases to believe that rents were then concealed, and as we have no satisfactory records now of what the rents then were I have given figures for the original Settlement only in Statement C and tables that deal with rates: the approximate figures on which his revenue was based are given in red ink in Statement A. No jinswars and milankhasras are, however, available for that summary settlement: details of cropping and occupied area, therefore, for all villages refer to the original Settlement.

Distribution of village area,

22. The following table gives the distribution of the village area at Settlement, at present and in 1895, the year taken as normal in other reports:—

		In	CULTIVATI	on.						
		Cropped.	New fallow.	Total.	Old fallow.	Total Occupied.	Total village area.	Area irrigated.	No. of ploughs.	Plough- cattle.
		Acres.	∆ cres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Settlement	•••	15,730.69	830.55	16,56091	1,075.57	17,636.48	44,552.71	42.09	773	1,596
1895		10,052:14	2,028-12	12,080-26	3,659°4K	15.73972	44,485*47	45 8·50		
Present		12,767.39	1,002:36	13,859.75	3,741.36	17,601-11	44.457.75	184.87	843	2,137
Percentage total area.	On	***	***	31	***	37	•••			

The above table bears out in a somewhat striking manner statements that have been made in the Chanda Tahsil Report and other group reports, as to the general agricultural conditions of this district. At Settlement tenants were recovering from famine and taking up every area of wawar land that they could plough: when the irrigated rice tracts had recovered and rice land once more came into favour, the tenants went to those tracts, and abandoned their cheap but good wawar land. 1895 was a normal year for all crops, but in that year it was the rice land that was in favour: hence in this group we have a small occupied and a very small cropped area. The present figures are now two years old as attestation was done early in 1901: and it is easy to prophesy that the occupied and cropped areas will still be growing in this group until there has been a series of three or four good years to attract tenants to the rice land.

23. It may be urged that a tract whose figures vary so enormously as this is distinctly unstable. It cannot be denied that it has shown symptoms of instability in the past but in reality its fluctuations have been caused more by years of success or failure in other tracts than by any distinct deficiency here. And it is very doubtful if the tract will fluctuate again in the future: it has excellent soil which will produce excellent juari if the rainfall is light and will also grow rabi crops, including cotton well if the monsoon is heavy. Until lately it has suffered from want of communications: even with the road open as far as Kothari it does not pay to put large areas under cotton in the southern villages of the group when the Ballarpur coal-fields are being worked with a railway to open them up, gins and presses will be put up at Chanda or Ballarpur, as they have recently been at Warora: then the villages of this group will improve: up to the present they have distinctly stagnated.

Cropping.

24. Details of the actual crops grown in the same years are given below:—

Year.		Wheat.	Rice.	Cane.	Tur,	Lin. seed.	Til.	Gram.	Juari.	Cotton.	Miscella- neous food crops.		Total.
Settlement		Acres.	Acres. 3#4*87	Acres. 9'75	Acres. 332'90	Acres,	Acres.	Acres,	Acres. 9,248'30	Acres. 5,219'56	Acres.	Acres. 50*59	Acres. 15,730'69
1895		598*13	611.63	3,31	135,00	1,015'97	114.63	159'54	5,147*07	841*59	1,50)3°'93	10,053'14
Present	••-	156.47	184.13	-55	298'46	465.83	1'801.10	287*34	7,886.68	771.41	895'46	48.70	12,767*39

Rice is quite an unimportant crop: it is grown only in three small villages. The total area how classed as irrigated rice land is only just over 400 acres; and at attestation it was badly cropped. It is rather strange that the wheat area was so large at Settlement: for tenants at that time were not too wealthy and it is an expensive crop to sow. Cotton was then a very favourite crop but the Settlement figures will soon be exceeded when this group is linked up with the mills. The cotton of this group is the finer cold weather long-stapled variety locally called "jari." Its outturn is not so heavy as that of kharif cotton, but it sells far better than coes the coarser "bani."

25. At present juari and til are the principal crops: til came rapidly into favour as its outturn is high; it is a cheap crop to sow, and cheaper still to watch. Both kharif and ringni juari are found in the group: and in the heavy soil here, with light rainfall the outturn of both is very heavy.

Distribution of occupied area pied area between the various classes of tenants and proprietors:

		Home- farm.	Malik- makbuza.	Revenue- free grantees.	occupancy	Occupancy tenants.	Ordi- nary.	Free against malguzars.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres-	Acres.
Settlement Percentage of	 n occu-	1,990°50	99 7 :03	845 ⁻ 79	5,077 93 28 50	8.408°25 48	•••	316·98	17,636 48
pied wrea. Present Percentage of pied area.	n Occu-	1,884 53 10	1,712-11	234 98 1	2.157.45 12	11 637·88 66	4 ′88	169:31	17,601°11

There has been a drop in the home-farm as some villages have passed from cultivating dunbis to Brahmin or Komti sahukars. The expansion of the malik-makbuza area is due entirely to resumption of musifi grants.

27. Here, as in all other tracts of the district, a great deal of absolute-occupancy land as abandoned almost immediately after Settlement. Tenants to this day have not drawn my difference between the occupancy and absolute-occupancy tenures; in only very few sees have occupancy rents been enhanced, though abandoned holdings have generally been out again at higher rents as the demand for land improved.

Rent-rates.

28. The following table gives the Settlement and present rates of tenants' payments:—

		SETTLEMENT.						
	Area.	Reut.	Rate.	Area.	Rent.	Bate.	Remarks.	
makbuza and k Sarkur. ute-occu-	Acres. 997'03' 5 077'93' 8,408'25		097	1,71211 2,157 45 10 867 94	Rs. a. p. 681 14 0 1,782 4 8 6 063 10 3 7,845 14 4	0 6 4		

The rate of plot proprietors' payments has been little changed, as the kamil-jamas on the resumed plots were much on a par with the Settlement malik-makbuza rate.

- 29. The rise in the absolute-occupancy rate is due entirely to the abandonment of the cheaper priced holdings. The drop in the occupancy rate is due partly to abandoned absolute-occupancy holdings being occasionally given out at lower rents though as a rule the rents were raised. The land at present without rent has been excluded from the above table. Much of the new land had to be reclaimed from scrub jungle though possibly it was under cultivation at Settlement.
- 30. Composite holdings are very numerous in this group: in many villages practically every absolute-occupancy tenant has occupancy land also: the rates on total payments should then be compared.

It is not altogether strange that the all-round rate now shows a slight drop. Large areas of land were abandoned here soon after Settlement, and the market was not brisk until quite recently. The group is very different to similar tracts of Warora Tahsil, which likewise were depressed soon after Settlement: those tracts have a railway and much hetter markets for their produce; in the Kothari Group tenants have not had this advantage.

31. Cash sub-rents give the following figures:-

		Area.	Rate.	Tenant rate.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Malik-makbuza		769.01	0 13 0	o 6 5
Absolute-occupancy ants.	ten-	595.31	1 3 6	.0 13 3
Occupancy tenants		1,486 54	e 13 1	o 8 11

32. Statement C shews that rents here run much higher than in the best groups of Warora, higher even in than the Chanda Group of the Chanda Unit incidence. Tahsil. Village incidences have a very wide range, from '16 to 1'23. In only three villages does the incidence drop below '30; of these Kemrith and Khamturlee are both jungly villages, where all the land is classed as "ran": the third, Kinhi, was in much the same position when Chandi Prasad bought it and gave out holdings for small sums in order to get the village established. In Haranpiali there is no holding paying rent.

Incidences over 1'00 occur in the very few rice villages: in one of them present rents look very high, but seem to be paid with ease. The average villages of the group return incidences between '45 and '85.

Standard rate.

33. Tenant's payments give the following incidences:---

Malik-makbuza	•••	'40
Malik-Sarkar		59
Absolute-Occupancy	•••	.80
Occupancy	,	.60
Absolute-occupancy cum-occupancy		•64
Ordinary		.93

It has already been pointed out that the all-round rate alone here should be considered as many holdings are composite. Plot proprietors are very privileged: but they pay revenue, not rents, and in their case exceptionally big margins must almost always be given, and here the "Ordinary" holdings cover less than 5 acres.

- 34. The Chanda Group alone is available for purposes of comparison. That group contains a number of open villages on higher ground where the soil is much thinner and inferior: this group contains no such villages; it is a riverain tract pure and simple and if we eliminated from the Chanda Group the poor inland villages above mentioned the group incidence would go much higher than 51 which the total group figures gave.
- 35. In point of soils, tenants and proprietors, the two groups are about on a level save that in Kothari the general run of the soils is better than in Chanda: the Chanda villages are more favourably situated as regards markets but the new read, and possibly a new railway, will soon bring Kothari into much closer touch with the outside world than it has been in the past.
- 36. As regards rents, the all-round rate is slightly lower now than it was at Settlement. The abandonment of land soon after settlement was caused by seasons that were adverse to the prosperity of this group and not by high rents: if the latter had been the case the dearest holdings would have been advanced and not the cheapest.

- 37. The group has not suffered lately from famine: on the contrary its open field crops on heavy soils have done exceptionally well in recent years. It was attested at a time when its prosperity was first commencing and not when it was exceptionally prosperous.
- 38. There is therefore now no reason whatever to refrain from enhancing rents quite freely here. In two villages only are the tenants embarrassed by their debts: those villages will be treated with special leniency.
- 39. On all considerations, therefore, I propose to take a standard rate of 85. Theoretically this rate will give a 33 per cent. enhancement in tenants' rents, apart from plot proprietors' payments. It will not be possible to work up to that standard as big margins must be given to individuals especially the very small and the very big tenants.

Willage rates.

40. With this standard the proposed rates run as follows:-

730 735 740 750 755 765 770	. 1 1 3 1 1 1	villages.
75 ·80 ·85 ·90	4 .3 1 2	11 12 21 11
1.05 1.15 1.20 1.25	I I I 1	" " " Villages

26 villages.

In Arvi and Katoli, the two villages where tenants are badly in debt, I have taken higher rates for the home-farm the proprietors are Rang Rao late Tahsildar, and Vithoba Mamedwar Komti of Chanda.

- 41. The 12 villages where proposed rates are between 75 and 100 are the average villages of the group. Three of these where higher rates are proposed are pure rice villages: in 2 of them some small enhancements are proposed, the tanks are good, and murkhand area is almost as secure as in the best villages of the rice tract: in the third village grain payments are high, but as they are of recent fixation I see no reason to adopt the lower valuation of the land.
- 42. The large areas held in one or two villages at present without rent—in Kinhi,
 Haranpaili, Wejgaon, and Kham village, Sarandi, in particular,
 render it somewhat difficult to frame an estimate of what the
 enhanced occupancy rents will be, with the rates proposed; for in proposing rental fixation
 we have to consider the whole amount of land held by the particular tenant.
- 43. But it is anticipated that the following enhancements will be put in rents actually paid: "actual" in the case of malik-makbuza, meaning kamil-jama on small plots as are held on quit-rent:—

Class of Tenant.		Original Settlemenit, 1866-68.					· }	Present.				Proposed.					Rise of present rate over Settle	Rise over				
		Rents.				Rate.		Re	Rents.			Rate.		Rents.		Rate.		te.	ment rate.	rate.		
		R:	. 2		p.	Re	S. B.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	F	₹5.	a. p.	Rs.	2 .	p.	R	s. g	. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Malia-makbuza		402	:	5	10	0	6	5	460	9	01	0	6	5	664	8	0	0	9	3	Nil.	+ 44
Malik-Sarkar			• • • •				••••	••	223	12	2	0	6	3	262	12	0	0	7	4		+17
Absolute-occupancy	٠	3,23	5	1	О	0	10	2	1.782	4	8	0	13	3	1,992	4	o	0	14	9	+ 30	+11
.Осоправсу		5,11	9	9	0	Ø	9	5	6,228	5	o	0	8	10	7,521	0	o	0	10	7	_6	+ 20
Absolute-occupa na cum-occupancy	: } 	8,ე	54	10	0	0	49	9	8,010	o <u>c</u>	9 8	3 0) ;	9 5	9,51	3 0) o	0	11	t g	3	+19

In actual payments it will give them the following enhancement:-

Malik-makbuza (including k	amil-jama on p	rivileged plots)	***	44 per cent-
Malik-Sarkar	***	****	***	17 per cent.
Absolute-occupancy	·-•	•••		12 per cent.
Occupancy	***			20 per cent.
Absolute-occupancy cum-oc	cupancy	101	***	281 per cent.

The deduced rent with the proposed rates on the areas now held without rent comes to Rs. 442 for the whole group. As above noted it is difficult to estimate exactly what rent can be fixed on this land without a very detailed examination of the ryotwari abstracts, for at fixation if a tenant holds only a bari without rent, and the deduced rent is Re. 0-8-0, that sum is fixed on it, whereas if he has a good big holding on which a full enhancement has been put, no additional rent is as a rule taken for this bari. But in the villages above noted there are big areas of wawar land at present held rent free and it can safely be estimated that Rs. 200 will accrue to the malguzars from rental fixation on these good holdings.

- 44. Considering this, I anticipate that altogether about Rs. 250 or perhaps slightly more will be given by pure fixation in this group.
- 45. Practically all absolute-occupancy tenants have composite holdings. The effect on tenants' pockets can then best be seen from the result on total payments. An 184 per cent. rise is a great deal higher than was taken in many of the Warora groups, but after announcing rents in that Tahsil, I am convinced that we were too lenient in the pure open field groups similar to the one under report. These groups have prospered well with high rainfall in recent years and depression in the rice tracts has enhanced the value of land here. In Warora caution was dictated by the fact that most of the groups had a considerable area of rice land; in the Kothari Group the few rice villages have been leniently treated but they are very few and small.
- 46. In the individual classes some note is required on the proposed payments of malik-makbuzas. The high increase will be in 3 villages only—Kothari, Tohogaon and Daheli: in the 2 former, however, it is largely caused by the raising of the kamil-jamas of two large plots held on quit-rent: their kamil-jama is at present exceedingly low: in Daheli I have carefully considered the amounts now paid to the malik-makbuzas by their own-tenants: they will be left a big margin of profits.
- A7. Statement A shows that a very high percentage of assets was taken as revenue at the original Settlement and in the 9 villages where revenue was revised in 1888 the fraction was still kept high. The two malguzars who were invited to join the board which discussed the preliminary proposals for this Tahsil were naturally in favour of a low fraction being taken but they had no objection to that fraction being considerably raised provided that rental enhancement covered the rise in revenue, and there are no villages in this group where overassessment has ruined the proprietor, at least not since the decade succeeding the original Settlement.
- 48. There is a drop of 16 per cent. in the cultivation in the group and many of what should be good villages show a drop. There is also a drop in population. It would seem then that this is a tract depressed by famine where the assessment should be kept somewhat low. But it has already been pointed out in former sections of this report that the figures are misleading hence it has been proposed to put on a higher rental enhancement than was done in the case of similar tracts in Warora Tahsil: this group has had a longer period of recovery if it really needed it; and after announcing the revised rents and revenue in Warora one cannot help regretting to some extent that rents were not more freely enhanced. But the Warora Tahsil was rent-rated at a time when great caution was dictated: the Kothari Group has had excellent crops for the last three years.
- 49. There is now a rise of 15 per cent. in the cultivated area since the normal year and the drop in population is not altogether true in that it is not permanent. After careful consideration I have proposed a fairly free rental enhancement and for the same reason that I propose to put up rents well, I would assess the group to the full: there will be little difficulty in collecting the revised rents.
- 50. I propose in this group to take 58 per cent. as the standard fraction of malguzari assets for revenue and to allow a drawback of 15 per cent. on payments of malik-makhuzas

In one or two cases of reduction 65 per cent. may be taken and a fraction below 58 per cent, will be proposed in deserving cases but it should be possible to take 58 per cent, as the average for the whole group.

Assets. 51. The present assets of the group are as follows:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
***		•••	•••	7,932	12	11
service bole	dings	***		1,456	10	6
•••		***		812	8	0
		Total		10,201	15	5
***	•••	***		684	6	0
		Grand Total	•••	10,886	5	5
proximately	:					
fixation on	rent-free land	***	•••	9,845	4	0
muafi land	at tenants' rate	•••		1,779	D	0
••		•••	•••	812	8	o
		Total	•••	12,436	12	0
	•••	***	•••	927	4	0
		Grand Total		13,364	0	0
	proximately fixation on musfi land	proximately : fixation on rent-free land musfi land at tenants' rate	Total Grand Total proximately:— fixation on rent-free land musfi land at tenants' rate Total Total	Total Grand Total Grand Total Total Total Total Total Total	service holdings 7,932 service holdings 1,456 812 Total 10,201 684 Grand Total 10,886 proximately : fixation on rent-free land 9,845 musfi land at tenants' rate 1,779 812 Total 12,436 927	service holdings 7,932 12 service holdings 1,456 10 812 8 Total 10,201 15 684 6 Grand Total 10,886 5 proximately :— fixation on rent-free land 9,845 4 muafi land at tenants' rate 1,779 0 812 8 Total 12,436 12 927 4

52. The fractions proposed in paragraph 50 will give Rs. 7,910 as the revised revenue in the 26 villages, excluding Sarandi. The present revenue paid by those 26 villages is Rs. 6,720, while Rs. 80 was the assessment on mouza Sarandi at the summary Settlement of 1888.

An additional income of Rs. 2,000 will accrue to the proprietors of the 26 villages from rents this will more than cover the rise in revenue.

P. HEMINGWAY,

The 13th May 1904.

Settlement Officer.

Rent-rate Report for the Kothari Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

Memorandum No. C-197, dated Pachmarhi, the 27th May 1904.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Department.

- 2. This small group of 26 villages lies in the narrow strip of open country between the Wardha River and the hills. About 80 per cent. of the cultivated area is on black soil of the medium qualities, somewhat more uneven than usual. Juari is the staple and til covers a considerable area. Much of the soil is suitable for cotton, which was grown on a considerable area at Settlement. But the advent of mill-made yarn has resulted in a large diminution in the area under this crop. If communications were improved and presses erected, juar would be largely displaced by cotton. For the present, however, the group can boast of only a very poor class of cropping, and being so largely dependent on a single crop (juar), agriculture here is naturally more insecure than in other tracts with a greater variety of staples. This is well brought out by the statistics quoted by the Settlement Officer.
- 3. The railway is 36 miles from the nearest part of the group. There is good road connecting the northern and central villages with Chanda town, but the southern villages are served by nothing better than the ordinary village tracks. Prices must, therefore, be at a lower level than in more favourably situated parts of the tahsil.

- 4. More than half the tenants belong to agricultural castes, and the condition of the tenantry, as indicated by their distribution between the usual five classes, appears to be quite up to the average. The large area of good soil, which has become old fallow in many villages, the decrease in cropped and cultivated areas, and the remarks regarding condition of tenants contained in some of the village notes, show clearly enough that the tenants are not so well off as the class statistics would indicate. At Settlement more than half the villages were held by Kunbi malguzars, but since then to whole villages and shares in 9 others have changed hands, with the result that the greater number of the malguzars now belong to the money-lending classes. Few of the transfers were genuine cash transactions in the open market, and nothing of value can be gathered from consideration of the prices paid. Scrutiny of the dates of transfers does not lead to the inference that the transfer of such a large proportion of villages and shares may be ascribed to the influence of the late bad seasons. The proportion of transfers is unusually large and I gather that these villages have not proved very valuable properties.
- 5. In the Tahsil Report the Settlement Officer showed that at head-quarters prices had risen 100 per cent, since Settlement. It does not follow that the increased value of agricultural produce in the group would justify a cent. per cent. enhancement. In the first place, while it is probable that there was not much difference at Settlement in the level of prices all over the Chanda Tahsil, the absence of good communications in this group must cause prices now to be lower than at head-quarters, so that the actual percentage increase must have been less than at head-quarters. Apart from this, it is clear that in estimating the average difference in the net value of agricultural produce now and at settlement, we must take account of the substitution of less valuable for more valuable crops. A rough calculation of the difference in the average value per acre, due to the change in cropping, shows that if prices had remained stationary the value of the produce of 1 acre now would be 1 as compared to 1'3 at Settlement. From this it follows that if prices have risen so much as 100 per cent. in this group, which is doubtful, the true percentage increase in the net value of produce is about 55 per cent. Rent-rates have not risen since Settlement, so that even this percentage of rise in price will justify a much larger enhancement than can be imposed per saltum.
- 6. The absolute-occupancy cum occupancy incidence is the only one to which it is necessary to pay attention in fixing the standard rate. It is '64 and is practically the same as at Settlement. Price considerations would justify a rate of about '95 or 1'00, but the per saltum enhancement would be much too large. The Settlement Officer suggests a rate of '85, which is 33 per cent. above the incidence. The orders on the Tahsil Report sanction the enhancement of rents by 20 per cent. in the Haveli pergana to which this group belongs. The Settlement Officer takes a standard of '85 on the understanding that the margins to be allowed will keep the actual enhancement of rents down to about 20 per cent. I find that in proposing village rates he has not worked up to this standard. I propose a standard of '75, and I have reduced some of the village rates taken by the Settlement Officer for the reasons given in Statement C.
- 7. These reduced rates will not affect the Settlement Officers' estimate of actual rent enhancement to any great extent. His forecast of revenue enhancement may be accepted. It will be more than covered by increased rental.

General Assessment Statement for the Kothari Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District

I.-Revenue Demand.

As fixed at last Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	DETAIL OF BALANCES.								
	, presenti	iverall by changes,	Year.	Amount.	How disposed of						
I	2	3	4	5	6						
866-68) 7,065											
888) 6,720											

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT.		AT PRESENT.	At Present.					
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Remarks.				
1	2	3	4,	5				

III.—Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

Boll Class.	Position Class.												
-	Acres.	A			स्ब	रमेव जय					,		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Астея.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
*													
				! : :	See separa	te Statemer	nt aitached						
				1					:				

IV .- Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	W beat.	Rive.	Sugar- cane.	Tur	Linseed.	Til.	Gram.	Juari and its mixture,	Cotton and its mixture.	Miscellaneous food crop.	Miscellaneous non- food crap.		Area double- cropped.	Totai.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Agres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement	1,060.30	344.87	/ 9*75	282 gc	841.44		111.00	9,248-30	3,219'56	641'08	50:59	15,730.69		15,730 [.] 6g
At present	356°77	184'13	'55	292'46	465-83	1,801,10	287'34	7,888.68	771'41	895'46	48.76	12,792'57	25.18	12,757.39
In 1895	598*13	612*93	2.31	135'06	1,023'97	114·63	159*54	5,14 7 ⁰ 7	841°59	1,5	02 93	10,135,12	86·ot	10,052'14

						4	V.—Det	ails of	Details of Village Area.	Area.								
		ည် ဝ	OCCUPIED A	AREA.			ı	NOCCUP	UNOCCUPIED AREA	.Å.		ARE.	AREA IRRIGATED.	TED.				
	AREA IN	IN CULTI	CULTIVATION.	Area out of cultiva-					Under water, hill						2			
	Under crop,	three years or under.	Total.	tion, i. e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree forest.	Scrub- jungle and grass.	and rock, and covered by roads and buildings.	area un- occupied.	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	vumber of irriga- tion wells.	Number of artificial tanks,	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough- cattle.
-	9	8	4	vı	9	7	∞	σ.	01	11	12	13	41	15	16	17	18	61
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Ac es.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A cres.	Acres.	Acres.				:
At present	12,767'39	1,092'36	13 859.75	3.741.36	17,601.11	70.66	19 496'07	3.720.75	3,570'78	26,886.64	44,487.75	16361	92.12	184.87	2	*	843	2,137
In 1895	10,052'14	2,028 12	12,080.26	3,659.46	15.739.72	÷	;	:	:	28,743.75	44,483.47	;	:	458.50	а	13	;	;
Percentage on total area of areas in Cols. 4, 6 and 15.	:	:	% tf.	:	40%	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	4%	:	;	i	:
Compare entries of last 15,730 69 Settlement for Cols. 2.4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.	15,730 69	;	16.260.91	:	17,636.48	; eq:>				26,916.23	44,552.71	:	:	42.09	13	vo	773	1,596
						H의 গ্র		• Tanks to. VI Details	1 Boris 13. s of Holdings.	ıs. Idings.								
		IELD BY M	HELD BY MALGUZARS.		HELD BY MALI MARBUZAS.	ż	HELD BY REVENUE-		HELD BY A	HELD BY ABSOLUTE-HELDBY OCCUPANCY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.	HELDBY OU TENA	CCUPANCY NTS.	Held by tenants of superior	HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.		HELD RENT-FREE EY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.	5	Total occu- pied area
	As sir.	Other han sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Arez.	class in ordinary tenant-right.	No. of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.	with Col. 6 of Table V).
-	9	က	*	vs	۰	7	∞	6	01	11	21	13	7.	15	16	17	81	61
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At present	1,034.73	649.80	1,684'53	61.261	8	11,212,11	10	234.98	108	2,157.45	1 £06	11,637.85	:	H	4.88	18.56	15075	11.109'21
\$681 nI	61.800'1	80.009	1,602.27	į	:	62.150'1	;	392.23	;	2,467.12	:	10,058'50	÷	:	:	17681		15.739.72
Percentage on total oc- cupied area of areas in Cols. 4, 11, 13 and	:	i	9.6	:	:	2.6	:	£.1	:	12,3	<u>.</u>	1.99	:		į.	•	<u>.</u>	:
Compare entries of last Settlement for Cols. 4. II, 13, and 16.	1,990'50	:	1,990'50	:		697.63	:	845.79	:	5.077 93	:	8,408 25	:	÷	:	6 €.61	297.89	17,631'48
	• Malii	• Malik-makbuza] : :	1,020'97	424 5 10 }	9 0	-	差	Marie Sarkar	3 ::	\$67.28	221 4 2	0 6 4		-			
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		L.							-			-			
	,			TENANTS.			a		Υu	Amaint at former	ier Am uffit in yearef		Am :net a: sen.ed		
	Mank-mak- buza.	Absolute-	Occupancy.		Ordinary.	Tctal.				Selliement.		tuem cut.	as average.		Remarks.
		occupanty.							<u></u>	-	3		 		2
1	8	3	*		S	٥			_						}
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 2.	p. Rs. a	a. p. Rs	id.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p	р. Ж	si.	Rs. a. p.		
At last Settlement	379 13 10	3;234 5	0 5,025 11	0 11	:	8,261 0 0	Mchwa		:	0	0	0 0	٥		
In idence per acre	9 0	0 13	0	0 7	:	0 0 IO	Tamarine	due of amend	:	: ·	n 10 (6 2 6	ເວ ຈ ວ ສະກຸ		
1	0 11 16 0	1,782 4	8 6,127	1 0 1	14 0 0	7,923 :1 8	M. hwa and Ta	inarind		0 (9		၁ဂ	00		
Incidence per acre	9		· · ·	 		7 5	Water dues	מונים מינים		. :			00		
•	; 	:	:		 :	:	Jungle wood, &	ξ.c.		: :	3 S	0 0	٥٥		
Italidance per acre	;	:	:			ij	Vod			<u>:</u> :		9 0	o o		
Increase per cent, of proposed over pre- sent payments.	:	:	:			:	Fishery Goats		: : :	•	n = 0	000	20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
Compare as deduced from rates	:	:				1	Miscellaneous	E	:		7	oc	. +		
	.+	7	3 6,019	0	संच	1 01 766'4		Total	:	133 0 0	0 871	0 0	808	· 	
Privileged Tenants.	Priviles	Privileged Tenants.	nts.						A.—10	at 2.577.	—1 otat Lstimatea Епнансеа Incom.e.	กหลาเดีย	t income.		
SIR AND KIIUDKASHT.	HT.	4 cc 4										COM	COMPARE AS AT LASE	SSTILE MENT.	
AREA LEASED OUT.	AREA CULTI- VALED BY MALGUZARS.	AKEA HELD BT I KIVI- LEGED TENANIS.		Tetal rental	1	VALUATION ALOPTED.	Payments of malik-mak-	Payments of tenants as propresed.	Annual value of sir, klind- kasht, and land held	Siwai receipts.	Total, Cash		Estimated value of sir, khudkasht, end land held S	iw: i	į į
Reutal value Compare rent at sanctioned actually paid rent-rates, to malguzar.	Ren'al value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Rental value at sanc- tioned rent- rates.	Compare rent actually paid.	3 and 4).	For sir and khud- kasht,	For area held by privileged tenants,	, noward and	1	by privi-		Ten l	i		receipts.	l ofal.
	, ,		2	۰	7	60	-	a		+		-	-	8	6
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XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

				ANALYSIS O	F INCOME (ON WHICH	ASSESSME	NT BASED.
Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimat led income of former Settle ment (Col. 9 of Table X).	of proposed revenue on rotal estimat-	of Table VII	Estimated siwai receipts (Col. 4 of Table VIII).	Kental valua- tion of sir and khud- vasht, exclud- ing actual	cluding cash receipts (i. e.,	Rent en- hancements proposed (difference
t	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	y .

XII

	С	OMPARE INCREASE	e (+) or De	CREASE (-)		(+) or I () pe	INCREASE DECREASE R CENT.	ACRE II	NCE PBR V CULTI- ON OF
Actual increase (+) or decrease () of proposed on present revenue.	In proposed cash rental (Cols. 1,22nd 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privi eged land (Cols 3 and 7 of Table X).	In siwai income (Cols. 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. of proposed revenue over pre- sent reve- nue.	Area in cultiva- tion (Col 4 of 'Fable V).	Estimated income (Cols. 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former Settle- ment,	Proposed revenue on p eser area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		1							
			, !	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					

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

Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.		Percentage of draw- back on revised payments.	Palance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands,	Percentage of bilance on malguzati assits (Col. 5 of Table X. minus Col. 1).
I	2	3	4	5	6
,					

	Pandhri Khari	Retari Khari Ran Ran new fallow exempted	Bardi Khari Ran Khari ran New fallow exempted Ran new fullow e ompt	Wardi Khryi Khryi Ran Klari Ran Lan Fellow exempted Khari new fallow exempted Ran new fallow exempted	Khardi Khari Rhari New follow exempted Khari new fallow exempted Ran uew fallow exempted	Morand Khari Ran Ran Khari Improvement Ran Imp	Bersi Kanhar Khari Ran Ran Ran impiovement	Kanhar Khari Ran	K ali Khari		S-11	
Total	. .	exempted	npted e empted	mpred v exempled exempled	npted « exempted	nent :	R H H H H	111			S.il class.	
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: [: 1	::::	::: : :::	1.1111	::::::	111111	1111	:::	::	Acres.	Bandhan.	
635.46	: :	::::	::::::		::::::	56°33 31°14 31°14	318'62 10'60 14'80	372.17 5.0 1.00	43`30 	Acres.	sadharan.	
41.70	: :	::::	11:111	13:25 4 ¹ 19		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	 01.	1::	::	Acres.	Warthima Tekar.	
82.96	::	11:1	111111	8.27 10.26	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	23 23 23 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	: 3. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5	1:1	::	Acres.	Worthima Sawan.	-
26.87	::		1111 1	55 34 56 34 56 36 56	::::::	16.19 1000 1000.11	3.00	:::	;;	Acres,	Warthima Jhitan,	
	i i 		1 1 to 1 1	35'43	; ; ; ; • 68	65-46 9-81 13-65 4-57 5-30 3-50	16.02 6.10 7.03	:::	::	Acres.	Warsalang.	-
38.76		::::	111111	45'43 1'53 20'06	11111	46'47 4'23 12'51	57:43 1:50	50	: :	Acres.	Murkhand,	
310.75	69.51	::: 35	: : : :	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	0.5.9 0.5.9	633 47 53	99 8 	:: 	: :	Acres.	Bari abadi warpani.	_
3.30	::		* * * * * * *	33	: : : : . :		: : ::	:::	::	Acres.	Bari abadi walit.	- }
87.27	::	1111	:: : ::::		4.31	50'30 7'10	25 75 1.5 20	5.83	1.	Acres,	Bari marhan warpani,	-
50.16	::		111111	3.05	1111::	7.89	9.73	00.00	5.26	Acres.	Bari marhan walit.	
2.72	: :	: : : :	::::::		1:::::	i i i i i i a 45	1:11	:::	1:	Acres,	Bari sa n ;a motasthal.	
11623'27	₹ 	13°01 5.48 5.48 5.48	33 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	324.86 76'65 8)'18 31'08 31'08 31'08	493'41 53'78 39'46 24'91 2.27 3'31	5935'33 204'34 530'93	2851'47 30'35 124'43	686.79 16.18 8.33	. 1.00 1.00	Acres.	Mutfarikat.	CROPA.
13859.75	14.7	£0.62	43.13	875 88	641.90	7174.99	85.1096	} 1321'13	} 164.34	Acres.	Tetal.	

List of Factors of the Warora Taksil used for the Kothari Group of the Chanda Tahsil.

Soly. Soly. Sandhaan. Soly. Sandhaan. Soly. Sandhaan. Soly. Sandhaan. Soly.				GOHARI.	.R1.					D	DHANAR.				GARDEN LAND.	LAND.		
	Sodis.							<u></u>						Warpe	mi.	Irrig.	ing ing	R PMARKS.
48 58 48 30 24 26 45 50 48 1 i 56 48 48 40 30 20 } 20 } 20 } 20 } 20 } 20 } 20 }		Bandhan.	Гамап.	Bandhia.			.irudsW	Mutfarikat	Tikra.	Sawan.	.nslidĮ	Warsslang.		.Camura c	Khari.	Ordinary.	Khari.	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$,													-				
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			84	58	-84	ಕ್ಟ	42	56	:	45	So	:	-4	48	 :	:	i	For garden lands the khari factors are fixed. For
i 48 40 30 5 20 38 45 50 60 40 5 50 72 I 36 32 32 24 19 14 16 19 30 38 45 55 25 50 50 50 50 36 32 8			84	84		ల్ల	8		30	\$	လို	50	ŝ	40	,		(wheat, rice and minor crop lands add the following percentages:
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			48	:		8	<u>~~</u> :	~~ 8	ત્યા		4	50	374	\$ ~	δ. -	a C	<u>9</u>	Kali, kanhar + 25 per cent.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			40	94	33	56	16	ñ	90	38	5	20		32	45	64	72	Bersi kanhar and Morand + 33 do.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			32	33	24	9	41	16	19	సి	86	45	Bo	77	36	S	65	Wardi and other soils + 50 do.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			32	32	91	13	13		19	30	88	45						eduction for ran in all classe
32 40 50			:	32	i		<u>~</u> :	8	15	8	33	9	<u>~</u>	9	25	04	So	cent.
~ ~ ~			:	:	;		<u>~</u> :	C	:		35	\$		•	:	:	:	
)	Bardi		:	:			<u>~</u> ;	s{	0 0	9	:	:			ž	:	:	

The factors unctioned should be used for Patasthal including (pan and haldi baris) unless very special advantages are enjoyed, when they may be raised 25 per cent. at the outside.

STATEMENT A. - Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Kothari Group of the Chunda Tahsil, Chanda District.

	Ass	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	FTLEMEN	:		Percent-		Afsets At present	ESENT.		INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT	ASSETS TLEMENT.	
village and mahal.	Cash including M. M.	Estimated' value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwaí income.	Total.	Revenue.	revenue on assets of former Settle- ment,	Cash including , M. M.	Estimated value of sir, kludkasht and muafi land.	Siwai income.	Total.	Actual.	Percent- age.	increase per cent in cultiva- tion.
က	4	ß	9	7	8	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs. a. p.	Ps. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	RS.		Rs. a. p.	Es. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Es. a. p.		
) and:	0 11 696	62 4 3	:	1,031 15 3	002	57	939 2 11	42 4 4	2::2	1,273 7 3	+241 8 0	+23	(-)33
ohni	216 3 0	41 9 10	:	257 12 10	170	90	209 2 6	30 4 9	4.8	243 15 3	(-)13 13 7	g(-)	99(-)
)udholi	543 0 0	:	:	543 0 0	270	වර	537 6 3	0 14 0	:	538 4 3	(-)4 11 9	i(-)	(-)13
heli	691 9 0	135 13 2	:	827 6 2	157	54	672 14 7	108 6 2	10	791 4 9	(-)36 1 5	大~)	(-)29
ith:	48 0 0	:	:	48 0 0	30	. 59	14 0 0		ī.	19 0 0	(-)20 0 0	09(-)	19(-)
998I :	35 11 0	2 2 0	:	36 2 7	10	61 80	0 01 19	27 8 11	:	92 2 11	+ 50 0 4	+155	+283
i	0 0 Fg .	20 10 11	ย	86 10 11	08	:ç;	27 0 0	;	15	42 0 0	(-)44 10 11	55(-)	<i>4</i> ∠(<i>−</i>)
eune :	68 12 0	16 9 11	:	85 5 11	20	59	0 † 86	33 15 8	<u>4</u>	136 3 8	+50 13 9	09+	$(-)^{26}$
Kev	187 4 0	77 0 3	:	264 4 3	180	63	307 14 8	44 15 2	93	432 13 10	2 6 89:+	+6+	+38
; bas	41 0 0	0 14 11	:	41 14 11	90 30	7.2	78 5 6	26 10 8	30	135 0 2	+03 1 3	+222	+212
; stese	482 6 0	28 15 0	:	511 5 0	530	#3	405 9 5	50 1 9	20	604 11 °	+93 6 2	+18	(-)10
v :	61 12 0	5 15 0	:	67 11 0	50	1-	97 1 6	12 0 2	80	117 1 8	+49 6 8	+73	+13
;	55 8 0	29 11 7	10	95 3 7	90	53	158 11 9	33 11 9	09	252 7 6	+157 3 11	+165	(-)32
:	383 4 0	ù 2 18	:	464 11 0	350	7.5	379 14 9	77 3 7	12	469 2 4	++ 7 4	+	7
:	453 12 0	44 6 6	:	498 2 6	4-10	88	473 9 9	103 8 4	10	587 2 1	+88 15 7	+20	L (-)
;	1,678 3 8	126 12 3	4	11 21 808'1	1,250	69	1,675 14 6	120 5 8	23	1,804 4 2	(-)7 11 9	(-)	6(-)
			:	4 0 0	10	250	0 0 9	47 0 9	35	6 0 98	+84 0 9	+2,100	+166
								•			_		

STATEMENT A. -Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Kothari Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

Increase	per cent in cultiva- tion.	16		(-)33	(~)20	(-)13	(-)59	(-)22	+283	(-)74	(-)56	+28	+212	(-)10	+13	(-)27	+1	7(-)	6(-)	+166
ASSETS FLEMENT.	Percent-	15		+53	<u>G(-)</u>	(-)	ポー)	09(-)	+155	(-)95	09-1	+64	+555	+18	+73	+165	+	+ 20	(-)	+2,100
INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT	Actual.	14	ls. a. p.	_	(-)13 13 7	(-)4 11 9	$(-)36 \ 1 \ 5$	0 0 65(-)	+56 0 4	(-)44 10 11	+50 13 9	2 6 89:4	+93 1 3	+03 6 2	+49 6 8	+157 3 11	+ 1 4	+88 15 7	6 11 2(-)	+84 0 9
33.	Total.	13	КS. а. р.	1,273 7 3	243 15 3	538 4 3	791 4 9	19 0 0	92 2 11	42 0 0	130 3 8	432 13 10	135 0 2	604 11 3	117 1 8	252 7 6	469 2 4	587 2 1	1,804 4 2	6. 0 98
ESENT.	Siwai income.	12		67 67	4.8	:	10	5	:	2	4	03	99	20	80	99	12	10	5	35
ASSETS AT PRESENT	Estimated value of sir, kiudkasht and muafi land.	11	l's. a. p.	42 4 4	30 4 9	0 14 0	108 6 2	:	27 8 11	;	33 15 8	44 15 2	26 10 8	59 1 9	12 0 2	33 11 9	77 8 77	103 8 4	120 5 8	47 0 9
	Cash including	10	Rs. a. p.	939 2 11	209 2 6	537 6 3	672 14 7	14 0 0	0 01 79	27 0 0	0 + 86	307 14 8	78 5 6	495 9 5	97 1 6	158 11 9	379 14 9	473 9 9	1,675 14 6	0 0 9
Percent-	7	6		23	99	90	- 1-0 - 1-0	- 63 	53	 	59	63	73	F0	7.4	53	15	88	69	250
	Revenue.	80	Rs.	750	170	270	45)	30	10	30	20	180	30	530	90	50	350	440	1,250	10
	Total.	ţ-	Rs. a. p.	1,031 15 3	257 12 10	543 0 0	827 6 2	48 0 0	36 2 7	86 10 11	85 5 11	264 4 3	41 14 11	511 5 0	67 11 0	95 3 7	464 11 0	498 2 6	1,808 15 11	4 0 0
TLEMENT.	Siwaí income.	9		:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	4	`
ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Estimated value of sir, kbudkasht and muafi land.	ıQ.	Ps. a. p.	62 4 3	41 9 10	:	135 13 2	:	2 2 0	20 10 11	16 9 11	77 0 3	0 14 11	28 15 0	5 15 0	29 11 7	0 2 18	44 6 5	126 12 3	:
ASSE	Cash inclading M. M.	4	Rs. a. p.	969 11 0	216 3 0	543 0 0	691 9 0	48 0 0	35 11 0	0 0 +9 .	68 12 0		41 0 0	482 6 0	61 12 0	55 8 0	383. 4 D	453 12 0	.1.678 \$ 8	-
				:	:	:	:	.89	-998 :	: I 10	j ən	1979	H ba	96ts %	: Vas	:	:			<u>モ</u> テ :
	Name of village and mahal	6		Balharpur	Barahni	Nudboli	Dabeli	Kemrúth	Kem-Tukum	Lawari	Korti-Tukura	Rorti-Makta	Kinlii	Palasgaon	Jogapur	Ashti	Kalmana	Amdi	Kotheri	Haranpaili
'0	Settlement No	61		[4	 : 									15						
1	Serial No.	-	1	7	67	63	, 4	7.0	ي د		. a	9	° E	2 =	[2]	13	7 7		2	17

Statements 4.13 x c. 32 Mi 20 Mari group

Statements 4.13 x co of the Hotton group of the Chausa on the

(3)

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+14	(-)49	19	+73	(-)31	(-)	+21	(-)21	91(-)	6+	- 33
2 0	7 1	0 7	13 4	13 2	9 11	8 10	13 5	8 7	111	0 0 11
+39	71(-)	+	+148	(-)126 13	(-)47	+27	(-)72 13	29(-)	+864 11	(-)48 6
309 9 9	18 5 9	294 14 7	353 14 3	289 3 1	1,332 11 10	156 1 8	268 5 11	220 15 7	10,867 4 2	96 14 0
45	w	45	43	15	:	10	15	22	808 8 0	4 0 0
66 11 9	0 1 9	100 9 4	6 9 09	1 2 98	285 5 4	36 6 0	30 4 8	18 14 2	1,453 2 6	3 8 0
197 14 0	15 4 0	149 5 3	} 249 7 6	87 12 0	1,047 6 6	109 11 8	223 1 3	190 1 5	8,605 9 8	89 6 0
777	61% 28	64%	98 %09	60%	65%	55%	70%	65%	65%	76%
	0.1					75		210	2,070	110
299 7 0	16 8 0 35 12 10	233 6 0 279 14 0	292 11 0 204 0 11	350 0 0 416 0 3	1,223 9 0 1,380 5 9	137 4 0 128 8 10	285 7 0 341 3 4	323 14 0 273 8 2	3,161 2 0 10,002 9 1	145 4 0 109 9 0
•			·: 53	1 :	: :	41	.: 14	: :	130	
70 1 n 65 3 2	Nil. 1 13 10	120 1 0	41 14 0	Nil. 24 0 3	98 4 0	42 5 0	51 10 0	72 9 0 66 6 2	496 12 0	24 2 0
229 6 0	16 8 0 23 15 0	113 5 0 126 2 0	250 13 0 147 0 0	350 0 0 392 0 0	1,125 5 6	94 15 0	233 13 0 247 5 6	250 5 0	2,664 6 0	96 2 0
1888 { 1866—63	1866—68	1888	18:6-68	1888	1888 1866–68	1888	1888 1866—68	1888	1866—68	Sarandi Kham village for 1866—63. Por (1888)
Katwali .	Khamturla-	Kndesaoli	Parsodi	Panchgaon	Tohgaon	Arvi	Wejgaon •	Lathi	Total {	Sarandi Khe 1866—63, For (1888)
18	19	20	<u></u>	22	23	24	25			

P. HEMINGWAY, Settlement Officer.

CHANDA: Dated the 13th .Uay 1904.

STATEMENT C.—Kothari Group of the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		The biggest village in the group. It lies seven miles	south of Chanda on the river bank: it possesses a fine old ruined fort, and other interesting relies of	the Gond Ruggdon. It was settled With a len, but passed into the hands of a Bania for debt in	the whole: 74, 14B, 39C, and 2D, chiefly Kunbis,	with a sprinkling of Brahmans. At Settlement this was a very important and flourishing place; since	then it has retrograded, as the basti gradually lost its importance. A few of the old outlying holdings have gone back to jungle but the drop in the occupied and cultivated area is largely due to the contraction of the village site; what were once large baris are now only a ridge of poor soil—all fallow.	In the occupied area proper the soil is very fair, especially towards the river, where it is all kanhar or bersi; but towards Bamni it is very sandy, and	a lot of the rice land is fallow for want of irrigation. Chief crops are juari, cotton and til: a great deal of wheat is sown at times. Rice land covered	and this land was let out at reduced retts. Home- farm covers only 40 acres. The rates look rather tich but one and an acres look rather	village, and soil and tenants are good. Some repts are said to be realized with difficulty, but that	is due to mismanagement. Only eight composite holdings. Malik-makbura land is the best in the village. I would touch up most of the rents here,
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	12		:	:	:	:	06.	[Sanctd. '90]					
	Incidence dence per soil- unit,	11		76.	.71	.82	09.	12.				 		
Increase (+) or decrease	cent of present incidence per acreon that of former settlement.	01		6 (-)	:	+23	1874	1-2						
	Incidence pe r acre.	6	Кв. а. р.	9 2 0	0 6 3	0 11 2	0 7 2	0 8 11						
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	œ	Rs. a. p.	122 13 5	48 13 0	435 9 8	331 14 10	767 8 6				-		
	Tenant area.	!-	Acres,	263.62	124.70	622.05	756.73	1,378-78	Occ. W. R. 29:55 Malik sar kar W. R. 5:50			 		and the first terms
ETTLEMENT.	Incidence per acre.	9	кs, а. р.	0 8 3	:	0 9 1	:	0 9 1				 		
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental,	īΦ	Rs. a. p.	0 11 291	:	802 0 0	:	802 0 0			•			
AT FC	Tenant area.	4	Acre.	326.31	:	1,414.09	:	1,414.09				 		
	Class of tenants.	ന		(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	,					
pur s	Details of class grade.	64										 		
	No, end name of village and mahal.	1				I. Balbarpur								

including those of absolute occupancy tenants. For that purpose a rate of '90 with very big masgins is necessary.	A village of fair size on the road to Kothari. It was	settled with some Kunbis, but two Unanda saokars got annas 10 of it a few years ago for debt, The	village was assessed highly, and in 1898 and 1899 separate 2 anna shares fetched only Rs.10 and Rs.30	cash. Annas 6 is now held by two badly indebted Kunbis,	Home-farm has dropped and now covers only 70	acres. Occupied and cropped a deterioration: old fallow figures a ly high. But quarrels with the B	(1)	and the Kunbi tenants have biggish debts. Kate here has gone up through the abandonment of small pieces of boldines. No enhancement has neen made.	but occasionally higher rents have been taken when au old holding has been broken up. Sub-rents	average 15 annas per acre, but little land is sub-let. Rents are paid with ease by all tenants. Soils are	about average on the whole, though towards Balharpur they are thin and sandy. Chief crops are til	and juari. At settlement a very large area was under cotton. I would here take a rate of '75, but	would not quite work up to it in the case of the Kunbi tenants.	A medium-sized open field village on the river bank;	Occupied area has increased, but cultivation shows	a drop. Still fallow figures are now about normal, while they werevery low at Settlement. Sollis all of	good class, very little being interior to berri. Juari is the chief crop, but wheat and linseed are also	sown occasionally. Tenants are a moderate lot of Kunbis—4A, 5B, 18C and 9D: the poorest and the		<u>.</u>	2 5	ision to poorer sous. I would not in full enhancement. Some of the have not high dobts and of	ngm. nog
	:	:	:	:	<i>51</i> .	[Sanctd. 70]								:	:	.:	:	1.05	5	Loancid, au			
	.23	09.	1.01	69.	\$5									છ	:	98.	Ş.	88					
	+43	:	+5	+24	2-+									+	:	+	-10	14			***************************************		
	5 7	0 9	8 0	5 8	6 5	! ! !		9	4		I		3	8 9		2 6	14 7	4 0					7
	<u> </u>	•	-	0	0				1		ä		100	0	•		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				_
	4 4 10	11 13 8	35 10 0	157 6 0	193 0 0				1			II.	À	8 12 3	:	267 2 0	261 8 0	528 10 0					
	12.37	31.54	34.23	444.33	478:56	Occ. W R. 4·61			100	ी स्था	व	ग्यने गयने	Ø.	21.15	;	230.69	286.17	516.88	Oce. W. R.	00			
	0 3 11	:	0 15 10	0 4 7	0 5 6									:	:	1 1 9	1 0 3	1 1 1					
	0		0	9	0							~	·			0	0	10					
	80 80		49 11	163 0	212 11	}								:	:	303 0	240 0	543 0					
	14.25	:	50.18	568 44	618.62									į	:	273 37	235.88	509-25					
	:	uza,	ancy	:	:										uza.	ancy,	·	•	<u>'</u>	,-,			
	Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza,	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round									(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy,	Occupancy	All-round					
·			÷													:							_
			:													:							
			2. Bamni													3. Dudholi							

STATEMENT C.--Kothari Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District—(continued).

	рав		AT F	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT,	dent.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+) or decrease			
No. and name of village and mahal.	Uetails of class grade.	Class of tenant,	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area,	Rental.	Incidence per acre,	<u> </u>	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	81	က	4	ī,	9	2	æ	6	10	n	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a, p.	Rs. a. p.				
						सन्यमे						noted the poorest men frequently get into arrears. I propose a rate of 105 in order to touch all the big tenants, but big margins may be allowed: consolic holdings are numerous. This was a mokasa village: it now pays full jama.
		Malik-makbuza	7.75	4 6 0	0 6 0	3 . Tarr	SPR4	7.1	-13	88.	:	A big village on the river, Proprietors are Brahmans,
		E. Malik-makbuza,	:	:	:	38·03	19 15 2	8	+	F.	:	extravagant and badly in debt: treat their tenants somewhat harshly. This village had a bad time
4, Dahel	;	Absolute occupancy,	241.69	239 3 0	0 15 10	148.14	159 8 0	1 1 3	6+	1-41	:	soon after Settlement: it is looking up now, but has
		Occupancy	522.18	448 0 0	0 13 9	525-22	456 15 0	0 13 13	7	96.	:	too high still. Soil is good nearly all over: some
		(All-round	763-87	687 3 0	0 14 5	673-36	616 7 0	0 14 8	+3	1.05	1.15	Kali is lound usis. It is perially conserved to the whole, as a few fields get silt from the river. Mail: mathing usts is absurdly low, their silts.
						Occ. W. R. 4.83						manners pay as much as six times the revenue. Absolute occupancy rate is now very high, but composite
												holdings are numerous. Occupancy rents are exceptionally uneven. Over 100 acres are in the home-farm, but there are
												four shareholders.
												Tenants are quite a good lot with low debts, 3A—8B, 253 and 1D. Juar is now the chief crop, but in good years a lot of land here is under wheat, and cotton also can be largely grown: the land is very
												fertile.
						The second secon						In spite of high incidence we can safely put up many rents here. I would go up to 1.15 with big maggins to plot proprietors, that will bring out fair enhancement, as rents are so uneven.

						(7)		
1 Contained the Brahman malguzar of	and assets seem to have been kent low with a view	to obtaining a lenient re-settlement. Five men	(3A and 2C) have big holdings on pepper-corn rents. Old fallow figures are very high as the tenants will		F1 ~ ~		Fallow figures are still very high; the village is not yet properly settled as the tank repairs are recent.	Soil is all morand and Wardi, but 33 acres are	murkhand. The village lies in the midet of forest, and the basti contains only a few Gond buts. Tenants from ontside are fairly substantial Kunbis—4B and 70. Holdings are very small. With proper attention this will be a good little village as good rice land is valuable so close to Chanda. It has made distinct progress since Settlement; but just at present the rice cultivation is very depressed and tenants must be treated easily. At present rents are paid with ease though grain rents are distinctly high when compared with those of Warora; they have been valued at average rates.	
	Ė	:	÷	ş	[Sanctd, 30]	:	:	1.25	Sanctd. :90	
	:	:	16	16	: :	66	1.13	97		
		:	64	79	: 1	+36	91	-78		
		:	0 1 3	0 1 3	i i	1 14 9	0 2 3	0 6 6		
:			14 0 0	14 0 0	: I	0 0 9	0 0 B	0 0 8	56 10 0	
:			181-07	184.07	: :	2.60	21 06	23 66	Occ. kind 27-15 Occ. W. R. 10-37 Including grain payment, the soil unit incidence is "89 Absolute Occupancy Tenants 1-30 Occupancy Tenants 1-26 All-round	
:			ر ا الا	0 3 6		1 6 7	1 9 0	187		
: :				48 0 0		12 11 0	23 0 0	35 11 0		
; :	-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	21825	: :	99 6	14.25	23.25		
Malik-mukbuza,	A handorter		j	-	/ Malik-mukbuza E. Malik mukbuza,	Absolute occupancy,	Occupancy	(All-round		

STATEMENT C.—Rothari Group of the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District—(continued).

Increase (+) or	S of S of S	10 11 12 13		I would take 1.25 here and simply maintain ing grain rents at fair prices.	<u></u>	-27 56 and fromed with contour and incar 40 compared completed.	2.	max42	Present retits are not low for a patch of this class: they are high compared to those of Kem: they are paid with ease. I would touch them up with a	A tiny village about four miles distant from Rothari.	It was bought by three rich Komptis in 1895 for	55	7. 88	.72	
	Incidence per acre,	6	Rs. a. p.	THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P		0 2 0	0 5 4			:		1 12 2	1 11 7	1 11 8	2 12 11
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	œ	Rs. a. p.			27 0 0	73 0 0			:	:	11 12 0	72 8 0	84 4 0	14 0 0
AT P	Tenant arca.	7	Rs. a. p.	:	(32)	80.48	80.48			:	:	29.9	42.09	48.76	4.88
ENT.	Incidence per arca.	9	Rs. a. p.	: :	:	0 7 4	0 2 0			:	:	168	0 15 1	1 0 0	:
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental,	5	Rs. a. p.	: :	:	54 0 0	54 0 0			:	:	11 12 0	27 0 0	68 12 0	:
AT FOR	Tenant,	4	Acre.	: :	:	117-93	117-93			:	:	8:35	60-31	99.89	:
	Class or tenante.	က	(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy	punor-IIF)		7. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	Luulik-makodza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	Ordinary

									(9)												
put under juar. Home-farm covers only 17 acres, but is in the middle of the murkhand area. Rents have been raised as holdings changed hands.	Rare is distinctly low considering the intraarcons rents are paid with ease, and the rice crop was about 6 amas in the village this year on nearly a full area. I would put up rents here with a rate of who is the village is held on two-third jama.	rent of Rs. 182 in perpetuity. It possesses a good	tank with a murkhand area of 55 acres: the sold is all bersi and juar can be put in when the rice	fails. It has also nearly 500 acres of his open fields, all good soil. Some of the bersi here is	almost as productive as kannar in spire of its light colour. The village has made good progress	since Settlement though its basti is small and poor most of the tenants live at Kamana they are	distinctly substantial men with low uccessing 99, 24C, and 30. The rate has dropped as cultivation extended: it is now distinctly low	for the group, The village is well established and has not suffered in recent years: the rice land	is still well cropped and the cotton area is expand- ing Home-farm covers 53 acres. Sub-rents	and I	the rents to the full. I would take '65 with argins for this good village.	There is very little fallow in nothings.	A good big village bought at auction with eight others by Chandi Prasad in 1870. It has come on	well, is now securely established and is a good source of income. Morand is the predominating	soil, very fertile 10r 118 class; there is also pleary of bersi. There are some scattered patches of rice, but	juariand cotton are the chief crops, Jenanics are quite well off, though a number of them have lost	their bullocks—2A, 9B, 19C and 10D. Decus are very low and rents well paid up. Home-farm covers	54 acres. A lot of land is sub-let here lor cash, and sub-rents are double the rent. Holdings have been		jungle remaining. Rents here can be raised very freely; this is now quite	an average village, perfectly stable and fallow foures are not high considering that many of the	holdings are only new: a very large area (of 123 acres) is still rent-free.	I would take ou for a vinage or ones, gives exceptionally big margins.
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		/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy								Molibmabhing	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupance							
~			-,- -,-		9. Korti Makta								-			10. Kinhi		-					

STATEMENT C.—Kothari Group of the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District—(continued).

ı		1	} 51	p. P.	iat en	t ti	15 ith	8 8 UO	-	the bad	ith	55C	ew	7ut 55	جِ ا	1a,	e.	g a	or,	7 GE
	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13	A big village near Kothari, purchased many years	ago with eight others by Chandi Prasad, It was very highly assessed. All the land here was abandoned	soon after Settlement: the reason here given is that tenants all went to the rice tracts. It was taken	up again about 20 years ago, at higher rates, but there has been no enhancement, and all present	rents with one or two exceptions were fixed 15 or 20 years ago. It is an open field village with	average soils, rather better than they look: it has a big patch of wheat growing kanhar, and cotton		rest is valuable. Chithyation still is below the Settlement figure, but this is not due to recent had	years. It is a stable and prosperous village with a big basti.	Tenants, mostly Runbis, with low debts -5A, 14B, 55C and 7D. Rents are paid with ease D class men	here have very small holdings and pay only a few	This is a good village in every way, and I will put on full rental enhancement. I propose to take 55	with margins, A "rith" village on the Chanda-Kothari road.	Proprietors are eight Kunbis who own Karmana, in debt, but fairly substantial; here they farm only	12 acres, The soil here is about the worst in the	very shallow and full of grit and seems to have	lost fertility in places. Cropping also is very poor,	divise except, justi being grown, and that gives only a noor outturn here
i,	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	12	:	;	:	:	55								:	:		:	:	08.
, ,	dence per soil- unit.	11	£†-	64.	88.	-44	·4:								.85	:		. i	D.	.71
Increase (+) or decrease	cent of per cent of present in-cidence per acre on that of former S-ttlement.	10	+26	70	+24	0	+25								+	:		-	+	+30
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p. 0. 7 4	0 6 1	9 9 0	0 6 7	0 6 7								0 7 5	į	:	٥	۱۰	8 8 0
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	œ	Rs. a. p. 96 0 5	75 9 0	92 0 0	234 0 0	324 0 0								5 1 6	:		c	0 0 26	92 0 0
AT P	Tenant area.	7	Acres. 209·20	19.261	226.00	561.20	787-28	Occ. W. R.	! }						10.94	:	:	169.19	21 201	169.19
ENT.	Incidence per acre.	မွ	Rs. a. p. 0 5 10	:	0 5 3	:	0 5 3								;	:	:	α •	,	8 9 0
A t former Settlement.	Rental,	70	кв. а. р. 112 6 0	÷	370 0 0	į	370 0 0								:	ŧ	:	61 19	- 1	71 12 0
AT FO	Tenant area.	4	Acres. 308-44	:	932.15	:	93 215								;	3	;	147.65		147.65
	Class of tenants.	ಣ	/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round		-						/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy		(All-round
pur ssr	1	63																		_
	No. and name of village and mahal.	-			11. Palasgaon												12. Jogapur			

						(11)											
Tenatis are a powerful lot of men from Karmans—4A, 2B, 7C, and 2D: debts are low and rents well paid. Holdings have changed hands somewhat frequently at slightly enhanced rents; hence the rise in rate. The village has made some progress, lout as it is "tith" and contains only poor soils, I would do little with rents here. Rate is already high for a village of this class, and I would not go above *80. Fallow figures are not above normal here.	A "rith" village on the river bank. Its owners are	villages in this group. They make a good profit out of the 720 acres of tree-forest remaining and also	get every penny that they can out of tenants. The letter are Kunhis from Karmana—2A. 2B and 10C-	fairly substantial men on the whole. There is nearly substantial men on the whole. There is not the soils vary	greatly from factor field and only and or two of gets henefited by the river flood. Occarried and		good land: this causes the right incidence though the average rate is fairly high also. Still land seems in good demand, and it is good competition, and petty	enhancement, which has run up the rate here. Sub-retits of Malik-makbuza are double the routs.	buan is the culer clop, our wheav and colour mixing grow well in places.	that is very low, but I would parctically leave rents unaltered, save those of Malik-makbuzas.	A big village on the river; owned by the Kunbi	soils here are below the average: they are scoured by the vivor work maken and contain a lot of	Il limestone: there is one fair sized patch of hersi and seems of benear Still coffon is the import-	ant crop here and seems to do fairly well: iltile of	<u> </u>	A great deal of land was abandoned soon after	Sequence and was taken up again as reduced runs. Thants are particularly rich—94, 55, 210 and 70, months of them have boldingen season villages	Rents are now only very moderate and will well bear enhancement to the Settlement rate: they were	fixed over ten years ago and are very uneven.
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	(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round				مندون مندون		(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy,	Occupancy	band-round				
			13. Ashti		agencia Polici					A A Agricia A State and			14. Karmana					gelagangtived beta	

STATEMENT C.—Kothari Group of the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District—(continued).

			(12)
	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13	In spite of its second rate soils this is a good village with a flourishing basti: big profits have lately been made out of cotton. It is still very highly assessed. I would put up the rate to '80 with margins. A big and distinctly good village close to Kothari. Proprietors are two Kunbis who have big holdings in neighbouring villages and here farm 147 acres. Though mornad predominates the soil here is much better than at Karmana: there is plently of bersiand some kanhar and kali. Wheat is but little grown, but linseed and cotton grow weil and the juari outurn: is high. The occupied area has dropped since Settlement, but the cropped area has kept up fairly well. Fallow figures always are rather high here, as there is a ridge of very inferior soil Tenants are Kunbis in average circumstances—34, 58, 30C and 2D, rents are paid well and debts are low. Rate has gone up by fair competition when holdings changed hands, but none are of recent faation, and they are distinctly low. All absolute occupancy men have occupancy land also. This is quite a flourishing village, which has done well in recent years. I would take rate of 75 and put up all rents to the full.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned,	12	75
	Inci- dence per soil- unit,	11	. 55 . 66 . 60
Increase (+) or decrease	(—) per cent of persent in- cidence per acre on that of former Settlement,	10	+ + 35 + + 25 + 25 + 25 + 25
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p. 0 7 3 0 14 0 0 7 8 0 0 7 8 0 0 8 5 0 0 0 8 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
AT PRESRNT,	Rental.	æ	Rs. a. p. 6 8 9 9 6 9 0 365 2 8 461 11 8
AT F	Tenant area.	2	Acres, 14-30 13-15 110-52 764-32 874-84 Occ. W. R.
ILEMENT.	Incidence per acre,	9	BB. a. p 0 10 4 0 5 8 0 7 0
At former Settlement.	Rental,	ũ	Rs. a. p
AT' FO	Tenant area.	4	Acres 297.50 743.06 1,040.56
	Class of tenants,	က	(Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza, Absolute occupancy, Occupancy All-round
pue s	Details of class grade,	64	
	No. and name of village and mahai.	1	15. Amdi

						(13)								
and the state of t	rairly highly assessed, but was bought at auction by Chandi Prasad and a Marwari for Rs.1,950 a	few years ago. In point of soils it is as good as	kanhar, and every little land is inferior. Wheat and crain are still sond crops, and the justi outturn	here is very high. Homefarm covers only 72 acres.	Tenants are a strong lot of Kunbis—74, 16B, 49C, 9D, and 1E. Rents are well paid and debts are low. Occupied area is much the same as at Settlement, but have a contains a great deal more old ratiow. Still fallow figures are distinctly low compared with similar villages near Warora, and the village has not suffered lately.	Nearly all the absolute occupancy holdings are composite: the Malik-makbuza land is very lemently rented. Sub-rents here average Rs. 1.4-0 on over 300 acres of land: this shows the value of the soil. Tenants here seem much more industrious than usual, and there are a number of irrigated baris.	Rents are very uneven, but I would enhance here to the full. I would take a rate of 1.00 in order to touch every tenant.	This village was bought with eight others by Chandi Prasad the year after Settlement for about Rs.1,200.	Over 1,500 acres are still under jungle; but 132 acres are now occupied and 94 cultivated by the malguzar	and four other rich men. Up to date only one man has paid rents, but the malguzar says fairly full	rents should now be assessed on all, though the tenants are his personal friends. The land now		practically the only crop. The village is "rith" and all is classed as 'ran."	The one existing rent is of little help in fixing rents on the 95 acres at present not rented, but it shows that the land can pay a fair rent. The proprietor says a rate of about 6 annas the least is fair, for this village, on the new cultivation. I would take a rate of 80 rather below the standard, and give some margin. As above noted, the land has all been classed "ran" so no further allowance need be made.	
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63.63	:			1054.94				:	:	47.50	÷	47.51			
/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	_		Asir tourd				/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round			
		16. Kothari								17. Baranpaili					

STATEMENT C .- Rothari Group of the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District -- (continued).

						(. 1	4)
	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		A small village close to Kothari. It is managed by	a Chanda Kompti: he has four other shareholders.	The village has deteriorated badly since Settlement, as every man who takes up land here soon gets	hopelessly involved in debt. It has a fairly large basti; but of the 17 tenants (13C and 4D) no less		<u> </u>
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	12					.75		Sir Sanctd. Ryotti Sanctd, Ryotti 775
	Inci- dence. per soil- unit.	11		88	÷	-84	•54	2.	İ
In crease (+) or decrease	C.5 % 00)	10		:	4	19+		+28	
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p.	0 4 7		0 14 6	0 7 9	0 11 1	
AT PRESENT.	Bental.	æ	Rs. a. p.	4 0 0		124 6 0	0 8 69	193 14 0	
	Tenant area.	!~	Acres.	14.07	100	137.04	143.10	280.14	0cc W. B. 38.34
ENT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. 2. p.	:	:	8 8 0	:	8 8 0	
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	5	Rs. a. p.	:	:	205 6 0	ì	205 6 0	
AT FOF	Tenant area.	41	Acres.	:	;	379·14	;	379.14	
	Class of tenants,	8		(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy,	Occupancy	(All-round	
bas s	Details of clas	61							
	No. and name of village and mahal,	H				18. Katoli			

(15)

		(15)	
A patch of 198 acres only, owned by a rich Kunbl hop. There was a good deal of cultivation here at Settlement, as the soil is mostly kanbar or hope! at present the holdings are a few fields cleared in the middle of forest. The village is "rith" and "ran," but the latter classification has not been put on sufficiently.	Occupied and cultivated areas are now only about half what they were at Settlement: there is really nobody to manage the village. There are five tennants—1A, 3C, and 1D: rents are very low sums, but are generally a rupee or two in arrears as the boy has nobody to collect for him. Juari is practically the only crop. A rate of 35 will suffice for this patch. A big village, half of which is under good treefores. It is owned by nine Kunbis, of whom only two are any more substantial than tenants. Soils are about average for the group as there is a bit or hir stretch of kanhar, but in places they have	H	A big and flourishing village about six miles south of Kothari on the river bank. It is owned by a Kunbi boy, who farms over 110 acres of the best land and is well off. The soil as classed is about average for the group, but is more fertile than it looks: wheat will grow well here, but juari is now the chief crop. The occupied area has gene up slightly, but cultivation has dropped by 40 acres since Settlement. However follow figures are still low, and this is a stable and flourshing place. Tenants mostly Kunbis—2A.
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i i i 89	68-63 00cc. W. B.	24.30 222.24 246.54 0cc. W. R.	 17-84 566-21 584-05 0cc. W. R.
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	104.97	220.16 220.16	66.50
Malik-makbuza R. Malik-makbuza. Absolute occupancy,	raga 1923	Absolute occupancy, Occupancy All-round	(Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza, Absolute occupancy, Occupancy (All-round
19. Khamturli		20. Kuresaoli	21. Palsori

STATEMENT C.—Kothari Group of the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District—(continued).

рпв		AT FO	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	dent.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+) or decrease				
No. and name of olass of village and mahal. Is of the olass	Class of tenants,	Tenans ares.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre,	(-) per Inci- cent of dence present in-per soil- cidence per unit, acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate,	
67	က	4	រច	9	7	œ	6	10	11	12	13	
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Bs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs, a. p.	Rs. a. p.				8B, 38C, and 5D, few really big men, but as a body they are singularly free from debt: rents are paid with case, though sub-rents are very little higher than actual rents.	•
					ग्यते व्यते						Here there seems to have been some petty enhancements since the Summary Settlement, but at that time I have no doubt that rents were concealed here: an attempt was made to do so at the present attestation.	16)
											All rents here may be freely raised: individuals at present pay very small sums. The village still possesses over 1,300 acres of very respectable jungle some of it on fair soil.	
	/ Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	;	:	:			I propose a rate of 50 with margins. Total area is 3.175 acres, but 2,584 ares are still under	
	E Malik-makbuza	:	į	:	:	:	:	:			Topest, out of which very little siwal is made as the Topeston men take nisten here. If belongs to the Funds of Tophogon evell-brown family in com-	
 :	Absolute occupancy	11.81	15 0 0	144	9.92	15 0 0	8 1	+ 19	1.55		formula of the grant a well-known taking in com- formable circumstances; here they farm 113 acres.	
	Occupancy	426.63	377 0 0	0 14 2	286·16	172 12 0	8 6 0	- 32	99.		in 1881 a Zanna share changed hands for Ks. 129 ready cash. Soils are rather above the average, rather	
	(All-round	438.44	392 0 0	0 14 4	296.08	187 12 0	0 10 2	- 29	69.	·85	like those at lobogaon. Little besides just is grown here, though wheat is found in patches.	
		:	:	:	Occ. W. R. 10:01	:	 	:			Ine surface here is very uneven, so are the rents, but they are paid with ease. The village is in practically the same position as at	
											sertlement: there was then very little fallow, and the figures are still low. It fluctuates very little. Tenants are mostly rich men from Tohogaon -2A,	
_	_	- -	_		-			_	_		8B, 7C, and 2D, a much stronger lot than usual.	

	Lallshere with a	c. It possesses a	t malguzars of the	s won respect from	and much of the fertility it is just	wheat land: linseed is	res are very low. ket were a little	at Settlement the	increased from 130 to 260 acres, and best land, hence the drop in the	What was new fallow at Settlement the cropped area has varied very	Kunbis-11A, 13B		ed and the proprie-	enants well in bad	s never had a really been kept together		the best holdings, low. I would take	rety body.	of Tohogaon, It	ole. It is neglected	only five years ago.	s (about ou) were has since retired.	noie, out is fainer leat area was once	Linte is now grown desides just and ite in the home-farm. There has been
and none has ever been made.	I would put up rents to the full here with a rate of 85.	A very big and prosperous village. It possesses a	proprietors rank among the best malguzars of the	district, they have for generations won respect from all for their morals as well as their manners. The	surface bere is very undulating, and much of the soil is inferior, but in point, of Leilinty it is just	kanhar and other good wheat land:	largely grown, but wheat ugures are very low. Cotton would be sown if the market were a little	nearer. The occupied area is much as at Settlement the		ıs ' ra te. v old, but	little. Tenants are a very powerful lot of Kuubis-11A, 13B	380, 3D and IK. Debts are low, and ren paid in spite of the intrigues of a Chauda-	Saokar who has set up shop here. The village was moderately assessed and the proprie-	years.	Tuis is an excellent village: it has never had a really bad year, and in poor years it has been kept together with hy the old lambardar.		At present the rents are paid for the best holdings, but for others they are distinctly low. I would take	a race of a contract to account	A medium sized village just south of Tohogaon. It has deteriorated, but seems to have now turned the	corner. Still it is not really stable. It is neglected by its promiser. It needs from two it which it is not really stable.	Chanda Tahsildar's son by gift	he a marca of face a rew lupees (about 50) were paid for it. The Tabsildar has since retired, for a first of the Tabsildar has since retired.	better than it looks, and the wheat area was once	respectable. Little is now grown til: 72 acres are in the home-farm.
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		21 15	:	111 8	11,244 0	1,235 12												1	3 11	:	19 9	57 0	6 92	
		44.91	:	144-22	1,370 20	1,514.42	<u></u>	<u> </u>								-		9	110.43	:	91.75	200.22	292:32	
		/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza,	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round	<u>'</u>												Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Occupancy	Absolute occupancy	- Wil-round	
				23. Tohogaon							-										24 Arvi		-	

STATEMENT C.—Kothari Group of the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District—(continued).

				(1	8)						
	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		a very big drop here in occupied, cropped, and cultivated areas: old fallow figures are now very high indeed. Tenunts here are with one or two exceptions (Kunbis from Tohogaon) only small men with rather high debts: they are classed 1A, 3B, 10C and 3D. They pay their rents well, but have not much oredit with the Saokar.	I would not enhance to the full here: the rate has risen considerably since Settlement: some rents have been enhanced, in recent years apparently. Sub-rents are only Re 0.7-8 per acre, on cash payments. The tenants here are poor, the soil is only whallow.	should be a fair village. I would not go above .50 here, for tenants, but the home-farm may be valued at 60.	Another rather deteriorated village which passed like Arvi to the son of Rang Rao Tabsildar. At attesta-	uced a lot of forged kabuli y tenants, and barring t	tenants had all acquired those rights by long	Processon to Years before the Rabulyats were Written - if they ever signed them. The Settlement Problector was a Kunhi who remish on the contract of the contr	The soil here is rather; monthly gold, and deoc. is now grown except justi and til. Occupied area is much the same as at Settlement: old fullow fagures have gone up considerably, but are not dameerous here.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned	12					:	: ;	i ;	.50	
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	11							÷.	.37	
Increase (+) or	<u>2.5 % 0 %</u>	01		~E3-		0		+13	24	-24	
	Incidence per acre.	6	Ks, a. p.	VI. STATE OF THE S			•	0 9 11	0 4 8	0 5 4	
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	æ	Rs. a. p.		8	± 4	٠.	45 0 0	159 10 0	204 10 0	Value Rs, 7-2-9
	Tenant area.	1	Acres.	सन्यमेव जयते		47.32	į	72.81	543.64	616.45	16.89 90.48
ENT.	Incidence per acre,	9	Rs. a. p.			0 4 2	:	6 8 0	2 9 0	0 2 0	Occupancy on kind Do. W. R.
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT,	Rental.	ខ	Rs. a. p.			11 4 6	:	89 1 0	147 0 0	236 1 0	Occupan Do.
AT FO	Tenant area.	4	Acres,			43:50	:	162·16	379-80	541.96	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Class of tenants,					/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza,	{ Absolute occupancy,	Occupancy	(All-round	
pue es	Details of Cla	60		·			····				
,	village and mahal.	-						Z5. Vejgaon			

				(19)
constitutible with the malgurar; they have no objection to a *ettlement Officer touching their rems, but if the kamdar bothers them there is considerable friction. The rate here has dropped owing to the low rents for which the old Kunbi proprietor gave out his	home-farm and abandoned holdings. I would take a rate of 50 with big margins. This is a big village at the bend of the Wardha river. In 189 the flood sweet away all the coll	and it is now a terribly barren place; nothing is classed above morand and there is a lot of Wardi; it is far below the average and nothing but til	and juari is now grown. The proprietors are three Komptios and a Brahmin all rich men. Tenants are classed—5A, 8b, 27C and 4D, but they are not as cool as they lead and 4D.	the pahi men only are well off. Hearls are very uneven: for baris fair sums are paid, but many of the pahi men only are was are paid, but many of the pahi men only are well off. Hearls are retreated and so acres: it is leased but fetches only Re. 0-2-10. There has been a big drop in the occupied area, and fallow figures are very high as much of the land requires resting. Present rents are paid very regularly; but looking to the character of the soil and the low sub-rents, I would in the omuch enhancement here. I would take 40 for levelling purposes only.
	:	: :	.:.	Standard ·85
	35	·12	÷ 34	. 40 . 66 . 69 . 69 . 69 . 69 . 69 . 69 . 69
Annual Victorian Annual	+84		-12	+ + 30
	co	0 1 8	0 3 1	0 6 5 0 0 6 4 0 13 3 0 0 8 11 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 0 0 9 8 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	12	2 0 0	168 8 0	0cc. W. R
Including grain pay- ment, the soil unit	All-round .37 31.20	19-21	871·33 928·10	0cc. W. R. 8-97 1,144-83 561-78 2,157-45 10,867-94 13,025-39 4-88 Occupancy grain rents 43.64 Occ. W. R.
	0 2 8	O	0 3 6	0 6 5 0 10 2 0 9 7
	0 0 8	30 2 0	174 0 n 204 2 0	3,234 5 0 5,026 11 0 8,261 0 0
-	18.25	126.56	791-29	997-03 .:. 5,077-93 8,408-25 .:.
	Malik-makbuza	A beolute occupancy,	Occupancy	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round
		2G. Lathi		Total of the group,

STATEMENT C.—Rothari Group of the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District—(concluded).

						(90)												
	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		A distinctly good village which has had a chequered	to a Mahratta and the latter refused the village at the Summary Settlement, though the revenue at the Summary Settlement, though the revenue	was lowered from its. its contract was under kham management, and the proprietor was	excluded for the term of Sevicences, the areas rate died, leaving by will this village, with others,	latter has now applied for it. It has been griev-	ously mismanaged; nang hao nimsen as remained may have been responsible for this; and 193 acres	are held without rent mostly by the man put in as mukaddam by the Tahsildar. Its soils are first	class and its tenants above the average. Both	occupied and eropped areas show a large rise, and the soils are of the best ; juan is now the chief	crop, but wheat grows well and most of the fields	would give a big outfill in collon. Present rents paid are very low indeed: I would	raise then freely as this village has prospered in	late years. Old fallow figures are high as the tenants will not take the trouble to clear their	holdings with the present low rents.	I would take a rate of '35, enhance all rents, and	nx lair rents on the read nee notaings . even was	The future Settlement of this village will be treated	subsequently in a separate report.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	13		:	:	:	:	35		[Sanctd. 50.]											
	Incidence per soilunit.	=		ģ	:	:	.26	5.5													
Increase (+) or decrease	(—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	10		9	-ON	(S)	252	- 52										-			
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a p.	0 3 11			0 2 7	0 2 7	P												
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	8	Rs. a. p.	2 8 0			86 14 0	86 14 0	Unit incidence on occupancy includ-	72 comes to 19											
AT P	Tenant area.	7	Acres.	*10.13	सह	प्रमेव	535 - 39	535-39	nce on occ	* Eschelated to 19.											
NŢ.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a. p.	0 4 8	:	0 4 8	0 5 5	0 5 5	Unit incide	ing W.										••••	
At former skytlement.	Rental.	ñ	Rs. a. p.	2 8 0	;	0 12 0	92 14 0	93 10 0													
AT FOI	Tenant area.	4	Acres.	8.50	:	2.56	274.82	277-38													
	Class of tenants.	ಣ		(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza,	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round													
рав 1	Details of class grade.	63																			
	No. and name of village and mabal.	1		Supplementary			Sarandi Kham vil-	lage,													

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

PIONEER PRESS, NO. 813.-2-6-05.-40.

13th May 1904.

CHANDA:

No. 4720.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Rebenue Pepartment.

FROM

B. ROBERTSON, Esq., I. C. S., C. I. E.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 4th August 1904.

SIR,

I am directed to convey the following remarks and orders on Mr. Hemingway's Rent-rate Report for the Kothari group in the Chanda tahsil of the Chanda district, which was forwarded with your memorandum No. C-197, dated the 27th May 1904.

- 2. This small group is situated between the Wardha river and a low range of hills covered with Government forest; it is a riverain tract pure and simple. The prevailing soil is morand, which is very fertile, and juari is the staple crop. The proportion of fallow area is large; the Settlement Officer explains that at the last settlement tenants were recovering from famine and taking up every acre of wawar land that they could plough; when the irrigated rice tracts had recovered and rice cultivation once more came into favour, the tenants went to those tracts and abandoned their cheap but good wawar land. Hence the occupied area of the group is small and the cropped area very small: but it is anticipated that with the advent of normal years much of the present fallow area will be taken up for rice cultivation. Communications are only fair. The malguzars are generally a substantial body, the majority of them being of the money-lending classes; while the tenants, more than half of whom belong to the agricultural castes, are in average circumstances.
- 3. At attestation, which was effected in 1901, both the cultivated and cropped areas showed a drop of 16 and 18 per cent., respectively, as compared with the figures recorded at the last settlement, but notwithstanding this decrease the all-round tenant rate has remained practically stationary. The group was not touched by the recent famines, so that no signs of deterioration are visible. The Settlement Officer proposes a standard unit-rate of 85, so as to arrive at an estimated enhancement of 20 per cent., after allowing for margins in individual cases.

1252

You point out that with the unit-rates proposed by the Settlement Officer for individual villages, the actual enhancement will exceed the standard which was sanctioned for this tract, and you accordingly suggest a rate of '75, reductions being made at the same time in the unit-rates of some individual villages mentioned by the Settlement Officer. I am to say that the Chief Commissioner agrees to your proposals. A list of the changes made by you and approved by Mr. Lely is appended to this letter.

- 4. As regards the percentage of assets to be taken as revenue, the Settlement Officer proposes to assess the pure malguzari assets at 58 per cent., and to allow a drawback of 15 per cent. in assessing revenue on malik-makbuzas. The proposal of the Settlement Officer, together with his forecast of revenue, which is supported by you, is approved.
 - 5. The Rent-rate Report and its annexures are herewith returned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary.



List of Changes sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in the unit-rates proposed for the Villages of the Kothari Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

				SANCTION	ED RATE	_ ,
No.	Name	of Village.		ı or ryoti.	For sir.	Remarks.
ı	Balharpur			·90	· •90	With margins where necessary.
2	Bamni			.70	.40	·
3	Dudholi	***		•9 0	.90	
٠.	Kem Rith	•••	 .	.30	.30	Without margins.
÷	Kem-Tukum	***		·90	.90	
	Kinhi	***		.30	.30	With margins in few cases.
]agapur	***		.40	.40	
	Ashti	•••	•••	.30	•90	With margins to malik-makbuzas.
	Kothari			·85	.85	With margins to malik-makbuzas.
	. Katoli	***	•••	. 60	75	>
	Palsori			∙60*	.75	* With as few margins as possible for ryoti.
	Tohogaon	• 4 •	•••	'95	·95	
	Sarandi Kham	•••	 .	.20	'50	With as few margins as possible.

सन्यमेव जयते

Assessment Report for the Kothari Group, Chanda Tahsil, in Chanda District.

- 1. This report deals with the 26 villages of the Kothari group that are at present settled with malguzars; the case of Sarandi, at present managed "kham," has been submitted for orders on its re-settlement.
 - 2. Application of the rates sanctioned in this group has brought out the following enhancement in the payments of the different classes of tenants:—

Malik-makbuzas		•••		33	per	cent
Absolute occupancy	•••	•••	•••	· 9	,,	,,
Occupancy		•••	••	25	19	,,

The rents paid by the few ordinary tenants have been simply maintained.

- •3. But since almost every absolute occupancy tenant holds land in occupancy right also, the effect that the revised rents will have upon the pockets of the tenantry is better shown in the all-round rise of 21 per cent. The results approximate very closely to the total enhancement forecasted; but in individual villages where the proposed rate was lowered the total of proposed rents is somewhat lower than had been anticipated and the forecast of revenue has been found somewhat high in consequence.
- 4. The above figure for malik-makbuzas includes both the revenue proposed on malik-sarkar land and the kamil-jamas of the few muafi plots now remaining. The separate village assessment statements will show that where the revenue of a malik-makbuza has been freely enhanced as a rule the plot is not cultivated by its owner, but is regularly sub-let for profit; in such cases though the revenue increment may seem great the owner has invariably been allowed a fair profit from his sub-tenants. The incidences of the revised payments are:—

Malik-makbuz	a	-538	33 F.	•••	•••	.60
Absolute occu	pancy	3.83		•••	•••	·87
Occupancy	•••	7		***	• • •	.71
Ordinary	•••	600				•93

5. The following table contrasts the acreage rates of the proposed payments with the settlement and present rates.

						1	Tenants.									
			M	М. М.		Α.	ο,	T.	Occ	upa	ncy.	Ordin	ary.	ter	ota	
At Settlement	***		n	6	5	0	10	2	0	9	7			0	9	10
At present		•••	0	6	4	0	13	3	C	8	5	2 13	11	0	9	2
As proposed	•••	•••	0	8	6	0	14	5	0	10	6	2 13	11	0	11	2
increase per cent	of proposed	over		 34	1		+	9		+2	5	Nil	<i>!</i> .	-	- 25	2
nerease per cent Settlement rates		over	-	+32	2		+4	2		+1	0	Ni	l.	-	∔1 ·	4

- 6. Table 9 of the group mahalwar assessment statement gives the valuation of the home-farm and the land held rent-free against the malguzar. In two mahals a higher rate was sanctioned for the home-farm. A higher valuation than the deduced rent has been proposed in the case of the; it frequently consists of a small plot of rice or garden land.
- 7. The siwai income in this group is of importance; several of the villages possess large areas of excellent forest which is particularly valuable since it lies within a few miles of Chanda. The income from mahua, firewood, small timber and grass is steady, and some malguzars derive considerable sums from gracing dues also. In nearly all cases the malguzar has accepted valuation as a fair average of its profits; the malguzar of Ballarpur is an exception; he refused to appear at attestation or asspection, and when he did appear some months later the accounts that he produced were solviously false that I had no hesitation in taking the sum which local enquiry showed to be a fair estimate. The Forest Divisional Officer has lately checked my estimate in a valuage of this class, and his report shows that the valuation now taken by me represents a fair average profit, without excessive felling.

- 8. The percentage of assets taken as revenue varies very largely from village to village. In mahal No. 6 the low percentage of 38 has been taken in order to allow the malguzar the remission that he has well deserved by putting the tank into working order once more at considerable expense. In mahals Nos. 5, 14, 15 and 18 where reduction is necessary the fraction taken is over 60 per cent; in mahal No. 11 the fraction taken of gross assets including the payments of malik-makbuzas is 70 per cent, but the revenue has been reduced. In one mahal, No. 16 Kothari, the fraction of malguzari assets is a point higher than 60, in order to get a multiple of 5, but the total revenue falls at 63 per cent of the total assets; in all these cases it will be seen that the malguzars will derive large additional profits from the revision of rents.
- 9. The revised revenue of the group is Rs.100 short of the estimate given in the Rent Rate Report: this is due almost entirely to the lowering of the rent rate proposed in Kothari khas; the revised rents in that village with the sanctioned rate fall very far short of the estimate; and it is only just possible to maintain the existing revenue with the revised assets. The sanctioned fraction of 58 per cent of malguzari assets has been taken, in the total revenue for the whole group. The malguzars have been left slightly less drawback from the payments of malik-makbuzas than was ordered; but this is a matter that involves a very trifling sum.
- 10. The proposed kamil-jama of the group is Rs.7,810; this gives a proposed revenue enhancement of 12 per cent only, which will be more than covered by the rise in rents. In this group the revenue revision has been little more than a more equitable distribution of the present demand.
- 11. The only revenue assignments of any importance in the group are the two villages of Korti and Korti Makta; the former is held on two-thirds jama, and the latter on a quit-rent of Rs. 182 in perpetuity. The other grants are of small holdings only; and possibly several of them will have been resumed or in course of resumption since attestation; it is now nearly four years since these records were attested.
- 12. It is proposed to announce the revised rents and revenue of this group in November next; but the term of settlement may most conveniently be fixed at 17 years from July 1905; it will not be possible to announce over the whole of the tahsil before the demand for the current year falls due for collection; and errors would probably arise in the new kistbandis if the demand for the tahsil were twice altered, in consecutive years.
- 13. The present arrangement of two 8 anna kists is still quite suitable for the group under report; kharif and rabi crops are of equal importance save in the few small rice growing villages; both varieties of juar and cotton are grown in the open villages of this group. I propose therefore to continue the present arrangement except in these small rice villages; in them the first kist may be fixed at 12 annas and the second at 4 annas.
- 14. In this group the improvements effected by tenants in their holdings are of little importance. They are found in two villages only, Palasgaon and Tohgaon, and the total area improved is 17 acres only. The amount of remission earned is Rs.10-1-0 and that amount has been allowed in fixing rents.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Chanda, 12th September 1904.

No. 4569, dated 21st September 1904.

Forwarded.

I am acquainted with some of the villages of this river tract, which is still far from being fully developed.

2. The striking feature of the group is the fluctuation in the character of the cropping which has coincided with cycles of wet and dry seasons. At the last Settlement high prices of cotton had caused land to be put under that crop, but the movement died away when prices declined after the abnormal inflation of the American war. In the days before there was a railway even to Warora, the tract was very remote; the price of juari was very low and a reaction took place in favour of rice which resulted in a reduction of the open field crop area. I feel no doubt, however, that the crop statistics of the last Settlement are inaccurate and overstate the real area under crops. A glance at the figures of individual villages will show that in several instances almost the whole area occupied was entered as cropped, an error which was quite common both in Chanda and in other districts in those days. The Amins of that day were also fond of entering the whole area of a field as cropped with the principal crop found growing in it, and minor crop areas were habitually understated.

3. The total cropped area, as entered in the records of that day, grossly exaggerates the area under such staples as cotton, juar and wheat and considerably exaggerates the total cropped area.

The occupied area is a safer guide though, even in that case, certain practically abandoned holdings were found in my experience to have been included in the occupied area in old Settlement records.

I have no doubt in my own mind that if the true facts could be ascertained there would be some increase shown in cropping since Settlement, even if the occupied area has not expanded.

- 4. One thing, however, is certain, i.e., that whatever reaction 20 or 25 years ago may have caused a shrinkage in such crops as cotton and juar, no similar reaction will take place now. In two or three years' time the railway will be at Ballarpur, the main road through Kothari will be completed, and there will be a great advance in the growth of cotton and the prosperity of this group.
- 5. In comparing the rates paid at last Settlement and now no allowance has to be made for the inclusion of poorer land in holdings. If we then compare the total rental valuation of the occupied area (i. e., total assets less siwai) then and as now proposed, we find that the rate then was Re.0-8-11 and the rate now Re 0-11-11, an increase of only 24 per cent. Only half the increment which prices would justify has then been taken, and we may be satisfied that the rental proposals are moderation itself.

An enhancement of rent will be most salutary, it will be followed at once by an increase in cultivation within holdings, and in three or four years' time (if seasons are good) the rent will have again fallen in relation to the outturn.

6. Large portions of the Chanda district suffer from a low rent assessment and a heavy revenue assessment. The poorer sorts of proprietors are crippled, the richer have gained and maintained their wealth by money lending. The tenants cultivate badly, and the idle and improvident cannot be got rid of.

The present Settlement is the first step in rectifying this state of things; and I hope that after ten years the proprietors will exercise their right of having occupancy rents enhanced freely, otherwise there will be continued stagnation.

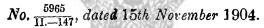
- 7. As regards the revenue assessment I should be inclined to call it too high were it not for two facts—
 - (i) That the proprietors profit largely by the revision of Settlement.
- (2) That there is every prospect of a continued increase in assets during the currency of the Settlement.
- 8. Turning now to details there are only two instances in which I have suggestions to make. I consider that the village of Kothari has been let off far too leniently; and in Lathi, the last village of the group, I would not put the revenue higher than Rs.145. The village has a bad history and may again suffer from floods.
- 9. In Kothari I venture respectfully to disagree with the lowering of the Settlement Officer's proposed rate in that village. Rents have absolutely stagnated in this village, and the tenants are a strong lot. The sub-rents should have been closely analysed by the Settlement Officer. If I mistake not, it would have been found that their average incidence was lowered by several cases in which land was not sub-let but leased or mortgaged for debt on the same rental. These cases being excluded he should have shown the actual rent of the area sub-let. The incidence of sub-rents may be entirely fallacious unless this is done.
- above the standard rate of the group. This would give on Mr. Standen's rate a village rate of 1.00 which is what the Settlement Officer proposed. Moreover, in villages of this kind, when there is a large absolute occupancy area we may take it as certain that the oldest holdings are soil for soil the pick of the village. In Nagpur and Wardha we had numerous instances of this, and if we had not allowed for it we should often have seriously undervalued the best land in the village. The revised incidence of absolute occupancy payments in Kothari is 0.91, and of occupancy tenants 0.87. The deduced rent of the village should be at least Rs.2,000, and I would add Rs.100 to rents. The Settlement Officer can distribute this amount over the best holdings.
- 11. I strongly recommend that these rates be revised in the manner suggested; and I venture also strongly to recommend that in assessing this district due regard be paid to the principle that when there is a substantal village with a large occupied area there will generally be a nucleus of valuable land mostly in the nearer neighbourhood of the village which can pay rents from 25 per cent to 30 per cent higher than the land far away, and that if we are to assess such holdings adequately we must take a rate to suit them, giving large margins to more distant and later occupied land.

12. If this principle and these proposals are accepted the assets of this village will be:-

								Rs.
Malik-ma	kbuza, say	•••	•••					110
Ryoti ren						•••		1,955
Home-far	m	•••	•••		•••			95
Siwai		•••	•••	•••	•••			5
							_	
				Total malgu	zari assets	•••	•••	2,055
				Total assets		•••		2,165
On these	I would asse	ss revenue as	follows:					
On Malik	-makbuza acco	unt		•••		•••		95
59 ½% of	malguzari asset	s	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,225
				Total		•••		1,320
	• •	osed to assets	are as f	ollows :				16
Malik-ma		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	100
Ryoti rer Home-far			•••	•••	***	•••	•••	13
Home-iai	щ	• •••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	
				Total				129
The net a	ddition to re	evenue propos	sed is—					
Kothari	•••		•••	•••	***	•••	•••	+40
Lathi			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	-15
Net	***		***	•••	•••	•••	•••	+25

R. H. CRADDOCK,

Commissioner.



Assessment Report for the Kothari Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Department together with Ryotwari Abstracts Nos. 15 and 16, Mahal Assessment Statements, Mahalwar Abstracts, the Rent-rate File and the Divisional Commissioner's Memo. of Criticism No. 4569, dated 21st September 1904.

2. Rents have been enhanced as follows:—

Kothari Assessment Reports. Absolute occupancy cum occupance	Occupancy tenants y tenants	occupancy y	tenants	 	34 per 9 25 22	cent
The revised unit inc	idences a	re				
Malik-makbuzas	•••	•••	•••	•••	· 6 0	
Absolute occupancy	tenants	•••		• • •	87	
Occupancy tenants	• • •			•••	•71	
Absolute occupancy cum occupancy		}	•••	•••	·74	

Most of the absolute occupancy tenants have occupancy land, and the occupancy enhancement is considerably softened by this fact. In some villages large percentage of enhancements have been taken, but there are few cases of large actual enhancements on individual tenants, and where they exist the tenant concerned is well to do and margins have been allowed. In the village notes I have recommended: the addition of Rs. 15 to absolute occupancy payments and Rs. 45 to occupancy payments in Kothari Khas No. 16—the reduction of rent of the composite holding Nos. 5 and 6 in M. Amdi No. 15 by Rs. 5.

3. The Settlement Officer's revenue proposals are generally suitable. I have proposed for reasons stated in the village notes to reduce the revenue of No. 5 Kemrith by Rs. 5 in order to bring the revenue within the maximum permis-

sible by rule; to raise the revenue of No. 16 Kothari Khas by Rs. 5; to raise the revenue of No. 21 Palsodi by Rs. 40; to reduce the revenue of No. 26 Lathi by Rs. 20. The net result is to raise the revenue demand by Rs. 20. The revised malguzari revenue will fall on revised malguzari assets at the sanctioned standard of 58 per cent, and the revenue is within Rs. 80 of the amount forecasted in the Rent Rate Report. The profits of most of the malguzars of the group will be slightly increased and none stand to lose more than a few rupees by the revision. The group having been very highly assessed at Settlement the enhancement of revenue obtianed is small, viz., Rs. 857-0-4, or 12 per cent.

- The revised assessments will be announced as soon as orders are passed The Settlement Officer proposes to let the revision take effect from 1st July 1905 on the ground that the whole tahsil cannot be announced before the revenue of the current year falls due. The orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on the Preliminary Report direct that the Settlement should run till 30th June 1918. This would give a term of 13 years if the revised assessments take effect as proposed by the Settlement Officer from 1st July 1905. I beg to recommend that this be sanctioned. The orders of the Government of India on the Preliminary Report direct that the final decision as to the term for which the Settlement should run should be postponed until the Settlement Report is submitted. In forwarding the Preliminary Reports of the Mandla tahsil I have stated the reasons which in my opinion make it inconvenient to alter the existing practice, and I need not repeat them here. I take it that the Government of India are not likely to approve a shorter term than 13 years; and as the term can always be extended if necessary after announcement, I beg to request sanction to announce the revised assessments for a term of 13 years with effect from 1st July 1905 without waiting for the sanction of the Gevernment of India. The delay involved in awaiting the receipt of orders would seriously interfere with the programme of the Settlement Officer for the open season now \cdots mmenced.
 - 5. Instalments may be fixed as proposed by the Settlement Officer.

सन्धर्मव जयते

B. P. STANDEN,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, C. P.

Statement of Estates.

_					(0)				
Excess of proposed revenue en-	over proposed rental enhance- ment (differ- ence of columns 8 and 11.)	12	R.s. a, p.	+ 17 7 6	- 153 14 1	- 71 12 0	- 10 10 6	- 108 4 6	83 7 3
Revenue	enhance- ment.	11	Из. а. р.	148 8 5	47 15 3	13 5 3	85 0 0	145 14 6	35 0 0
REVENUE PAYABLE BY THIS ESTATE.	Proposed.	10	Rs a. p.	790 0 0	655 0 0	455 0 0	270 0 0	1,180 0 0	310 0 0
REVENUE 1 THIS E	Present.	6	Rs. a. p.	641 7 7	6 0 209	441 10 9	185 0 0	1,034 1 6	275 0 0
Increase in	tenants' payments.	œ	Rs, a. p.	131 1 0	201 13 4	95 1 3	95 10 6	254 3 0	118 7 3
TEXCLUDING IN KEUZA.	Proposed.	-	Ия, а. р.	920 8 0	543 8 0	526 14 0	0 9 098	1,441 0 0	436 4 0
TENANTS' PATMENTS IN THE ESTATE EXCLUDING MALIK-MARBUZA.	Present.	9	Rs. a. p.	789 7 0	8 01 168	431 2 9	264 11 6	1,186 13 0	317 12 9
	home-farm in this estate.	29	Ra. a. p.	200 0 0	89 0 0	111 0 0	104 0 0	385 8 0	45 0 0
ESTATE.	Proposed,	44	Rs. a. p.	1,360 0 0	1,006 0 0	725 10 0	518 10 0	1,967 8 0	529 4 0
ASSETS OF ESTATE	Present,	က	Ks, a, p,	1,057 4 8	557 3 11	532 G O	309 3 0	1,573 9 0	422 11 0
	Serial No. of village in this group.	23	:		i i i	: ::	: :	: :	: :
	Serial No. of		4 Daheli	5 Kem 7 Lawari	13 Ashti 10 Kinbi 11 Palasgaon	17 Haranpali 12 Jogapur 14 Kalmana	19 Khamturli 21 Parsodi	22 Pachgaon 23 Tohgaon	24 Arvi 25 Vejgaon
	Estate,	1		Keshoo, S. O., Jaganath	Chandi Prashad, S. O.,	Tukaram, S. O., Rajeshwar,	Govinda, S. O., Ganpatil	Palkan, S. O., Gopalpatil, Kunki.	Madhao, S. O., Rangráo, Brahmin.

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classed
III - Area 28, Cultivation classed according to St L'osition,
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Area
111

TOTAL.		164.34		1.321·13		3,601.59		7.174.90	77.1				641.90			į	875.88				43.19	1			22.03		14.77		13,859·75
MINOR CROPS.	Mutfarrikat.	1.00	686.79	16.18	2,851.47	124.43	5,935.39	530.93	: :	::	493.41)	39.46	2491	7 60	324.66)	89.18	31.08	2.8	32.44)	20.43	3.21	2:56		1301	45.45	2:74		1.47	11,623-27
	Bari santa motas- fladi.	:	: :	:	: :	: :	2.75	: :	::	:	: :	: :	::	: :	: :	: ;	:	: :	:	: :	:	:	: :	: :	:	: :	:	:	2.75
٠	Bari marban Walit.	5.56	5.00	:	9.73		7.89		: :	: :	:	: :	: :	:	: :0	9.7 :	3.05	: :	:	: :	:	:	: :		:	: :	:	:	31-03
GAEDEN LAND.	Pari marhan War- pani.	1.90	5.87	:	25.75	07.	30.39	97.5 207.5	: :	: :	431	0ë.	: :	:	: :	99.	:	: :	:	: :	: :	;	: :	: :			:	:	87.27
GAED	Bari abadi Walit.	:	:	 ! :	: :	: :	: :	: :	:	 : :	::	200	: :	:	: :	1:30	:	: :	- <u>-</u>	;	: :	:	:	: :	;	:	: :	:	3:30
	.insq1sW ibsds i1sB	:	: :	:	25	68. :	6.33	47.53	: :	: :	1:00	6.50	::	:	11.24	2.89	8.43	: :	:	8.26	· :	:	:	.:.	:	:	<u> </u>	12.69	219-75
	Aurkhand.	:			67.43	1:50 ::	46.47	4.23 12.51		nio.	: :	:	: :	:	45 43	70.08 70.08	:	: :	:	:	: :	:	:	: :	:				189.66
٠	Warsalang.	:	:	: :	16.92	6.10	7.92	3:81 13:60	4.57 5-90	2.50		.40		 :	35.43	22.27	:	: :		:	3.45	;	:	: :	;	:		;	189-45
RICE LAND.	.nelidl inedtraW		:	: }	4.09	5.00	111.19	00:1				:	: :	:	2.66	4.58 	:	: :	:	:	: :	:	:	::	:	;	 : :	:	26.87
	.aawa2 innditaW	\:	:	::	5.33	 88.89	23.22	5.77			.83		: :	 :	8.27	10.191	} :	:	: :		:	:	 :	: :	:	:	: :	:	82.96
	Warthani Tekar.	:	:	::	.:.		15.94	सह	गम	9	2.40	4.14	200	:	13.25	4.19	:	:	: :	:	: :	: :	:	: :	:	:	: :	·	47.70
	Sadharan.	43.30	010	1.0.5	1.00	10.60 14.80	56.33	31.14	;	::	;		: :	:	: :	:	:	:	: :	:	:	: ;	;	:	:	:	: :	:	655.4%
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WHEAT LAND.	.indaW	96	 :	7.5	3.30	:	: : :	: :	: :	: :	:	: :	:	. ;	; ;	:	: :	:	: :	:	:	: :	:	:	: :	:	:	: :	4.08
	Pathar.	102-32	4.00	283.75 10.38	02 02 176-68	4 6	54:17	2.60	: :	: :	:	: :	;	: :	: :	:	: •	:	: :		:	: :	:	:	: :	: :	:	: :	644 90
	Гатап,	6.23	;	27.94	16.60	25.5	3 : 6	3 :	:	: :	: ;	09:	:	: .	:	: :	: :	:		: :	:	: :	:	:	: :	: :	:	: :	55.74
			: :	: :	:	: :	: :	: :	: :	:	: :	: i	:	: :	:	: :	: :	:	:	: :	፥	: :	:	Ė	:	: :	:	! :	tal
	class		: :	: :	:	: :	: :	: :	: :	: ;	: :	: :	:	: :	:.	: :	: :	:	:	: :	:	: :	:	:	:	: :	: :	: ;	Total
	Soil class	Koli	Khari	Kanhar Khari	Ran	Lhari	Ra Imp.	Khari	Imp.	Kh. Imp.	Kh. Ran	Khardı $Khari$	Ran	Kh. N. F. Ex.	Ran N. F. Ex	Khari	Kan Kh. Ran	N. F. Er.	Kh. N. F. Ex.	Bardi	Khari	Kh. Ran	25	Ran N.F. Ex.	Ketari	Ran	Ran N. F. Ex	Faudilli	

General Assessment Statement for the Kothari Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

1.-Revenue Demand

As fixed at				DETAIL OF	BALANCES
last Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a p. 6,720 0 0	Rs a. p. 6,952 15 1	Kamil-jama, i.e., fixed in 1866-68 on first 17 villages and that is in force now and for the rest 9 that was fixed at the Summary Settlement of 1888-89.			

II .- Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT.	,	AT PRESENT		
Name of each shareholder	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	-		-	
		THEFTY		

III. - Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

		1		i	सह	Position	CLASS.	1	1	,	1	
Soil Class.												Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
					See st	atement a	ttached.					

IV .-- Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugarcane	Tur.	Linseed.	Til.	Gram.	Juari and its mixture.	Cotton and its mixture.	Oth ers.	Total.	Area double cropped.
	Acres.	Acres.	Астев.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acress.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement	1,060:30	324.87	9.75	222.90	841-44		111.80	9,248-30	3,219.56	691 .67	ქ5,7ვ .∙გ 9	= 15 730 69
At present	156.77	184-12	•55	292-46	465.83	1,801-19	287:34	7,888 68	771.41	944-22	2,792.57	25.18 =12,767.39
In 1895	598-13	612 ⁻ 93	2.31	135.06	1,023-97	114.62	159.54	5,147.07	841.59	1,502-93	110,138·15	86.01 =10,052.14

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				İ			Nevertien AREA	4.		ARE	AREA, IRRIGATED.	TED.				
'KOHAATTI ANNA	7_	va out of univa-	*****				Under water, hill				,		Number	Virginia bor of	, ,	Number
Total	r » 4 ĕ H	waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied	Groves	Groves Tree-forest.	Scrub-jun- gle and grass.	and rock and covered by roads and buildings.	Total arca un- occupied.	Total area of the group.	From tauks.	From other sources.	Total,	of irriga- tion wells,	of irriga, willinged of the tion trinks, ploughs ploughs cattle,	of of ploughs.	of plough- cattle.
	1 1	rð.	9	7	80	6	10	11	12	13	116	Iõ	16	17	189	CI
Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Aercs,	Arrige	Acres	Acres.	A cres.	!			
13,859.75 12 080.26 31	ଳୟ ହେ।	3,741.36 1	17,601-11 15,735-72 40	f0.66	70-36F-61	3,(21.75	3,570.78	26,886 64 28,743.75	44,487.75	163 61	21.26	18487 458·50	100	6,5	813	2,137
16,560.91	_	1,075-57	17,636.48	2.50	20,700.71	3,178·79	. 3,031-23	26,916-23	44,552·71		. 42:09	42 03	15	છ	773	1,596
	9				र्वाकर्त सन्ध			A		-						

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	ـ ا	. 9 .		
	fotal occu-	(to agree with Col. of Table V).	19	Acres. 17,601·11 15,739·72; 17.636·48
	sld Rent-free or by Privileged Tenants.	(to agree with Col. 6 with Col. 6 service.	18	Acres. 150·75 297·89
	Ξ	As grant from malguzar.	17	Acres. Acr 18-56 18 176 -81 1
	HELD BY ORDIN- ARY TENANTS.	Area.	16	Acres. 4-88
	HELD ARY	No. of bold- ings.	15	-:::
	Held by tenants of superior	class in ordinary tenant right.	14	Acres
	BY OCCU- TRNANTS.	Area.	13	Acres. 11.637-85 10,038-50 66-1 8,408-25
	HRLD	No of hold- ings.	12	
2	HELD BY ABSOLUTE HELD BY OCCU- OCCUPANCY TENANTS, PANCY TRNANTS.	Area.	11	Acres 2,157.45 2,467.12 12.3 5,077.93
45000	HELD BY	No. of holdings.	10	
17467	ELD BY REVE- NUE-FREE GRANTEES.	Area.	6	Acres 234-98 392-23 1-3
	HELD I	No. of hold- ings.	œ	1 : : :
1	HELD BY MALIK- MAKBUZAS.	Area.	7	Acres.* 1,712 11 1,051.79 9.7
	HELD I	No. of hold- ings.	9	6 : : :
		Area of No. of total hold-leased, ings.	5	Acres. 197-19
	HELD BY MALGUZARS.	Total.	4	Acres. 1,684-53 1,602-27 9-6 1,990-50
	IELD BY A	Other than sir.	က	Acres. 649-80 600-08
	Н	As sir.	61	Acres. 1,034-73 1,002-19 1,990-50
		-	1	At present In 1895 Percentage on total occupied area of areas in cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16, for Compare entries of last Settlement for Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16.

* Malik Makbuza 1
Do. on quit-rent ... 5

VIII.—Details of Siwai Income.

Payments.
and Tenants'
Malik-makbuzas
VII Details of

														1 -	Amount court	_	
			Malik-mak- buza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.		Ordinary.	Total.	Ø.	Sources.		Amount at former Settlement,	of present Settle- ment.		ed as average.	-	REMARKS.
	-		62	93	4	<u> </u> 	LS .	9		-		69	}	န	4		22
			Rs n. p.	Rs. a. p.	R3. B.	 -	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.				Rs. a, p.	RS.	.	Rs. a. p		
1. At	At last Settlement, 1:66-63	t, 1×66-63	339 13 10	3,234 5 0			:	8,261 0 0	Mahua and tamarind	narind	:	:	55	0 0	45 0 (
2.	Incidence per acre	· ·	0 6 5	0 10 2	-	2 6	:	0 9 10	Firewo.d	:	 :	÷	123	0 0	115 0 (
3. At	At present		681 14 0	1,782 4 8	6.127	0 2	14 0 0	7,923 11 8	Мания	:		:	297	0 8	278 4 (
£. In	Incidence per acre		0 6 4	13		20	2 13 11	0 9 2	Tamarind	:	:	:		0 0	5 0		
5. As	As proposed	<u>-</u> ;	0 0 606		7,641		14 0 0	9,599 2 0	Miscellaneous (Forest income)	Forest income	: :	÷		0 8	41		
6. la	Incidence per acre	:	9 8 0	0 14 5	0	10 6	2 13 11	0 11 2	Wood and grass	;	:	:	255	0	210 0		
Un	Unit incidence of proposed	f proposed	09.	.87		-12:	.93	-74	Grazing	:	:	ŧ	98	0	65 0		
7. Inc	payments. Increase per cent	t of pro-	+ 33	6 +	+	25	:	12 +	Mahua, mango and tamarind	and tamarind	:	:	31	0 0	0 98		
න න	posed over present pay- ment. Compare as deduced from	deduced from	0 11 671'1	1,802 6 0	7,901	0	13 9 0	9,717 7 0	Water dues	(13)	:	:	01	0 0	0 0 %	·····	
10	rates. In 1895	:	473 8 11	~		2 10	- Intelligence	7,992 10 1	Fisheries	 Total	! !	130 0 0	98	=	œ	lo	
	IXD_{ν}	IX.—Details of Annual		Value of Sir, Khulkasht, and Land held by	Thudkash	it, and L	and held t	<i>y</i> .		7	X.—Total	Estimate	Total Estimated Enhanced Income.	ed Incor	ne.		
			Pri	Privileged Tenants.	ants.				-		-	-	_	COMPARE AS		AT LAST SECTLEMENT.	EMENT.
	SIR A	SIR AND KHUUKASHT.	KASHT.				_			-				1	Estinated	-	
	AREA LEASRD OUT.	SRD OUT.	AREA CULTI- VATED BY MALGUZARS.	AREA HELDBY PRIVI- LEGED TENANTS.		Total rental	VALUATION	ON ADOPTED.	Payments of malike Payu	Annual value Of sir, khud- kasht, and of tenants	khud- and Siwai	yai Total.				Siwai	Total.
	Rental value Compare rent at sanctioned actually paid rent-rates. to makuzar.	Compare rent actually paid to malguzar,	Rental value Compare rent Rental value Rental va- at sanctioned actually paid at sanctioned ue at sanc- rent-rates. to malguzar. rent-rates, rent-rates.	·	Compare rent setually paid.	(columns 1, 3 and 4).	, For sir and khud-kasht.	For area held by privileg- ed tenants,	ns pro- as proposed.				- I	rental. oy	by privileged to tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Ladina l	
		7	ಯ	4	22	9	-	80	1	es -		74 16	•	9	7	æ	6
	155 9 0	171 1 10	1,460 4 0	134 1 0	:	1,749 14 (0 1,620 8 0	125 14 0					•	,			
Inci- dence per per	0 12 7	0 13 11	0 15 9	0 12 8	:	0 15 1	0 15 5	0 12 0	909 0 0 9,599	9,599 2 0 1,747	6 0 758	8 0 13,014	0 8,660	8,660 13 10 1,	1,211 11 3	130 0 021	0 10,002 9 1
3	(a) Unit incidence (to be entered in Col. 7)	e (to be ente	red in Col. 7)	;;	-		67			-	-		-	-			

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

				ANALYSI	S OF INCOME	on which a	ssessment i	BASED,
		Percentage of present	Percentage			KESULT	ING FROM VAL	UATION.
Present revenue.	Proposed revenue	revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (Col. 9 of Table X).	total esti-		Estimated siwai receipts (Col. 4 of Table VIII).	Rental valuation of sir and khud-kasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i.e., Col. 7 of Table IX, minus Col. 2).	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants excluding cash receipts (i.e., Col. 8 of Table IX, minus Col. 5).	Rent enhance- ments proposed (difference be- tween line 5 and line 3, Cols. 2 and 6 of Table VII).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6,9 52 15 1	7,810 0 0	70 0 0	60 0 0	8,776 11 6	758 8 0	1,449 6 2	126 14 0	1,902 8 4

XII.

Actual increase	Со	MPARE INCOME	(+) or Dro	CREASE ()		COMPARE (+) OR D (-) PER C	ECREASE	INCIDEN ACRE IN VATION	CULTI-
(+) or decrease (-) of pro- posed on present reve- nue.	In proposed cash rental (Cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, kin dkasht and privileged land (Cols. 3 and 7 of Table X).	In siwai income (Cols. 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent of proposed revenue over present revenue.	Area in cultivation (Col. 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (Cols. 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former Settlement.	Proposed revenue on present area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
+ 857 0 11	+ 1,847 4 2	+ 535 to 9	+ 628 8 0	+ 3,011 6 11	+	(-) 16 0 0	+ 30 0 0	0 6 9	0 9 0

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

Revised payments on malik-makbuva lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of draw- back on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (Col. 5 of Table X, minus Col. 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6
909 0 0	780 O O	129 0 0	14 0 0	7,030 0 0	58 0 0

CHANDA:

Dated the 13th September 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Surben and Settlement Bepartment.

No. 237.

Nagpur, the 11th January 1905.

READ-

Report by the Settlement Officer, Chanda, submitting proposals for the re-assessment of the Kothari Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District, and endorsement No. 4569, dated the 21st September 1904, from the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, forwarding the report.

Memorardum No. 5965-147, dated the 15th November 1904, containing the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture's remarks on the Settlement Officer's proposals.

RESOLUTION.

The existing condition of the group as regards cultivation and assets, the enect of the sottlement on the tenants' payments and the assessment payable by malguzars are exhibited in the following abstract. The figures also indicate the extent to which the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner has accepted or modified the proposals of the Settlement Officer. They may thus be regarded as a summary, from the point of view of the tenants, the malguzars and the Government, of the basis and results of assessment:—

	•	ZXXXXX	358609			Acres.
1.	Gross area of the group	1.17	F 0 W			45,569
2.	Area under cultivation at last	settlement	V4 V	• •		16,868
2. 3.	Area now under cultivation	SCOUR HIV III	2077	•••	***	14,219
3 .	Area now under cultivation	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Elilla Tip	***	* * *	(2,01"
		100	(2) (7) F)			Per cent.
4.	Percentage of increase of (3) of	ver (2)				-16
5.	Percentage of rise of price of	stanla forde	regin grow	n in group	during	
0.	currency of last settlement	f		n group		100
	currency of last settlement	U	1 -1-1-1			• • •
						Rs.
6.	Total assessable assets at last s	settlement		. •		10,148
7.	Total assessable assets at prese		t proposed	by the Sett	lement	
• •	Officer	, ne botoromen	· racross			13,234
8.	Total assets as adopted by the	Chief Comm	iggianor			13,289
٥.	total assets as adoption by the	Ciner Comm	Haaionei	•••		,
						Per cent.
9.	Percentage of increase of (8) of	ver (6)				31
10.	Total enhancements of rent, in	relading rev	enne navab	le by malil	c mak	
10.	buzas at present settlemer	it	1-7.00	,		
	Dunas at present settlemen	10				Rs.
	(a) effected by the Settler	nent Officer				2,020
	(4) as accepted by the Ch					2,075
11.	Average rate of rent per acre			•••		•
11.	A verage rate or tent per acre	or ryour area				Rs. a. p.
	(a) at last settlement					0 9 6
	(b) as now proposed by the		Officer			0 10 11
				***		0 11 (
	(c) as sanctioned by the (mer commi	ssioner	•••	•••	
						Rs.
12.	Present revenue				,	7,038
12.	1 leading 10 country	•••	••			
	•					Per cent
13.	Percentage of (12) on (6)		***	444	••	6
14.	Percentage of (12) on (8)	•••		•••		5{
	200000000000000000000000000000000000000					n -
		~	- m			Rs.
15.	Revenue now proposed by the	Settlement	Officer	•••	•••	7,98
16.	Revenue now sanctioned by the	he Chief Con	nmissioner	•••	***	7,951
	•					Per cent
	D 4 . 6/10\ . /0\					Ç(
17.	Percentage of (16) on (8)	•••	***	•••	•••	•

- The operations of the Settlement Officer have resulted in an an one enhancement of 22 per cent. in the ryoti payments as compared with th. sanctioned forecast of 20 per cent. The payments of absolute-occupancy and occupancy tenants have been raised by 9 per cent, and 26 per cent, respectively. In village No. 16 (Kothari Khas), where there is a large absoluteoccupancy area, the Commissioner of the Division disagrees with the reduction of the unit-rate from 1.00 to 85, which was sanctioned in the orders on the Rent-rate Report, and suggests an addition of Rs. 100 to the pro osed rents. While concurring in the grounds of Mr. Craddock's dis ent, Mr Standen, after carefully scrutinizing the Ryotwari Abstract of the vinage, has come to the conclusion that it is only a few really high compentive sub-rents which would justify the imposition of a rate of 1.00, and recommends accordingly the addition of Rs. 15 to the rents of absolute-occupancy and Rs. 45 to those of He also recommends the reduction of rent of composite occupancy tenants holdings Nos 5 and 6 in village No. 15 (Amdi) by Rs. 5. The Chief Commissioner considers the rental proposals of the Settlement Officer to be equitable and sanctions them subject to the modifications proposed by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture. The revised rental demand of the group will then stand at Rs. 9,857 as against the present demand of Rs. 8,010-9-8.
- 3. The comparative statement below will show the variations in the rentrates paid by each class of tenants:—

	Cla	uss of tens	ant.	;	At last settlement.	At present.	As revised.
					Re a. p.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.
Absolute-occupancy		•••		•••	0 10 2	0.13 3	0 14 6
Occupancy	•••				0 9 5	0 8 2	0 10 4
All-round		•••	TAXXX		0 9 9	0 8 11	0 11 0

- 4. The revenue paid by malik-makbuzas has been raised from Rs. 684-6-0 to Rs. 913, or by 33 per cent. This falls at 8 annas 6 pies per acre, which is lower than the all-round ryoti rate. The assessment is moderate and has Sir Frederic Lely's approval.
- 5. The malguzars' home-farms contain the best lands as usual, and hence the acreage rate of 15 annas 5 pies adopted for their valuation is somewhat above the all-round rent-rate of tenants' payments. The average miscellaneous income, as ascertained by the Settlement Officer, amounts to Rs. 865, of which it is proposed to take Rs. 758-8-0 for the purposes of assessment. This is approved.
- 6. The total assets of the group, as revised, amount to Rs. 13,259-2-0 as compared with the corresponding figure of Rs. 10,147-13-1 at the last settlement. It is now proposed to assess a revenue of Rs. 7,935, falling at 60 per cent. of the revised assets as against 67 per cent. absorbed at the last settlement. The Commissioner of the Division proposes changes in the revenue of two villages, which raise the Settlement Officer's proposed jama by Rs. 25. Mr. Standen suggests alterations in two more villages, which have the effect of adding Rs. 20 in all to the proposed demand of the group. The Chief Commissioner considers that, in view of the condition of the group and the character of the proprietors, the modifications proposed by the Commissioner of Settlements are reasonable, and sanctions the fixation of the revised demand at Rs. 7,955. The group having been very highly assessed at the last settlement, the percentage of revenue enhancement obtained is only 13 per cent., which will be more than covered by the rise in rents
- 7. Rents are at present paid in two equal instalments. The Settlement Officer proposes to continue the existing arrangement, save in the case of the few small rice-growing villages in which he suggests that the instalments be fixed at three-fourths and one-fourth. The Commissioner of Settlements supports the proposal, which is approved.

8. Subject to any orders which may be received from the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner accords provisional sanction to the term of settlement being fixed for a period of 13 years, commencing from the 1st July 1905 and ending on the 30th June 1918, as recommended by the Commissioner of Settlements.

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

No. 238.

Nagpur, the 12th January 1905.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, with the request that, after the announcement of the revised rents and jamas, a tabular statement in the usual form may be submitted to this office.

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary.



No. 320 XI-4-38

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Survey and Settlement Pepartment.

FROM

H. A. CRUMP, Esq., i. c. s.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 27th October 1906.

SIR,

In continuation of this Administration's endorsement No. 238, dated the 12th January 1905, I am directed to forward a statement giving details of the revised assessments of the Kothari Group in the tahsil and district of Chanda.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. A. CRUMP,

Chief Secretary.

Statement showing the Revised Assets and Jamas of the Kothari Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

			,			Revised rental	payable by					1	
Serial No.	Name of village and mal	hal,	Payments of mallk- makhuzas, revised.	4.5	Absolute- occupancy tenants,	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.	Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Per- cent- age of revised revenue on total revised assets,		Per- cent- age of former revenue on as- sets of former settie- ment,
1	2		5		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		<u>`</u>	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	İ		<u> </u>
1	Balharpur	•••	233	o	510 8	443 0		953 8	1,513 8	910	60	56	80
	Bamkni		31	8	ვნ ი	273 4	***	309 4	452 12	250 Realizable	55	53	72
3	Dudholi		18	.0	278 12	256 12	***	535 8	590 8	330	56	55	51
4	Daheli	•••	95	0	163 0	5\$5 8	***	718 8	£,010 8	590 Realizable 583	58	55	19
5	Kem Rith	•••			•••	45 0	*1-	45 0	50 0	20	40	40	63
б	Kem Tukum	1			60	6 6 o		72 0	92 12	40	43	43	28
7	Lawari Rith	••				43 4		43 4	58 4	30	52	52	35
8	Korti Tukum	•••			18 0	108 o		126 o	1 7 9 0	95 Realizable	53	53	59
9	Korti Makta	•••	20	8		403 0		403 0	576	1	56	55	74
10	Kichi		14	o		164 4	14 L	164 4	225 12	120	53	51	83
71	Palasgaon	•••	184	4	116 4	370 4		486 8	792	Realizabl 531	68	62	110
12	Jagapur	•••	5	0		110 4	जयने	110 4	133	į	53	52	81
13	Ashti		33	8		154 4		154 4	308	160	52	47	84
14	Kalmana		. 55	4	35 8	385 14		421 6	602 1	385	64	62	83
15	5 ▲mdí	4.	. 15	0	92 12	444 13		537 8	708	460	65	65	93
10	Kothari	••	. 99	0	340 8	1,547 0		1,887 8	2,131	1,285 Realizab 1,277		59	71
17	Haranpaili	,,	. 6	0		98 8 €		28 8	86	45	52	50	250
18	Kalwali	.,	. 4	8	118 4	131 8		249 12	390 1	235	60	60	78
19	Khamturli					20 0		20 0	.23	10	43	43	61
20	Kude Saoli	,,			18 2	170 8		188 10	346	180	52	52	64
21	Paisodi				14 0	324 •		338 0	493	300	61	61	60
22	Pachgaon	••			15 0	223 8		238 8	382	3 230	60	60	63
23	Tohgaon	•••	87	0	71 0	1,140 0		1,211 0	1,633	950 Realizabi 929 8	e e	57	67
24	Arvi	••	7	o	21 0	119 4		133 4	203 1	110	54	53	55
25	Vejgaen		15	0	47 0	255 12		302 12	340 (200	58	57	70
26	Lathi	•••	14	0	12 0	267 4		279 4	338	175	52	50	31
27	Sarandi Kham	•••	4	٥		200 2	•••	200 2	217	125	58	57	55
	Total	••	941	8	1,913 10	8,243 12		10,157 6	13,885	+ 8, 65 Realizable 7 959	e	57	70

Rent-Rate Report for the Ghatkul Group in Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

- Boundaries and physical features.

 Boundaries and physical features.

 Boundaries and physical features.

 Boundaries and physical features.

 Boundaries and physical features.

 At Pardi in the Kothari group the Wardha river takes a sharp turn to the east and joins the Wainganga at Seoni; from that point the combined stream is known as the Pranhita. The group now under report stretches from Pardi to Seoni along the Wardha river, and also contains the villages which lie north of Seoni on the Wainganga bank as far as Ghatkul. To the north-east lie the heavy rice tracts of this tahsil; on the far side of the Wainganga lies the jungly Ghot group; while on the north-west there is a stretch of heavy Government forest with a few scattered rice villages; these few villages have been included in the Kelzar group as they have little in common with the open villages of Ghatkul, though they are near neighbours.
- 2. This group contains 59 malguzari and 19 ryotwari villages; and as the latter are of importance and deserve a separate note I will for the present confine my remarks to the malguzari villages only, and later give the details of the ryotwari estate. Excluding the ryotwari villages the group covers an area of 103 square miles: the malguzari villages are not all contiguous, but the jungle intervening between them has, with the exception of a very few small patches, been excised for cultivation, and formed into good ryotwari villages.
- 3. This is a pure rabi-growing tract: the villages, both malguzari and ryotwari, are all of the same class; the soil, crops and tenants vary only very slightly from village to village; and it seems to be a tract which has altogether escaped depression from short rainfall. There is no registering station in this group, but we may safely assume that this tract has had in the last ten years very much the same amount of rain as has fallen in the neighbouring Haveli pargana. But this is one of the tracts that thrive best when the rainfall is only moderate, and infinitely prefer a small to an excessive amount of water. The soil is generally black and of medium depth: it rarely attains the standard of the Kothari "kanhar"; but, on the other hand, it is seldom full of sand or grit. It is black enough to become somewhat water-logged if the rainfall is really excessive; but it is better drained than the heaviest soil in the Wardha valley. This group therefore has made good progress in years when other tracts have only just maintained their old cultivation, if not actually retrograded.
- 4. Besides the rivers already mentioned the Andhari river just touches this group: that stream falls into the Wainganga river close to Ghatkul. There are also numerous nalas flowing across the village areas, but none of them are of large size. When in flood the large rivers deposit a certain amount of silt in one or two villages; but the area of the land thus enriched is much smaller here than in the Chanda and Kothari groups of Chanda Tahsil and similar tracts of Warora: the Wainganga has a somewhat rapid current and its flood subsides quickly.
- 5. In the year 1891 the malguzari villages of this group had a population of 20,062: at the recent census of 1901 the figure had risen to 24.198. And the last census did not include several villages which have become inhabited during the last two years. The latter are ryotwari villages; and though there has been a rapid increase in their occupied area there has been no decrease in the occupied area of the malguzari villages. It seems then probable that the increase of 21 per cent in the population during the last decade has been caused to some extent by immigration into the rabi tracts from the rice villages where there had been a long series of bad harvests. But there is not the slightest reason to suppose that, if this immigration did take place, the new tenants who then took up land here will once more return to the rice tracts: it was only the very smallest of the tenants who came, and they will find themselves more prosperous with good rabi-growing holdings than with small rice fields of low value. It is hoped, for the sake of the rice tracts, that any labourers who have left those tracts will now return with better crops to harvest; but the small tenant who has taken up land here will certainly not now abandon it.
- 6. Dhaba and Talodhi have a population of over 2,000 souls, and Ghatkul and Vithalwara may be described as large villages; but with these exceptions all the "abadis" in the group are much of the same size. The population consists chiefly of Kunbis, Gonds and Marars: in Dhaba and Talodhi there is a small community of merchants, mostly Borahs and Kachhis; but their numbers are very small. The population on the whole may be described purely agricultural.
- 7. In point of communications this group is distinctly one of the neglected tracts in the district. It has no roads whatever besides the usual cart-tracks from village to village. The sanctioned road, however, from Chanda to Allapilli will pass through the group; it will cross the Wainganga close to Vithalwara. But though sanctioned this road is still very far from completion; it has not yet reached

Kothari, and at the present rate of progress several years will still elapse before it is of any use to the tract under report. Even when that road is ready for traffic it will be some distance away from the chief trade centres of the group: in order to open up the tract thoroughly it will be necessary to construct a feeder road from Karinja to Dhaba: this would well repay the outlay as the trade of Dhaba is quite important.

- 8. Weekly bazaars are held at both Dhaba and Talodhi: they are well patronized and are thriving markets for a remote tract of this class. Ghatkul has a small bazaar also, but it lies off the road and the transactions here are of little importance. Grain is the chief trade commodity; but the neighbouring parts of Hyderabad have for many years drawn some supplies of cloth and blankets from Dhaba and there is some trade in silk also. The Dhaba merchants take cloth and yarn from Chanda and kosa from Chamursi; all their surplus grain is exported to Chanda. There is practically no trade in cotton; it is at present seldom grown as the cotton presses are too far away for this crop to be grown with much profit; but at Settlement it was grown on a larger area, and when once the railway is brought nearer the cotton trade will expand as the soil of this group is well adapted to that crop.
- 9. All the villages of the group are within easy reach of Dhaha and all the tenants get the full benefit of the rise in prices since Settlement. All of them dispose of their produce for cash in the Dhaha market.

Tenants.	as i	10. The t			59 malguzai	i villages	were	classified
			Α.	В.	C.	D,	Total.	
Kunbis		* ∪#	31	266	368	195	860	
\mathbf{Telis}					3	2	5	
Gonds	•••			14	121	136	271	
Marars		•••		13	30	21	64	
Traders			29	28	41	9	107	
Others	•••	•••	35	99	428	142	704	
	Total	G	25	420	991	595	2,011	

- 11. A quarter of the tenantry fall into the richer classes; half of them are in average circumstances; and the remaining quarter are poor. If we could eliminate the poor men they would be a very prosperous body of men indeed; but the number of D class Kunbis is rather high. At inspection, however, it was noted that the D class tenants here have very minute holdings; in most villages I cut out of the tenant list the men who have nothing more than a "bari" and have never owned a bullock; and many of the remaining poor tenants have never been any better than prosperous field-servants though they have a small holding of their own. In this group the D class man is a tenant, who is in his original position, at the bottom of the ladder and likely with luck to rise; he is not the man who had been further up and has fallen. Debts here are very low as a rule and mortgages practically unknown: there has been very little cattle disease and few tenants have lost their bullocks. Taking them all round the tenants here are quite substantial and little affected by famine years.
- 12. There is a distinct air of prosperity about the malguzars also. Altogether the villages are divided into 210 shares: of the total number 134 shares Malguzars. are held by rich men who have some lending transactions in cash and grain; 51 shares are held by men in comfortable, if not affluent, circumstances; and only 25 shares are held by men who are no better than tenants. The C class malguzars here are two families of Gonds who own Gondpipri and another village, a Marar, and a Kompti family. Anand Rao of Dhaba owns 13 villages in the group: he is a man of means and does his best to manage his villages well and help his tenants; but he is now very old; his estate is large; and for many years he was completely in the hands of his kamdars in consequence. The agents that he had chosen to manage his villages were the Hastak family of Dhaba who also own villages in the group, either inherited or purchased: in their own villages they are particularly unsympathetic landlords; if a tenant gets into arrears with his rent they take his bullocks without any formality; and even if he does not get into arrears and his holding is worth coveting they manage to embarrass him with debt and get him to abandon his land. In the case of their own villages it is their loss if the village falls to pieces; but at inspection Anand Rao discovered that in addition to harassing his tenantry his agents were also appropriating certain of the village profits which should have been credited to him and he therefore dismissed them. It remains to be seen whether these villages are better managed in the future: and it is a matter of importance as this estate includes so many of the best villages in the group under report.
- 13. Besides the Hastaks above mentioned (who own four villages) two other Brahman families hold villages in the group and have a bad reputation as hard landlords: Ganesh Harbaji of Warora has obtained two villages for debt; the other Brahman is a non-resident and not too well off.
- 14. The Kunbi and Gond malguzars of the group have between them 17 villages and treat their tenants well.

15. Taking them as a body then, the proprietors of this group, though rich, cannot be described as good and sympathetic landlords. But one or two of them err on the side of excessive kindness: an instance of this is the Brahman malguzar of Ghatkul who seems to have accepted as rent any sum, however small, that the richest tenants have offered.

Transfers of villages.

16. Since Settlement six villages in the group have changed hands in cash transactions: a list of these sales is appended:—

Village.			Reven	ue.	P	rice	
9			Rs. a	. p.	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$.	a.	p.
Heti Nandgaon	•••		15 0	0	45	0	0
Vihirgaon Deshpande	•••	•••	2 0 0	0	480	0	0
Pipri Tukum	•••		30 - 0	0	331	5	6
Dongergaon Makta	•••		57 8	0	200	0	0
Kultha			85 0	0	471	0	0
Patalwara		•••	15 0	0	15	0	0

On the whole fair prices have been paid for these villages: though they are lightly assessed they lie in a remote tract where there is at present little inducement for the richer saccars of Chanda to acquire land and run up the prices. Four villages only have changed hands for debt.

Occupied and cultivated areas.

Occupied and cultivated areas.

Occupied and cultivated areas.

Occupied and cultivated areas.

The following table gives the increase in the occupied and cultivated areas since the original Settlement. No figures are available for the Summary Settlement in 1888: practically the only records of that revision are the kabuliats that were taken from the malguzars. But for purpose of comparison I have also given the figures for the year 1895-96:—

		Under crop.	New fallow.	Total.	Old fallow.	Total occupied.	Total unoccupied.	Total area of group.	Irrigated area.	No. of wells,	No of tanks.	Ploughs.	P.o igh-eattle.
At present Per cent In 1895-96 Last Settlement, 1866			4,948	$\begin{vmatrix} 35,556 \\ 54 \\ 26,048 \\ 21,790 \end{vmatrix}$	7,769	64 33,817	31,955	[0]	1,127 2 $1,861$ 184	57 43 49	219 254 22	2,150 1,365	6,743 2,717

- 18. This table alone shows how rapidly the villages of this pargana have been developing in recent years. Since the year 1895 there has been an increase of 24 per cent in the occupied area, and of nearly 37 per cent in the area cultivated. Although the area occupied is now so much larger the area of fallow in holdings is now less than it then was. The reason of this decrease in the fallow is that in 1895 many of the new holdings had not been properly cleared for cultivation. At present there is less fallow land in holdings in these villages than is found in groups that have much better communications and markets.
- 19. The reason for this progress has already been given: this is a tract which has altogether escaped famine; it has soils of good stamp, tenants of resource, and standard crops which give a respectable outturn even in the worst years. Rents also are very low and many of the malguzars have taken much lower rents for new holdings in recent years than they might have asked.
- 20. It will also be noted that there has been a good increase in the numbers of plougheattle. The average size of a holding is 18 acres, and a large proportion of the tenants have sufficient cattle to plough even a larger area.

Distribution of occupied area.

21. The distribution of the occupied area among the malguzars and the different classes of tenants is given below, for the same years:—

	Sir.	Khudkasht,	Total.	Held by malik-mak- buzas.	Held by revenue-free grantees.	Held by absolute occupancy tenants.	Held by occupancy.	Grant free malguzar.	In lieu of service.	Total.
At present	2,229 2,168 2,762		3,683 9 3,408 2,762	1,316 3 1,080 1,039	169 29 ² 519	5 2,388	34,119 81 $26,203$ $14,152$	1	363 1 1	100 33,817 25,678

- 22. The home-farm area is only small: few of the Brahman proprietors except Anand Rao have much cultivation. The Kunbi and Gond malguzars have farms of fair size only and none of them seem anxious to take up very much more land; they know their limitations and wisely do not take up more land than they can conveniently plough. In the case of non-resident Brahmans much of the Settlement sir land has now lost that right. During the last few years there has been some increase in the khudkasht area; but the land has been taken up by the landlord because he could afford to plough more land, and not because it had been abandoned and tenants were scarce.
- 23. The area held by plot-proprietors has varied here as elsewhere on account of the resumption of "muafi" plots. It is not of great importance in this group.
- 24. As regards the drop in the absolute occupancy area I need not repeat at length the opinion given in other reports about the ignorance of their rights shown by tenants. If a tenant in this district has wanted to abandon any part of his holding he has never discriminated between the different rights; he has simply abandoned the portion that he thought was least value for the money. In this tract the tenantry are particularly backward in their education; and even after announcement it is to be doubted whether they will attach any special value to land held in the more privileged right.
- 25. There is very little land held rent-free against the malguzar: a few kotwars and mukaddams have service holdings, but good "muafi khairati" holdings are very rare.
 - 26. I will now pass to the actual crops. The following table gives the areas under the chief crops now and at Settlement together with the figures for 1895-96:—

				-	1000	83							
	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Tur.	Linseed.	mi.	Gram.	Juari, &c.	Cotton, &c.	Other crops.	Total.	Double-cropped.	Net cropped.
At Settlement, 1866-68	551	2 123	8	104	263	34	277	11,758	917	1,082	17,117	18	17,099
In 1895-96	607	3,325	4	849	1,584	1,727	194	10,434	602	2,890	22,216	1,116	21,100
At present	24 3	1,722	3	816	1,000	4,856	2 61	18,835	1,150	3,283	32,169	496	31,673

27. Rice is of importance in only one or two small villages: there are few irrigation tanks of any size in this group; in Dhaba, Ghatkul, and other large villages tenants have constructed small boris and grow a little rice below them; but the chief object of these embankments seems to have been to grow rabi crops inside them. Wherever works of this class are found here as a rule the soil is of high class, very light rice is sown, and as a rule the rice land is double-cropped with wheat or gram. The area under wheat is smaller than usual on account of the scarcity of seed; but it has been replaced by linseed. The more valuable class of rabi crops have never covered as large a proportion of the cropped area here as in Brahmapuri or the open tracts of Warora. The reason is that the markets here are not so favourable and tenants have therefore preferred to grow crops which they could sell without difficulty. The juari grown in this tract is chiefly of the ringni variety, though the kharif juari is also found in some villages. Cotton also is here a rabi crop: the "jari" cotton is particularly valuable. The cropping on the whole indicates stability rather than enterprise; but it must be acknowledged that tenants here have had little inducement to grow high class crops with the markets and communications that the group possesses.

Soils. 28. Details of the present soil-classification are given below:—

1	ļ	:	1	23	29	6	က		-ta		1	100%	
]	,fatoT	18.75	11: 11	7,784.98	23,680 36	2,300.03	1,014-27	2.10	11-96	30.11		.,558-27	
 si	.nasi	:	HH. 685	432.73	1,485.45, 2	159.20	42.55	:	i			2,155-92 35,556 ·27	
MINOR CROPS.	Khari.	:	96.1	51.84		7.54	10.25	 :		 ;	 		
Міхо	Mutheriket.	2.60	489.51	6,320.39 5	21,067.87 204.08		745.15 10	1.80	11-96	.56		,808.62	86°/°
	.fatoT	i	1.52	9 86.69	1,014-93 21	115-13 2,166-38	149.18	:	:	29-25		1,379-96 30,808-62 281-67	4%
	Няп,	: :			15.10	5-53	3:10		:	;	i		
	Khati.	 :	-10	21-39	734.84 11	91.20	80.56	 ;		25.07		958-16 28-73	
ХD.	Beri Marhan Walit.			ee	32.84 75		8 -	 :			i	46.91	
GARDEN LAND.	inaqtaW nadtaM itad		65	193	39.59	10-10	98.5		 i	:		18.65	<u></u>
GAR1	Bari Abadi Walit.	·	<u>:</u>	5.05 13.	14.81	2.91	9.7	<u>.</u>	:	:		27.37	
	Bati Abadi Warpani.	:	ng.	35.69	919-31	102-12	139-11	:	;	58.55	İ	11.38 1,225.95	
	LadtaatoM atuas itau		- -	2.20	8.28	(air	9		:	:	<u>i</u>	11:38	
	Bari Santa Patasthal.	:		:	9.			7 :	:		1	2	
	Lotal.	:	89.12	1079-10	1,507.69	18-52	119-84	08.	:	ģ		2,747.58	%8
	.пял	:	:	14.95	61*85	M.	18-91	:	:	:		19.86	
	Khari.	:	17-2		235.55	3*28	14.8	i	:	ä		450-10	
LAND.	Murkband.	i	:	93·03 193•36	101-21		13-04	;	;	÷		207•28	
RICE LAND.	Anelsalaw.	:	10.50	552*93	763*65	07.9	44.70	:	:	:		1,378-55 207-23 450-10 93-61 2,747-56	
	Jeilan	i	6.03	130.42	133.28	8:.6	16.39	:	:	6.	1	295.81	
	Зан'яп.	·	4.77	291.24	394.28	2.74	23.77	နှ	:	:		3.20 620-13 148-49 717-40	
_	Tikna.	:	:			:	32.04	i	i	:		148.49	
	.lstoT	3.75	201.00	315.51 11.18	89-87 11-27	:		:	:	:		200-13	2°/0
	Gan.	i	:	3.20 3	:	:		:	:	:		3.50	
	Kberi.	÷	\$	8.25	2.79	:	:	:	:	:		15·54	
,	sadbaran.	2.15	33.5	133.67	68-40	:	:	:	i	:		241.72	
WHEAT LAND.	Вандрап	;	44.15	45.49	4.29	;	- <u>-</u>	ŀ	i	:]	9-27 164-10 3-60 (107-51 98-93 241-72 15-54	
WHEA	Bandbis.	:	28.67		8.51	:		:		:	-	107-51	
	Waburi.	:	:	2.40 70.33	1.20	:		:				9.60	
	Pathar.	8:00	82.26	55.85	7.47	:	:	:	:	:		164.10	
	.памал	:	1.50	7.77	:	:	:		1			9-27	
	; ;	•	i	i	÷	ŧ	i	•	i	•		÷	
	di di	i	:	ŧ	•	:	;	i	i	•		Total	
	Soils,	į	÷	p a r	÷	i	÷	i	i	i			
		Kali	Kanhar .	Bersi Kanhar	Morand	Khardi	Wardi	Bardi	Retarl	Pandbri			

The area classed as wheat land is not excessive; the tenants grow wheat in a different corner of their fields every year, selecting for preference the spot where the cattle were kept during the preceding hot weather. At attestation no land was given the wheat factor if it had not been under that crop at least twice during the ten years preceding. Only 2 per cent of the total cultivated area has been given the wheat classification. Miscellaneous crop land covers over 87 per cent of the area classified.

29. The principal soil found is morand. But it may be noted that the average morand of this and neighbouring groups is of a slightly better class than the morand of Warora Tahsil. No position is given to land that grows only miscellaneous crops: there is then no distinction drawn between perfectly level fields and those that are either high-lying or badly cut up by water-courses. As there is so little land in this tract which has been given a position class Mr. Sly instructed me, at his inspection, to treat the miscellaneous crop land in an unfavourable position somewhat leniently: it pays at present very low rents, and on the bank of the Wainganga the land is drained more rapidly than in the Wardha valley; on the surface the soil looks good, but frequently it is not really deep. But though the standard adopted here has been higher than in Warora, for the really first-class soils, the present classification has not been excessively lenient; if it had been throughout too low the village incidences would have run abnormally high; and it will later be seen that this is not the case.

Rates. 30. The present and Settlement rates of tenants' payments are given below:—

				Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occu- pancy.	Occupancy.	Total for tenants.
				Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p
At Settlement	•••	•••	•	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 3 8	0 3 9
At present	•••	•••	шĘ	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 3 9	0 3 9

31. Altogether 1,350 acres are held rent-free by tenants, and grain rents are paid for 165 acres. If these areas are excluded it will be seen that there has been practically no change in rents since the original Settlement. When abandoned holdings have been given out again the rents have occasionally been raised, but these cases are not numerous. But it is very strange that the all-round rate has not been raised by higher rents being fixed on new land during recent years when the demand has been so good. It can only be presumed that the malguzars have accepted rents at the low rate as the land had to be cleared and reclaimed from scrub jungle. In this district when once a rent has been fixed and paid it cannot legally be enhanced without the tenants' consent—practically speaking—and the tenants know it. Throughout the district in the tracts where rates have risen automatically the rise has been caused by higher rents for new holdings and not by enhancement of existing rents. In this group the rate is now exactly the same as at Settlement. As rents for new land are still so low and the new holdings are now all cleared and cropped it will be possible to enhance nearly every rent as prices have risen so highly.

Sub-rents.

32. The following statement of cash sub-rents also shows the lowness of the present rents:—

			SUB-RENTS, &c.						
			Area.	Rent.	Rate per acre.				
Malik-makbuza			729·10	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		•••	 725'10	227 11 2	0 5 0				
Absolute occupancy	•••	•••	 401.62	145 7 10	0 5 10				
Occupancy	•••		 2,526.79	688 9 4	0 4 4				

^{33.} Very little land is leased for debt in this group: tenants sublet their land only when they have more than they can plough themselves.

^{34.} The factors used for this group are those recently sanctioned, without any change.

The Warora scale was modified to suit the standard of soils here adopted, and the low rents now paid.

Incidences.

35. The village incidences at present have a very wide range, from 15 to 97. They fall into the following periods:—

Below ·	20		•••	5	villages.
Between	·20 and ·25	•••	•••	15	,,
99	·25 and ·30	•••		13	,,
,,	·30 and ·35	•••	•••	9	"
,,	·35 and ·40	•••	•••	8	"
"	40 and 45	•••	•••	1	,,
,,	·45 and ·50	•••	•••	3	,,
1,	·50 and ·55	•••	•••	2	,,
"	.55 and .60	•••	•••	2	19
Over	·90	•••	• • •	1	11

36. But though the incidences cover a long range they are not so uneven here as they have been in other groups. Forty-five villages have incidences between '20 and '40, and these the average villages of the group. The lowest incidences are found in mahals Nos. 24, 25, 51, 55, and 58: in the first three cases the villages are only small and surrounded by forest; in No. 55 the Kunbi proprietor has been content with very low rents indeed; and in No. 58 the area held without rent by the former malguzar is large for the size of the village and comprises much of the best land. The only mahal which has an exceptionally high incidence is No. 31: this village is practically a portion of Dhaba; its cultivation consists of a compact piece of rice land irrigated by a fair tank, and this land is in high demand because rice land is scarce; there is no other cultivation, and no land is unirrigated.

37. The incidences on tenants' payments are :-

Malik-makbuza		• • •	•••	.21
Malik-sarkar	Coline !	\	•••	•40
Absolute occupancy		53		.27
Occupancy	Ye was	,		•30

The malik-sarkar area is very small; and if it is excepted the remaining payments are much more even here than they have been in any other group either in this or Warora Tahsil. In no village of this group are the rents of a particular class of tenant much higher than those of other classes.

- 38. Before selecting a standard rate for this group some comparison may be drawn between it and similar tracts for which reports have been submitted. In this tabsil the Chanda and Kothari groups are available for comparison; and in Warora we have already completed the revision in the open tracts with similar cultivation to that found in this group. If we except the poorer class of village in the Chanda group which lie at some distance from the river the remaining villages of Chanda and Kothari fall into a distinctly higher class than the villages of this group in point of soils; here the soils are good and vary but little from village to village and from field to field; but though there is little really poor soil there is also very little that is really first class; and very few holdings get silt from the river. The average soil here is more like that found in the Warora groups which are not situated on the river bank. In point of soils then this group is rather below the average: even if the market had been favourable a smaller percentage of land would be put under wheat regularly than is the case in other open tracts of the district.
- 39. As regards tenants and malguzars this group is very like the others above mentioned; both are rich, but most of the latter are not agriculturists and occasionally treat their tenants somewhat harshly.
- 40. The want of communications here has been counterbalanced by taking a lower scale of factors and the range of incidences is very much the same as was found in the Warora groups.
- As rents have stagnated here and the group has escaped depression in recent years it is both possible and advisable to enhance all rents freely. Holdings are not large and individual tenants pay very small sums in rent, and when their payments are such small sums it is always easy to put on a comparatively high per cent enhancement without materially affecting the tenants' welfare. A man whose rent is raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 does not feel the additional payment so much as does a man whose rent is raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. But as the village incidences are not so uneven as usual we need not take a standard rate so much above the general rate for the group as I have proposed in the Chanda group. A standard rate of 40 will allow us to raise the all-round rate by over 30 per cent, and this is the rate that it is now proposed to adopt. It will be necessary to exceed that rate in a number of villages where the present rates equal or exceed this standard; but the present rates fall below 40 in no less than 50 out of the 59 villages of the group.

Proposed rates.

42. With '40 as the standard the proposed village rates are:-

.25	in	7	villages
•30	,,	9	,,
•35	,,	14	"
•40	,,	8	"
$\cdot 45$	27	6	,,
•50	,,	6	,,
·55	,,	2	,,
$\cdot 60$,,	3	,,
$\cdot 65$	• •	1	,,
.70	, ,	2	,,
125	,,	1	17

The average villages have rates between :30 and :50. In the one rice village some enhancement is proposed as the land is so well situated and in high demand. The present incidence of this village would not look so high as it does if it had fallen in a group of rice villages.

43. With these proposed rates it is estimated that it will be possible to raise the rental demand, from all classes of tenants, by 20 per cent.

Present assets.

44. The present assets of these 59 villages are given below:

Cash including malik-makbuza payments.	Valuation of home- farm and rent-free land held against malguzar.	Siwai receipts.	Total assets.
8,844	1,145	233	10,222

On these assets the present revenue Rs. 4,756 falls at 46 per cent. Statement A shows that the assets of the group have risen by 20 per cent since the Summary Settlement of 1888, and by 70 per cent since the original Settlement; the rise in assets is here due entirely to the extension of cultivation. In this table the home-farm and rent-free land (except that in tenants' holdings) has been valued at the all-round rate.

45. Siwai in this group is not of very great importance; there is still a large area under jungle, but it is of poor class, and in the majority of the villages only just suffices to supply the nistar of the village.

Revised assets.

46. Allowing for a 20 per cent rise in present rents the revised assets of the group will become—

		Pure malguza			
Malik-makbuza and malik-sarkar.	From tenants' rental.	Valuation of home-farm and privileged land.	Siwai, allowing deduction for fluctuation.	Total.	Total village assets.
345	10,270	1,820	210	12,300	12,645

In this table I have valued the home-farm at the village unit rate proposed. A small deduction has also been made to allow for fluctuations in the siwai.

47. At previous Settlements a very moderate fraction of assets was taken as revenue in this group; the malguzars have reaped large profits in recent years from the extension of the occupied area, and there will be a high rise in the revenue now if we assess at an exceptionally low fraction. The standard fraction sanctioned for this pargana is 55 per cent; this group contains most of the average villages in the pargana, and its history during the last decade indicates that it is likely to make still more progress and not retrograde in the future. I propose to take here the sanctioned fraction of 55 per cent of pure malguzari assets, and leave to the malguzars 15 per cent of the malik-makbuzas' payments. If this is approved the revised revenue will be approximately Rs. 7,050. The additional revenue demanded from the malguzars will then be about Rs. 2,294 and towards this sum the tenants will contribute about Rs. 1,770 in additional rents.

48. Two villages, Somanpalli and Mangalpeth, are held on quit-rents: allowing for this the revised revenue payable will be approximately Rs. 6,940.

- 49. The ryotwari villages now included in the group are 19 in number: all these villages have been once regularly settled, but no term of Settlement was fixed in order that their rates might be revised, if necessary, when the neighbouring malguzari villages were re-settled. In addition to these 19 villages there are also 5 new villages which fall within the limits of the group; but as these 5 villages are only being surveyed this year for assessment and their records have not yet been completed they will be dealt with later in a separate report.
- 50. Of the 19 villages for which rates are now being proposed, 6 are villages which were offered to malguzars at the original Settlement: they were at once abandoned, and were then settled ryotwar. The remaining 13 villages were all originally Government forest, but were excised and settled together with a number of villages in this range in 1894; since that year they have made excellent progress.
- 51. One or two of the older villages are isolated in the midst of jungle and have soils and cultivation.

 Soils and cultivation.

 inferior soils; but the large majority adjoin other villages, and resemble very closely the average malguzari villages of the group in every respect: they have exactly the same class of soils and crops, and their tenants represent the surplus population of the older villages that they adjoin.
- 52. The following table gives the increase in the areas occupied and cultivated since Settlement:—

				Area in cultiva- tion including new fallow.	Old fallow.	Total area occupied.
At Settlement	•••		***	2,231	151	2,382
At attestation	•••	•••	A	5,599	2,953	8,552
In 1903-04	•••	•••		6,839	3,597	10,436

As two years of prosperity have encouraged the development of these villages since attestation the current year's figures have also been given. These figures have been taken from the patwari papers, but they may be accepted as correct.

- 53. During the last year there has been a very rapid rise in the occupied area, and several villages that were "rith" at attestation have lately become inhabited: there is still an excellent demand for land in this tract, and at the present rate of allotment all the remaining land available for cultivation will be taken up within a very short time. As so many numbers have been taken up recently the area of old fallow in holdings is necessarily large; but since in allotting the land tenants are given two years to clear their holdings before they are required to pay rent, it is not now necessary to keep rents unduly low on account of the fallow.
 - 54. I give below the cropping figures for the same years :-

	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rice.	Ti).	Cotton.	Gram.	Tur.	Juari.	Others.	Total.	Double- cropped.		New fal- low.
At attestation In 1903-04	5 13	2 25	53 63	538 973	188	15 23	48 73	3,776 3,967	385 532	5,233 6,266	9	5,224 6,250	374 589

The area put under the higher class rabi crops is still comparatively small, and it will not improve to any great extent until this tract gets better communications than it now has.

- 55. At attestation the soils of these villages were classed again on the principle that had been followed in the malguzari villages, and the same factor scale has been applied. The rates of the present payments are throughout very low, and in almost every village I have proposed to enhance all rents freely to bring them into a line with the revised rents in the malguzari villages: it will then be possible to apply the same term of Settlement.
- 56. In taking out the present rates the rents have been distributed over the old fallow in holdings as well as the cultivated area in the regular method of ryotwari Settlement.

Standard rate.

Standard rate.

Standard rate.

Standard rate.

Standard rate.

Standard rate.

Standard rate.

Standard rate.

Standard rate.

Standard rate.

Standard rate.

Standard rate.

Standard rate.

Standard rate.

Standard rate.

Standard rate.

Standard rate.

Standard rate for these villages than has been proposed for the malguzari estate. For the malguzari villages I have taken a standard of 40; but as rents will be raised by only about 20 per cent the incidence on revised payments will be lower than that figure; it will probably be about 37 or 38. If we make allowance for a small amount of fallow in holdings and for cesses a fair standard rate for these ryotwari villages will be 30: that will leave the tenants' total payments here much the same as the revised payments in the malguzari villages.

1 have therefore lowered the group standard to 30 for ryotwari villages.

Proposed rates.

58. With this standard the proposed village rates are:-

·20 in 1 village. ·25 ,, 11 villages. ·30 ,, 6 ,, ·35 ,, 1 village.

With these rates it is estimated that the rents payable at attestation will be raised from Rs. 1,485 to Rs. 1,797; and the rents on numbers then unoccupied will be raised from Rs. 871 to Rs. 926. The enhancement proposed is about average, and it will not retard the progress of the villages: the separate notes in Statement C show that the villages were already well established and stable at attestation, and they have made considerable progress since then.

CHANDA:

The 7th June 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.



III.--Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

			WHEAT LAND.	LAND.					RICE LAND.	ć				GARDEN LAND.	i kand.			MINOR CROPS.	
Soil Class.	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhía.	Bandhan,	3sdharan, V	Varthani W Tekar.	Bandhia. Bandhan, Sadharan, Warthani Warthani. Tekar. Sawan. Jhilau.		Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Barl Santa Bari Santa Patasthal, Motasthal.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Marhan Bari Marhan Warpani Walit.	Barl Marhan Walit.	Mutiarikat.	Total.
Kali Karhar Kani Kani Imp	9 1	8.00 92.78 	:::::	18:71 2:00 7:96	31:30 2:50 	5.75 33.90 		77.4	3.50 2.01 .50			::::	::::	9.	1::::	\$6 01.	£ : : :	5-00 445-56 7-96 35-99	1875
Bersi kanhar Khari Kan Imp Kidari Imb Khari Imp Kan Imp	7.27	54.05 1 80	\$ \$4 ! ! ! ! !	54-88 2:19 12:06 20	30.89	131.17	256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256	220-05 65-04 6-45 	114.84	367-90 76-59 800 88-15 12-29	21:30		2.2 13.	17.29 18.40 	3.94 11.1 	13.21	9211	5835 82 51 84 432-73 	7784-98
Morand Khari Ran Khari Ran Imp Khari Imp Khari Imp Khari Imp Ran Imp	1111111	74.	1. 50		4.29	66.50 1.90 1.90	90-23 18-88 6-16 	294.81 79-92 19-55 	107.98 23.75 4.27 	482.04 88.72 15.08 163.95 10.11	7400 11417 1394 		7-(3)	188-19 718-99 11-18 	6.1 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	36.00 2.84 	30.00 1.10 1.10 1.00 1.10	19378-34 204-08 1485-45 	23680-36
Khardi	11111111	1:::::::	1111111		1111111	1:11:11:	::: : ::::	27.2	8.14	2.76 2.04 1.60	1::1::::	:::::::	11111111	14-39 84-30 2-33 1-10		4.01 2.89 3.20 		1840-52 7-38 147-97 159-12 11-23	2300-03 64 %
Warli Khari Ran Khari Ran Imp N. F. Er.		:::::	11111	::::::	1:::::	1:::::	15.95 2.52 2.93	16.62 3.68 96	9.45 .53 	32.09 5.30 4.25 3.06	11.09	::::::		55-80 7-8-71 3-10 1-50	89.	4	; ; ; ; ; ;	651:34 10:25 39:58 41:01	101427
Bardi Retari N. F. Ev Panchri Kiari				: : : : :	! ! ! ! !		: : : : :	: 8 : :	: : : : ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	::::::		:::::	11111	 4·15 25 07	i i i i, i	! ! ! ! !	11111	2.974 1.80 10.86 1.10 5.56	$\begin{pmatrix} 2.10\\ 11.96\\ 30.11 \end{pmatrix}$
TOTAL	9-27	164·10	3.60	107.51	93-93	241.72	148-49	717-40	295.81	1378-58	207 28	.10	11.38	1227-95	27:37	68-65	46.21	30808-62	35556-27 100°/ ₀

No. C.-211, dated 7th July 1904.

Rent-Rate Report for the Ghatkul Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Department.

- 2. This group is formed of 59 malguzari and 19 ryotwari villages lying in the angle between the Wardha and Wainganga rivers, which meet on the southern border. Black soil of light quality predominates. Juar is largely the cold weather variety, covers 58 per cent of the cropped area, and the only other crops of any importance are til $(10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) and cotton (10 per cent). In a few villages in the centre and north of the group a little rice is grown. The country is open; what reserved forests formerly existed having been excised for ryotwari Settlement. A metalled road from Chanda to Allapalli, which is under construction, will serve this group to some small extent, but at present there is nothing better in the way of communication than the ordinary village cart-track. railway is many miles distant. The group has prospered in spite of the series of bad years at the end of the last century. It is the only group in this Tahsil which shows a continued extension of occupied and cropped areas since the Settlement. The increase in the area under crop is 85 per cent and in the occupied area 60 per cent. Owing partly to immigration from less fortunate tracts, population increased by 21 per cent. in the decade between 1891 and Kunbis are the most largely represented caste amongst tenants. are some Gonds also. Twenty-five per cent. of the tenants appear in the D class, which is usually reserved for ruined men, but the Settlement Officer explains that many of these are very small tenants who have never known better days, and whose holdings are so small that their condition is of little importance. Considered in the light of this explanation the figures represent a prosperous body of tenants. They are particularly well off for cattle, having 1 pair for every 12 acres occupied. The malguzars are for the most part well to do. Some villages are in the hands of incompetent or harsh managers, but on the whole the malguzars are lenient with their tenants, in some instances too lenient.
- 3. The group was regularly settled in 1866 for 20 years, and a summary revision of the revenue demand was effected in 1888-89, but rents were then left untouched. The rent-rate per acre is the same now as at the Settlement of 1866, and if the average value of the land occupied since Settlement is equal to that of the land for which rent was paid at Settlement, there has been no change in the pressure of rents during the term of settlement. But with such a large increase in cultivation it is not possible that the average value of the new land should equal that of the old. The soil classification shows that only a small part of the soil newly occupied can be of very inferior kind, but much of it must be less favourably situated in point of distance from the village site or from markets, and I take it that rents are really something heavier than at Settlement. However even if the average value of the newly occupied land be to that of the land occupied at Settlement in the inverse proportion of present prices to Settlement prices, the real rise in the rental pressure would not exceed 27 per cent, and with the enormous rise in prices which has undoubtedly taken place (vide Preliminary Report of Chanda Tahsil) there is ample room for all the rental enhancement which may be safely imposed per saltum. Settlement Officer considers that the sub-rent statistics given in para. 32 of his report show that rents are low. These rents are paid in a comparatively small area and are not compared with the rents paid by tenants of the same land, and I do not think any reliable inference can be drawn from them. If one may infer anything from a comparison of acreage rate paid by sub-tenants with the all-round class rates, it is that demand for land is not very strong.

4. The acreage rates and unit incidences of the malguzari villages of the group are as follows:—

	Class	3.		Acreage rat	es.		Unit inciden	ıce.
				Rs.	a.	p.		
Malik-makbuza	•••	•••		0	3	6		21
Absolute occupancy	tenant	• • •		O	4	0	•2	27
Occupancy tenant				0	3	9	.9	30
Absolute occupancy ant combined.	tenant an	d occupano	ey ten-	0	3	9	.9	30

Occupancy tenants are the only class of any importance. A 20 per cent enhancement of rents was sanctioned for this group; and if rents were raised by that percentage, the revised incidence would be 36. A standard of 35 or 40 would suit. The Settlement Officer proposes 40 which may be accepted. This is a very low rate, but the remote situation of the group and the inferior class of crops grown fully justify a light assessment. I think that in proposing his village rates the Settlement Officer has not allowed sufficient weight to general considerations, such as the quality of the village with reference to the group average and the degree of enhancement which has been already imposed since Settlement, and I have therefore made rather numerous alterations in his rates. The rates now proposed are as follows:—

.0.5			CHIRI	0		2 millagon
20				Irdinal.	• • •	3 villages.
·25 ·30 ·35 ·40 ·45 ·50 ·55 ·60 ·65	•••	§		7) - I		14 ,,
•35	•••	•••				l 5 ,,
•40	• • •	•••	SEE LASSE	329		11 ,,
•45	• • •		A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A	W	•••	4 ,,
\cdot 50		•••	V/11 U U/A		•••	7 ,,
·55	• • •	• • •	T371 2/2	1	•••	1 ,,
·60	•••	***	STAND FIRE	100		2 ,,
65	***			200	•••	1 ,,
1.00	• • •	•••	ill in the		•••	۱,,

The Settlement Officer anticipated that his rates would bring out an enhancement of about 20 per cent in rents. If he had worked up to them, rents would have been raised by a considerably larger percentage than this, and although I have lowered the proposed rates in 14 or 15 villages, I believe an enhancement of 20 per cent will still be obtained.

- 5. The Settlement Officer's forecast of revenue enhancement may be accepted. The cash profits of malguzars will be reduced by about 20 per cent, and as the home-farm is not large, it may be that progressive assessments will be required in some estates. This will appear when the assessments are submitted.
- 6. The scale of soil factors used is that which was primarily sanctioned for the rice tracts of the Chanda Tahsil. So far as this group is concerned, the main difference between this scale and that used in the Warora Tahsil and the somewhat similar groups of this Tahsil (Chanda and Kothari) is that morand. Mutfarakat is valued lower relatively to almost all soils. The factor used here is 12 as against 14 in Warora Tahsil and in Chanda and Kothari groups. I understand that Mr. Sly approved of the proposal in para. 129 of the Preliminary Report to apply this scale to this "wawar" group, because the "wawar" land is of less value than that in other open field groups. The rents are so low that the adoption of the lower scale of "wawar" factors has only raised the incidence by about '04 above the figure at which it would have stood had the Warora scale been used.
- 7. The 19 ryotwari villages are of the same class as those held in malguzari right, and are cultivated by ryots in circumstances similar to those of the malguzari villages. They were regularly settled in ryotwari fashion in 1894 and have made good progress since then, the area occupied having risen from 2,382 acres to 10,436 acres. A good deal of this land has been taken up very recently, and there is consequently much waste in holdings. The soil classification statement shows that there is little soil of a kind requiring frequent resting fallows.

8. The Settlement Officer has calculated the unit incidence by the ordinary method followed in ryotwari villages, i.e., he has included in his total of soil units the units of all fallow land. The village unit incidences are therefore lower than they would be if they had been calculated as in malguzari villages. In other words, a given unit rate will bring out a higher acreage rate if the village be ryotwari than if it be malguzari, the difference varying according to the proportion of the occupied area which is new fallow of poor soils or old fallow of The Settlement Officer has considered this in fixing his village rates, and has also kept his rates below those of the malguzari villages, because the ryots of ryotwari villages have to pay cesses at 13 per cent of revenue in addition to revenue assessed on their holdings. The declared policy of the Administration is to keep the payments of ryotwari villages slightly heavier if anything than the rents of neighbouring malguzari estates, in order not to encourage the emigration of cultivators from malguzari to ryotwari. On account of the cesses, it is necessary to keep the ryotwari village unit rates slightly below those of neighbouring malguzari villages. For the purpose of making due allowance for fallow land, I should ordinarily recommend that the system approved by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner for several of the ryotwari assessment groups of the Nimar and Hoshangabad Districts should be adopted, riz., the deduction from the gross deduced assessment of a part of the assessment in poor classes of soil. But in these villages we have a large area of soils of all classes still recorded as waste or old fallow, and the Nimar system would not make sufficient allowance. I think therefore that the Settlement Officer's proposal to make allowance for this in fixing the unit rate is the only practicable one, though it is unsatisfactory. In most of these villages rents are so much below the level of those in neighbouring malguzari villages that the necessity for avoiding excessive per saltum enhancement will make it impossible to raise them to the level which would be suitable on general considerations. Having regard of the very small amount of individual rents (they rarely exceed an average of Rs. 3 per head), I think the Settlement Officer has been too lenient, and I have in several cases raised the rates proposed by him with the object of placing the revised payments including cesses more nearly at the level of those in the adjacent malguzari villages. The percentage enhancement brought out will be large: considerably above the standard of 20 per cent sanctioned for the group by the orders on the Preliminary Report.

B. P. STANDEN,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, C.P.

General Assessment Statement for the Ghatkul Group, in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

1 .- Revenue Demand.

As fixed at last	At present.	Detail of change		Di	ETAIL OF BALANCES.
Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Year	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
186668 3,334					
1888 KJ4,756	4,756 0 0				

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT.		AT PRESENT.		
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		050		
		TATTAT		
		ALL PAL		

III .- Area in Cultivation classed according to Soile, Position, etc.

Soil						Positio	N CLASS.		}		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Soil Class.												Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	·											
					}							

IV .- Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

			Wbeat.	Rice.	Sugar- cate.	Tur.	Linseed	Tint.	Gram.			Other crops.	Total.	Ares double- cropped.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement	***	,	551.00	2123:41	\$.13	104.18	262-69	33.20	277.13	11757-65	917:42	10.1.55	17116:65	17.87=17038.78
At present	•••	•••	24 3·17	1722'30	2.81	816-49	1000-23	4055.72	261.18	18835*00	1149.45	3283-63	32169-98	496.49=31673.49
In 1895-96	•••	•••	607-25	3325.01	4:31	848-89	1583181	1726-56	194.39	10434-20	601-94	2859-96	22216:37	1116-15=21100-22

V.-Details of Village Area.

-q	БропВ	Number of cattle.	19		ຕົ	: :	2,717
	Number	of Ploughs.	18		2,150	:	1,365
	Number	artifi- cial tanks.	17		219	:	55
	Number	or urri- gation cial pl wells, tanks,	16		57	:	49
red.		Total.	15	Acres.	1127-48	83	183-71
AREA IRRIGATED.		From other sources.	14	Acres.	71.87	:	:
ARE		From tanks.	13	Acres.	1055-61	:	:
		Total area of the group.	12	Acres.	65781-92	:	65908-50
		Total area un- occupied.	11	Acres.	23709-84 31955-19	i	40230.00
ED AREA.	Under water hill	and rock, Total and area un- covered by occupied roads and buildings.	10	Acres.	6901-79	:	
UNOCCUPIED AREA		Scrub-jun- and rock, gle and and grass. covered by roads and buildings.	6	Acres.	6623-58	:	
		Tree forest.	&	Acres.	10184-47	:	स
		Groves.	2	Acres.	: :	:	:
		Total area occupied.	9	Асгез.	42072-08 33817-12	1 9	25678·50
EEA.	Area out of cultiva-	waste and Total area fallow of occupied. more than three	ıcı	Acres.	6515-81 7769-30	:	:
OCCUPIED AREA.	TION.	Total.	4	Acres.	35556·27 26047·82	54	21790-22
000	AREA IN CULTIVATION,	Fallow of three years or under,	အ	Acres.	3882·78 4947·60	:	:
	AREA	Under crop.	2	Acres.	31673·49 21100-22	·	17098-78
	·		1		At present Normal year	areas in cols. 4, 6 and 15 Compare entries of last	Settlement for cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19

	agree with col. 6 of Table V).	19	Acres.	0 42072·08 35817·12		3 25678·50
O RENT-FRE 7 PRIVILEGE TENANTS.	In lie of	18	Acres	21 362·80 441·87	-46	254.73
HELD BY ORDI- OR BY PRIVILEGED NARY TENANTS, OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.	As grant In lieu of rom malguzar. service.	17	Acres.	152.21		:
SY ORDI-	Area.	16	Acres.	::	÷	:
HELD I	No. of hold- ings.	15		::	;	i
Held by tenants of Superior	class in ordinary tenant right.	14	Acres.	::	:	:
HELD BY OCCU- PANCY TENANTS.	Area.	13	Acres.	34118·777 26203·26	81	14151-82
_	No. of hold- ings.	12		2396	:	;
HELD BY ABSO- LUTE-OCCUPANCY TENANTS.	Area.	n	Acres.	2270·34 2386·14	10	02-1269
HELD II LUTE-OC TEN	No. of hold- ings.	10		151	:	:
HELD BY REVE- NUE-FIREE ILTE-OCCUPANCY GRANTEES. TENANTS.	Area.	6	Acres.	168-80 297-39	-401	518.77
	No. of hold- ings.	∞		œ :	፧	:
HRED BY MAEJK- MAKBUZAS.	Area.	7	Acres.	61 1315-65 1079-99	က	1039-16
Икг. ву макн	No. of hold- ings.	9		61	÷	:
Š	Total. total hold-leased. ings.	5	Acres.	355.35	:	:
HELD BY MALGUZARS.	Total.	41	Acres. Acres.	3683-51 3408-47	G	2762-32
LD BY M	As sir. Athan sir.	က		2228-99 1454-52 3683-51 2168-20 1240-27 3408-47	:	:
HE	As sir.	83	Acres.	2228-99 2168-20	:	:
		1			areas in cols. 4, 11, 13 and i6 Compare entries of last Settlement for	cois. 4, 11, 13 and 16 (1866—68)

Payments.
, 88
Tenan
pq
a
Malik-makbuzas'
9
Details
VII1

					TENANTS	, <u>e</u> ,					40	A resonant in	- V			
		Malik-mak- buza.	Absolute occupancy.		Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Sources	.es.	Amc for Settl	Amount at former yes	year of present Settlement.	ļ	assumed as average.	REMARKS.	
1		61	e		4	3	9	-			23	က	<u> </u>	4	S	
1. At last Settlement	:: t	Rs. a. F 159 11	p. Rs. 5 1,722	3. 0 0 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.	Rs. a. p. 3,220 10 0	;	Rs. a. p. 4,942 10 0			Rs.	в. Р.	Rs. a. p	Rs.	a. P.		
2. Incidence per acre	÷ go	0 5	0	4 0	0 3 8	:	0 3 9									
3. At present	:	287 5	4 568 12	20	7,988 5 7		8,557 2 3									
4. Incidence per acre	:	0 3	0 9	4 0	6 8 0	:	6 8 Ú									
5. As proposed	:													.—,——,		
6. Incidence per acre																
se per ce present p re as	nt of proposed sayments.						स्यो		. 62					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 		
rates. Normal year	:	218 4 8	8 608 13	<u> </u>	6,577 8 5	:	7,186 6 1		A STATE	X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.	Tstimate	d Enhanc	ed Inco	me.		
IX.—Details of	Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht, and Land held by Privileged	ue of Sir, 1	Khudkash	t, and Lc	xnd held b	y Privilege	ed Tenants.						Сом	COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	AST SETTLE	SMENT.
SIR	AND KHUDKASHT.	ASHT.							A.	Annual value				Estimated value of sir.		
AREA LE	AREA LEASED OUT.	AREA CULTI- VATED BY MALGUZARS.	AREA HELD BY PRI- VILEGED TENANTS.	ENANTS.	Total rental	VALUATION	IN AUOPTED,	Nalik-mak-tenants of buzas as pro-proposed.	Ayments of Literants as In proposed.	kasht, and land by	Siwai receipts	Total.	Cash an rental.	khudkasht, and land held by privileged	Siwai receipts.	Total.
Rental value at sanc-	Compare rent actu- ally paid to	Rental value Rental at sanc- value at tioned rent-sanctioned	Rental value at	Compare rent actually	cols. 1, 3 and 4).	For sir and khudkasht.	For area held by privileged	- Losson		tenants.				tenants with rate of valua- tion per acre.		
rates.	målguzar.	rates.	rent-rates.	paid.			lenants.	1	61	က	4	rc.	9	2	∞	o,
н	63	က	4	ro	9	7	x		•							
	Rs. a. D.									. —						
	173 13 6															
Inci-	0 7 10															
per																

$XI.\!-\!Assessment\ Proposals\ and\ Comparisons.$

				ANALYSI	s of income	ON WHICH	ASSESSMENT	BASED.
		Percentage of	Percentage of			RESULT	NG FROM VALU	ATION.
Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	present revenue on total estimat- ed income of former Settle- ment col. 9 of Table X).	proposed re- venue on total	receipts (line	Estimated siwai receipts (col. 4 of Table VIII).	excluding actual cash receipts	by privileged tenants, ex- cluding cash	Rent en- hancements proposed (difference be- tween line 5 and line 3, cols. 2 and 6 of Table VII).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

XII.

	Co	MPARE INCREA	se (+) or D	ECREASE ()	3	(十) or 1	Increase Decrease Cent in	ACRE I	NCE PER N CULTI- ON OF
Actual increase (+) or decrease (-) of proposed on present revenue.	In proposed cash rental (cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khud-kasht and privileged land (cols. 3 and 7 of Table X).	come (cols. 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent of proposed revenue over pre- sent reve- nue.	Area in cultiva- tion (col. 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (cols. 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former Settle- ment.	Propost revenue on present area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							}		

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

Revised payments on Malik-mak- buza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of draw- back on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (col. 5 of Table X, minus col. 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6

STATEMENT A .- Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.
ئ ئ
Rs. a. p. Rs. a.
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37 1 7 2 9 10
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[Note.-Italic figures relate to 1888-89 Settlement Survey and roman figures for 1866-63].

STATEMENT A .- Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(concid.).

			ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	ETTLEMENT.					ASSETS AT PRESENT	resent.		INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.	SETS SINCE	
Serial No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and musti land.	Slwai.	Total.	Revenue.	Percentage of revenue on assets of former Settlement, 1866 – 68.	Cash.	Estimated value of sir, thurkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total.	Actual.	Percent.	Increase per cent in cultiva- tion.
	8	4	20	8 0	2	80	6	10	11	21	13	14	15	16
		ونه	Rs. 8. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs	i o	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	0	194
21 167	Phulora	0 0		: :	00	32	60 9	٠.	۹.	: :		Q 00	98	F e1 +
32 106	Talodhi	11	0 11 1	:	9 4	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	55	902 14 0	11 5 10	15 0 0	929 . 3 10		25 S	+112
23 164	Pipri Tukum	38 14 0	::	: :		21.2	 ਜ	9 8 69	::	::	59.80	25		66 +
24 162)≀ જા	:w;	::	~ = :	28.5	157	32. 0 0	13 8 2	150 0	60.8 2	+47 12 7	376	99+
25 163	Vibirgaon	4	7 .	::	340	218	F. 67	72.00	0.3 1	0 0 6	81.2.1	1 7,	- F2I	+164
26 181	Pipri Gond	0 23	15	30	0	28	55 45	270	39.35	120 0	321 4 5	× 01	79	+117
27 155	Gojoli Makta	13 12	9 13	250		201		292. 4 0	0 0 .2	13 0 0	312 4 0	77 10	01 6	+85
28 153	Somanpalli Mokasa	200 12 0 99 4 0	\$18 4 0 17 9 10	120 0		100	09 78	157 6 0	11. 3 0	30	171. 9 0	112	`~ gg ⁽	+70
29 155		430	≎ ಪ	170 0	φ ι ο	3.6	55	71. 6 0	56.67	30	130 12 7	74 E- 3		+13
30 156	Dabha	1,5 0		::	o T	185	77.	461 11 9	13. 1 9	20 0	476 13 6		28	+109
31 149	Mangalpeth Tukum	00	œ	::	2 00 °	25	 69 49	25 0 0	40.4 1	::	65 4 1	13	2.8	-39
32 151		. 9	15 2 11	• :	15 % 11 104 12 9	348	188 188 188 188	122 3 6	69. 11 11	::	191 15 5	+50 1 2 2 4	989	+2
33 152	Chiwandha	00	ĩ	::	\$ 0 \$	3 64 8	28.5	6.40	::	::	6.40	្ដ	ŽI,	S +
34 198	Nawegaon More	1 2 0 109 0 0	্থ	::	ē3 €4 :	2001	38	208 3 0	28.12 3	20 0	238 15 3	2 27 9	127	+14
35 200		٠ ،		: :	သတာဗ	55	96	5 4 0	::	::	5 4 0		31	+
36 198	Thanewashna	13°		::	: 4	e ro	142	46 6 0	5.06	::	51. 6 6	÷80	249	+116
37 167	Ghatkul Khas	<i>5</i>	14.08	::	156 14 8	38	27.	345 14 0	18 9 7	20 0	366 7 7	∞	25. 13.	+83
38 202	Tekoda	0 1 1	<i>†1</i>	::	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	160	5.9 5.6	9.80	::	::	9.80		38.	- 10
39 203	Wadkuli	8 8 0 72 12 0	্থ	11 4 0	92× 22× 25× 20×	÷ 25	933 835	134 2 0	23.12 7	40 0	161 14 7	20	22	+71
40 201	Bhimni	15	16 9 10	::	13 6	202	625	132 3 7	9.3 1	0 02	148 6 8	00	 36:	+133
41 195	Sirsi Dewlwar	63 12 0 13 8 0	~	30	16 % 20 %	5 25	7 2 2	22 4 0	12.13 1	::	35. 1 1	+18 9 1	112	ĩ
		٥	- :	•	0 07	^*	- 70	:	:	:	:	•	1 577	

+137	+49	+97	-28	+91	+144	+24	+140	42	6-	68+	+163	+3	+ 93	+30	+58	+105	+		+63	
108	286	22	- F	153	135	25°	25.	12.0	51.7	19	73	22,2	. 42	#9 *r	45	300 (114	8	+70°/° 20°/°	
25	2 9	o 64 6	3 7 2	- 44 6	212	o	0 00 7	H 44 6	18 7 9	, <u>'</u>	000	000	5 ~ 0	, co é	300	٥٣;	4-	2.5	+4,219 14 4 +1,711 15 1	
34 4 11	345 4 3	• 165 3 8	• 124 15 5	163 15 8	378 12 1	301. 5 7	201. 2 4	30.29	17 7 3	146 2 1	85.8	148 11 5	338 4 11	163 15 8	161. 6 11	43 10 0	73 8 6	:	10,222 8 6	
1 0 0	0 0 9	50	::	::	40 0	240 0	0 0 9	2.00	::	0 0 9	30	30 0	::	; :	: :	:	0 09	:	233 0 0	- 00 000
4 13 5	138 1 8	22. 10 8	0 0 5	:: :: ::	35 10 1	24 10 1	41 6 4	1.10 9	0:53	26 6 1	3.0 8	0.55	37.14.11	35 9 0	5 4 11	:	4.86	:	1,145 0 111	
28 7 6	202 2 7	137 9 0	124 15 0	158 10 0	339 2 0	252 11 6	153 12 0	26 8 0	17. 2 0	114 12 0	79 8 0	145 6 0	300. 6 0	128 6 8	156 2 0	43 10 0	0 09	:	8,844 7 7	
- 19	50 55	85 88 88	50	00 8	23 23	36 57	\$ 80°	36	26.	3.4	79	29 29	75 E	65 65	81 81	52	44	29	56 %	
10	$\frac{I5}{120}$	150 40	70 85	88 40	58 -	170	145	85 15	25.	97 G	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	7	180		200	22.80	25 15	30	3,334	
æ	70	0	c. 4	~ =	0	2=	22	13	32 0 0 35 15 0	A1 623	63 00	0 63	4 10 3 9	11 3 11 11	9 SI 9 0	77	∞ ಆ	9	6,002 10 2 8,510 9 5	
	: :	0 9	°:	::	0 9	0 4	0 8:	::	: ;		: :	: !	1 :	1 0	::	::		· :	148 4	
	0	es 60	<i>8</i> 7 C	14 1 0 0 0 15 5	.0	10	56 8 0 23 8 3	10	0.15 0	38 3	4	6.0	22 8 10	12	87	11	129 0 0	0	752 0 9 960 7 8	
α	46	eš 4	100	ভগ্র	116 0 0 128 1 0	200	<i>د</i> م	∽ ∞	35 0 0	* 0	47 8	(2 C	134 12 0 218 15 0	15	~ 00	14	× 1	53 0 0	5,102 5 5	`
		<u> </u>	:			. :			ı				:					:	1866—68) nmary	
op 108 i Lithitamode	Wadholi	•	6	Nandeaon	Furadi	neti	Boronon	Patalwada	Venkatpur	Surgaon	Vavedaon	(thadawoli	Vithalwara	Tarea Buzruo	Torca Khurd	Korambhi	Genoch Pinri	denesar ratio	Grand Total (1866—68) For 188 Summary .	
19 :108	73 104											54								-

[Note.— Italic figures relate to 1888-89 Settlement Summary and roman figures for 1866—68.]

Settlement Officer.

P. HEMINGWAY,

CHANDA: Dated 7th June 1904.

STATEMENT B.—Scale of Factors used for the Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil.

Vienas para proprieta de la compansa del la compansa de la compans		Remarks.	For "ran" deduct 25 per cent in the case of good soils, and 33 per cent for morand and	soils inferior to it.		For "Khari"—	Kanhar Add 33 per cent.	nhar	Wardi and other $\left. \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \text{Mardin soils.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Add 75 per cent.}$	
	Irrigable including cane land (Pathas-thal).	краті.	100	Į.	06	80	:	29	:	÷
ďD.	Irrigable cane land thi	Ordinary	6	:	8	67	:	54		:
GARDEN LAND.	Irrigable including cane land (Motas-thal).	.ілацА		8	22	8	:	50	:	:
Ð	Irrigable cane land	Ordinary.		27 27	64	50	:	94	:	:
	Warpani.	Khari.		92	45	36	25.	1	15	
		Murkhand.	65		65	8	25	3		
		Warsalang.	55		S	45	6	3		
DHANAR.		Jhilan.	20	सहय	4	83	33	}		
a		Замяп.	45	:	35	ន	2	2	20	
		Tikra.	٤		52	81	710		ဇ	,
		Mutfarrikat.		200	16	21	ب)	6.0)
		Wahuri.	16	16	23	2	0 0	:		
		Pathar.	24	24	82	14	10	:		
GOHARI.		Sadharan.	32	33	26	18	12	:		
GOF		Bandhia.	45	45	40	32	25	25	7	
		Lawen.	45	46	40	32	90	:	 	
		Ввидрви,	20	20	45	35	:	32	و خ مــــر	
			:	:	:	:	i	:	i	i
		Soils.	Kanhar	Pandhri	Bersi Kanhar	Morand	Khardi	Wardi	Retari	Bardi

Note.-For "Bari Marhan Warpani" land "Gohari Sadharan" factors are to be applied.

P. HEMINGWAY, Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT C.—Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda Dia in

Remarks and reasons for rats.	13	A small village on the Wardha river. Proprietors are	Aompus in only poor circumstances, unough they with another village. They have no farm here.	Goods and who bely a poor 100-110, 120, and 200-100, and 200-100	Village area is undulating, but in one corner there is patch of kanhar paying Re. 0-8-0 per acre. Juari is the chief arm but it is also earn	Cropped area has doubled since Settlement; occupied area has almost trebled, but contains over 30 per area has almost trebled, but contains over 30 per area has almost trebled, but contains over 30 per area has almost trebled.	cent of amony: this is the to tenture not natural sufficient cattle, and also to the fact that many fields are newly taken up. No rents have been reduced. The willage went to waste after Settlement: it has	shared in the general prosperity of the open tracts in recent years, and on the whole I would put rents up; only small sums are paid by individuals.	Malik-sarkar land 1s a resumed mush plot. I would take a rate of 35.	Another small village owned by the same poor Komptis.	soil here is really good, there being plenty of kanhar	2 or 3 perennial streams and the soil is always cool and moist hard in marking ly the only error but it	gives a beavy outrier.	there is not much fallow in holdings, considering	that some land has only been recently taken up. Of the tonants, four are Kunbis in fair position, the rest	ρ	hate has then through and bong given one at higher prices in recent years: there has been no actual en- hancement.
soil milt. Sanctioned.	12					.35									 •	[Sanctd.:40.]	
	п	:	1.25	:	82.53	82. 63.				:	:	ંડું	07.	73	, 99		
per acres on that of former Settlement.	10	:	:	:	£,	() ()		3		:	!	(+)	:	:	5 (++)		
in other of per agre.	6	Rs. a. p.	0 4 10	:	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0				:	:	8 8	0 5 5	o	000		
Rentai.	80	Кв. а. р.	8 5 4	÷	39 12 0 	39 12 0		>		:	:	7 2 0	56 8 0	:	63 10 0		
**************************************	7	Acres.	27.56	:	*222-21 210-74	222-21 210-74	11-47			:	:	34.68	*166 62	+c.6c1	201-30	7.08	
	9	Rs. a. p.	:	0 4 5	W. B.	0 4 5 W. R.	*W. R.			:	:	0 2 11	i		0 2 11	.W. B.	
	cn	Rs. a. p.	:	16 4 0	excluding	16 4 0 excluding				:	;	15 0 0	:		15 0 0		
	4	Acres.	:	58.80	:	58.80				:	:	82.25	:		82.25		
_	33	Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round				(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy		(All-round		
24.F	21			:								:					
				1. Pardi								2. Wamanpalli					

STATEMENT C .- Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District -- (contd.)

	assiC	90010	¥	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	CEMENT,		AT PRESENT	ي	Increase (+)			
Number and Name of Village and Mahal.		Details of Class of Temants.	Tenant area,	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	(-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1		8	•	10		2	80	o o	01	=	21	13
3. Tomta		Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	Acres. 5.25	Rs. a. p. 114 0	Rs. 9 9 p. 1.	Acres. 5.80	Rs. a. p. 1 14 0	Rs. a. 0. 5. i. i. i. 2.	() 	21		Individual payments are very small sums and I would put up rents fairly freely by the addition of a rupee or two in each case; the present rate is very low for the class of soil. I propose to take .50 with big margins. A fair sized and districtly flourishing village on the river. It belongs to a resident kunhi family in average circumstances. The surface is very uneven, but the soil is very fertile throughout, though little is classed as kunhar. Twenty election to the tent of the soil is very fertile.
		Occupancy	72.38	15 12 0	0 3 6 0 3 6 *W. R.	*400-79 390-39 400-73 390-39 10-40	99 7 3	00 00 44 44 01 01	(+) 41 (+) 41 (+) 71 (+)	ඉඹ ඉඹ	0 4.	occupied area is farmed by the proprectors. Tenants are mostly Kunbis-34, 5B, 160 and 3D—rather a powerful body of men with plenty of cattle. The home-farm contains a small patch of rice which is irrigated from a perennial spring, but junn is always the chief crop: cotton figures however are improving. The occupied area shows a big increase and fallow figures are exceptionally low, as land was taken up some years ago and has all been cleared. The rate has risen as new holdings have fetched higher prices during the last 10 years: no existing rents bare been enhanced.
	······································			,								Though the cropping is never of high class on account of the distance to market, this is a most satisfactory village, and practically all the rents will bear full enhancement. I would take .40 here in order to touch all rents.
		Malik-mak duza	76.19	© ♥	0 2 5 Pure M. M.	55·50 31·22	14 12 4 5 8 4	0 4 3	92 + :	% &		Another Kunbi village with a good record, though its
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	i	:	24.28	9 4 0	0 6 1	:	69		the squares is very cut up and morand targety pre- domniates; but in one corner the soil is much better. The proprietors are mostly at Eurice 100.
* Sonapur (I pande).	(Desh-	~	407-81	52 0	0 2 0	205 11	31 6 0	0 2 5	i	.52	-	acres free and lend a lot of grain. Tenants are also mainly Runis—1A 15R 98(1 and R)—distinction
		Occupancy	:	:	:	*527-94	105 10 4	0 3 2	:	- 2 8		above the average. Fallow figures are quite normal.

	25	
and there has been a night section. and cultivated areas. Juar and til are the chief crops, but cotton is coming rapidly into favour. Rents are very uneven: none are high, and some are assaurally low, though recently higher prices have been paid for new fields. Arrears are practically unknown; in 1899 the whole was paid up in one kist. The present assessment is very low indeed: I would put up all the rents here to the full. This is a village which has progressed steadily since the bud days which followed the original Settlement: trouble has been taken to settle good tenants, and many of them still pay nothing for large boris. The rent-free area is very large for the size of the village, and it must be considered in fixing a rate, otherwise we shall get no enhancement on the oldest rents that have been paid with ease for years. I would take a rate of 40.	A large village with only second rate soils and a very undulating surface: it has been scoured by the river. It passed by will, together with two villages in the Kothari group, from a Mahratta to Rang Rao, then tadusildar of Chanda: the latter now farms over 90 acres here. The occupied area has increased well, but there is rather u large percentage of old fallow in holdings. Still the village is not deteriorated now: it has not felt recent famines: the soil in old fallow is very poor stuff. Little is grown besides juar and til: there is no rice. Tenants are on the whole only a poor lot—1A, 3B, 26C and 4D: they get no help from the present uniquaar. Still they pay their rents well and arrears are never high. Even for the very worst soil, the present rents are ridiculously low, and much of the land here is not so bad as it looks. Antividual tenants pay very small sums, and I would put up rents fairly freely: the addition of a rupee or two can make but little difference when the holding is large. I would take a rate of '35 with big margins.	Another big flourishing village on the river bank. The soil here is of as low class as in Porsa, but seems more fertile. This village is owned by Anand Rao of Dhahu—a big and considerate landord, but two old and feeble to do much himself: his kamdars are, unfortunately for the tenants, men of a very different stamp. Three good nalas vun across the village area, and depost silt on the adjoining fields. The occupand area has doubled since Settlement, and is all in tenants' hands. Juar is the chief crop, but wheat is frequently grown on about 80 acres.
.40	:8:	.50
ું કું કું કું કું કું કું કું કું કું ક		37 32 37 37 37 37 37 37
.:. (+) 38 (+) 38	 	9 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
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05 137 0 4 67 67 inci dence is '35.	28 8 0 11 8 8 0 12 8 8 0 13 6 0 14 9 0	3 6 4 7 10 0 355 9 0 363 "3 0
n	210-86 155-39 *482-03 459-69 637-12 614-78 22-34	11.41 28.80 *1277-13 1241-58 1305-93 1; 70-38
0 2 5	0 0 m W 2 :: 2 :: 2 W S :: 2 :: 2 W	0 4 0 0 3 7 0 3 7 4 W. R.
44, 52 0 0 0 2 5 73 656 *W. R. 8 †Excluding rent-free land	8 :: 14 :: 0 :: 0 :: 0 :: 0 :: 0 :: 0 ::	 7 114 0 139 5 0 147 3 0
407.81	207·25 304·18 304·18	 31-63 619-62 651-25
i		
(All-round	E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy, Occupancy All-round	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy, Occupancy All-round
		:
	5. Podsa	6.Vedgaon

STATEMENT C.—Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

-510	aealC		AT F(AT FORMER BETTLEMENT.	EMENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+) or de-			
No. and name of Village and Mahal.	Details of barth bus	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	ber cent of Incidence present per soil-incidence per unit. acre on that of former Settlement.	incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Hemarks and reasons for rate.
,-4	9	93	•	22	æ	2	oc .	6	10	=	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	p. Rs. a. p.				
						सन्यमेव जयते						Rents are very low in many cases, but here there has occasionally been some petty enhancement: one or two rents have been raised since attestation. Arrears are always very low. High rents are paid for "sand" baris, but on the whole field rents are very low. ITB, 38C and 13D: D class men have little land besides a bari. I would enhance here quite freely: this village has done very well indeed in recent years. I would take 50 here, with large margins, in order to touch all the rents.
		Malik-makbuza	:	ŧ	:	:	:	:	:	:		A tiny village of 68 acres within two miles of Dhalm.
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	ŧ	:	:	:	:	:	:		In 1940 the Hastak family bought it for Rs. 45 from a poor Kunbi family, but the latter reserved the rights
7 Heti Nandesen		Absolute occupancy,	5:00	0 8 +	2 4 0	2.07	4 8 0	2 2 9	(<u> </u>	-97		over their sir land. The Hastaks are Anand Rao's kamdars, and are very oppressive managers.
	:	Occupancy	:	:	:	*58.14	29 11 0	0 8 2	:	95.		The cultivation is chiefly rice land: it is a small patch of 22 acres, dependent upon a bori which is in
						33.52	;	0 14 2	:	સુ		bad repair. Still the soil is bersi and juari will also grow well. At Settlement all the cultivation
		All-round	2.00	4 8 0	2 4 0	60.21 35.59	84 3 0	0 9 1 0 15 4	(-) 75 (-) 57	2.59 88.	·40 [Sanctd. ·35.]	was below the bori, and most of it was in the hone- farm. Tenants are only a poor lot of men.—B, 100 and 6D: they have few hullocks, and are only very
					* W. R.	24.62						small men with four exceptions. In years of good rainfall the outurn of rice land here is room in the latter of t
												all the rents are very low, and well paid. If would, however, allow for event had rice years, and the character of that counts out had not been that the count had not been the count had not been that the count had not been the c
									· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			here. Here again we must consider the 24 acres of old fir land held without rent. The incidence of tenames rents on the rent-paving area is 35. I would
-	-	-			_	-	-	-	_	-		

	27	1,490
	A medium-sized village within two miles fron Dhaba on the river bank. It is owned by Anand Rao. The surface is badly cut up by nalas, but the soil is rather better than in Kude Nandgaon preceding and seems in good demand. The village is now well taken up, and there is little fallow in spite of the soil being mostly morand and interior wardi. Fractically nothing is grown besides juar and til, though cotton is being tried in one or two fields. Tenants are an average lot of Kunbis and Mahars—3A, 12B, 25C, and 12D: most of the D class men are bariwals. The village has made excellent progress in every way: the demand for land is good, and recently higher rents have been taken for new land. Rents are now very uneven indeed, but arrears are nominal. The soil here as at Kude Nandgaon is said to be much better than it looks: it seems to have done fairly well in recent years of short rainfall. The rate at present looks comparatively high for this class of soil. A rate of 70 seems suitable here, with big margins in the case of lowest existing rents.	
.60 (Sanetd. ·50)	.70 Sanctd. 60.]	
.30 .33+ .50 .50 .50 .50	559 559 559 559 559	
(-)4 (+)77 (-)57 (-)58 inded.	+, 108 +, 108 +, 113 +, 108 +, 113	
0 5 10 0 14 5 0 5 2 2 0 5 2 2 0 5 4 6 0 5 4 8		
7 0 0 0 6 10 3 8 0 0 14 5 60 4 0 0 3 5 63 12 0 0 3 6 proprietors has been	212 12 0 212 12 0 	
19-08 3-88 3-88 186-16 190-04 9671 1d by old	 	
7 0 0 6 1 19·08 8 0 0 8 2 3·88 Fxc. 186·16 8 0 0 8 2 286·75 8 0 0 0 8 2 190·04 *W.B. 96·71 † Rent-free land held by old	0 0 * W & & & & * W.E. 20 22	
7 0 0 48 0 0 48 0 0 † Rent-fi		
15·40 94·22 	 215·21 215·21	
Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round	E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round	
	:	
8. Kude Nandgaon	9. Sakmur	

STATEMENT C.—Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		A big rich village held revenue free in perpetuity by a rich Brahman. It has a big stretch of really	first class soil, and very little is really interior. There are one or two patches of rice irrigated by	small boris, but juar and til are the chief crops: 11ttle wheat is ever sown, but cotton grows well. The	occupied and cropped areas have expanded very well, and fallow figures are always very low.	Kunbis—34, 18B, 21C and 4D. They get no help from the malgurar, but few of them need it. There is no home-form	Rents are, as attested, ridiculously low for a village of this class. The acreage rate here can well go up to that of Kirmiri succeeding. As soon as the village had been attested the malguzar enhanced all the rents 25 per cent without any protest from the ten-	ants. This is a really good village which has not had a famine year: the proprietor only visits the place about twice a year, and the tenants can well pay much better rents than they do. I would put on a	high enhancement now in all cases, so as to touch up even the rents as revised by the malguzar. I would take a rate of '35 with margins where necessary.	Another of Anand Rao's villages. It is only a small place, but on the whole the soil is good, though	shallow in places. Occupied and chicking accep- have trebled since Settlement, and there is excep-	tionally little fallow land in houmgs. It is rearly a rab, growing village, though it has a few acres of	rice hand, bally irrigated from a small born. Ringral and til are the chief crops. Tenants are all resident—3A, 5B, 9C and 7D: D class men are really
	Unit-rate proposed and sauctioned.	13						.35							
	fucidence per soil unif.	=					2.23	នុស្				:	:	:	.46
Increase (+) or de-	<u>~ 5</u>	10		:	:		(+)31 (+)35	(+)36 (+,40				ŧ	:	:	(+) ₆₀ (+) ₆₅
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p.	:	:	:	0 2 10 0 2 11	0 2 10 0 2 11				:	:	:	8 6 9 9 0
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	œ	Rs. a. p.	:	:	:	206 8 0	206 8 0				i	፥	:	90 12 81 0 0
	Tenant area.	-	Acres.	:	:	:	1,166.58	1,130-96	35.62			:	:	:	*218·56 191·73
M ENT.	Incidence per sore.	•	Rs. 8. p.	:	:	0 1 1	0 23	0 2 1	*W.R.			:	:	:	0 4 2
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	2	Rs. a. p.	:	:	0 0 9	95 0 0	101 0 0				:	:	:	15 8 0
AT F	Tenant area.	<u> </u>	Acres.	:	:	26.68	696-94	786-31				:	:	:	59 50
	Class of Tenants.	8		(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy,	Occupancy	All-round				/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy,	Occupancy
88.81	Octails of C. Sand Grade.	1 9					:								
	No. and name of Village and Mabal.						Io. Hiwar Mokasa							II. Kirmiri	

	29	
labourers, Anand Rao has a big farm of over 120 acres in the best land here. Present rents are fixed unsystematically; some D class men pay highly for their baris, but rents are never in arrears. Some of the rents have been entering slightly within the last few vires how is very men.	in 1897 for Rs. 1,000 debt money. The soil is just above the average, at ewa cres of broadcast rice are grown with wheat as the second crop, but ringuitars is the staple; here it gives a good outturn and in recent years the village has done well. There is a drop in the occupied area since Settlement; but the cropped area is now the same; fallow figures are somewhat high; this seems to be always the case here, us the cropping has been quite steady for some years. Anand Rao farms over 90 acres here of the best land. Tenants are mostly Kunbis—2A, 6B, 36C and 10D; they are rather better off than the figures show; they have numerous complaints to make about the Hastak kandar; in some villages down here I found him taking tenants' plough cattle to satisfy his personal debts. The kandarand one or two big Kunbi tenants hold land at absurdly low rents.	Present rate is exceedingly low, even for this group: I would take a rate of '30. A large village on the river bank close to Talodhi. Proprietors are a rich Kunbi family; but there are no less than 20 shareholders: they own one or two other villages in the pargana, are rich men and here farm 54 acres only. Soils of the village are distinctly poor and below the average: a few acres grow rice, but juar and til are the chief crops and their outturn is not good. The village has improved considerably since Settlement, but has been stationary in recent years, and thore is now rather too much new fallow land. The basti is large; but of the 77 tenants over 30 have only sand baris: 6 are in B class, and 41 in C; the remainder are poor men with only baris. Some of the true field tenants are also without bullocks, and both grain and cash debts are very high for this
60 [Sanctd. 50.]	ق	95
Sanct		
9 4 .	22.52.53.53	62 : 62 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42
(+) ⁶⁰		.:: .:: .:: .:: .:: .:: .:: .:: .:: .::
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90 12 0 81 0 0 9 12 0	8 0 0 0 0 0 1338 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 .:: 0 2 0 204 2 0 .:: 204 4 0
218·56 191·73 14·90 11·93	 691-56 867-08 883-42 11-84	8·54 .64 *9S9·42 970·03 970·67 19·39
*Kind W. R.		* 0 0 W 2 2 3 3 W B.
16 8 0	167 12 0	 0 2 0 47 11 0 47 13 0
59.50	1,011-63	 .62 378-66 379-28
:	: ::	a
(All-round	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Altert t	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy (All-round
		; ;
	12. Darur •••	13. Adegaon .

STATEMENT C.—Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

Number and name of Coin String of the string	Tenant area.	Rentel				_	() her com	_		
B. Malik-makbuza B. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy, Occupancy All-round	Acres.		Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.		Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
Malik-makbuza B. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy, Occupancy All-round	Acres.	9	9		æ	a	92	ıı	13	13
Malik-makbuza B. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy, Occupancy All-round	-	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				class of village and tenant: still no holdings are
Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy, Occupancy All-round					-		É			mortgaged. Hent rate has risen by a lighter price being paid for new land; it is very low, and arrears are always nominal. I would still keep the rate
Malik-makbuza B. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy, Occupancy All-round				सव्यम	IVA NE					
Malik-makbuza B. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy, Occupancy All-round				व जः					·	margins to small tenants.
B. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy, Occupancy All-round	:	:	:	33 -93	9 13 6	0 4 8		.46		A large and about average second class vinage arrowing Includit. Its surface is flat, but there is little first class soil: morand predominates but is rather fer-
Absolute occupancy, Occupancy All-round	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	:		tile for its class. Proprietors are inventional and continuous transfers they farm over 140 acres. The village circumstances: they farm over 140 acres, They farmed
Occupancy	612-81	124 1 0	0 3 3	161.16	29 13 0	0 8 0	8 (-)	<u>ģ</u>		is now well taken up and cultivated a sanow against are about normal as some of the land requires the north
i	:	;	:	*644.56	175 11 0	0 4 4	:	<u> </u>		ing. Little is grown besides til and juar, tilougu there are a few acres of rice land on good soil.
:				633-27	:	0 4 5	:	46.		Tenants are Kunbis—3A, 8B, 32C and 15D: the latter are only hariwalas; tenants have low debts and pay
	612-81	124 1 0	60 60	805.72	205 8 0	0 4 1	(+) 56	.31	· •	
			* W. B.	794-43	:	0 4 2	(+) 28	<u></u>		Rent-rate dropped by a rapid extension to poorer wawar land after Settlement: but better prices have been paid in recent years and a rise is the result; it is now paid in cont years and a rise is the result; it is now
					·····					first class soil. The subjecting rate here is Re. 0-3-10, but only the very worst soil now happens to be
										sublet. I would put up rents here fairly freely: they are now very uneven. I propose a rate of 40
/ Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Very like the preceding: this village just touches the river, but its soils are generally of the morand type.

										31											
Malguzar is a resident Kun bi in average circumstantees; his farm covers 90 acres. The village is well taken in tallows are about normal as at Phaman.	gaon. • It has over 70 acres of inferior rice land irri-	gated from boris, but ringui is always the chief crop.	cunstances, classed 34, 58, 25C and 7D.	the basti is now quite substantial. The continuous in tents and substantial.	doned holdings and new fields have been given out at a slightly higher rent as the demand for land rose, but there has been no enbancement. Individuals but the think has been to enbancement.	Freely. Debts are low, and arrears practically un- known. Some holdings here are composite. I would take 30 with margins to absolute occupancy tenants.	Another fairly big village which just touches the river. Here much of the soil has been washed away	×	linseed or gram. The malguzars are two non-resident Brahmans of decidedly unsympathetic tenden-	cies. Tenants are mostly resident kunbis-11B, 20C, and 4 D. a fair lot on the whole with few really	tich men. Rice land below the borner court of a feet a bout this is a ringui orowing village.	At Settlement it was fairly well taken up, but fallow covered enormous areas in holdings; now the figures	are about normal for this class of soil. Rents have been raised as holdings changed hands; any amount be to a social to have been appeared to the social to the social to have been appeared.	of faint seems to day to be a first of two, and a rupes of properly ploughed and cropped. Arrears are always nominal.	There is no home-tarm. There is no home-tarm. would put up all the rents here: rents are at present very small sums. I would take :30 with large mar-	gins here also.	A hig village lying at the junction of the Wardha and Wanganga rivers. Its Brahman malguzar has three	other villages, is a rich non-resident and has no home-farm. At the confluence the soil is good and	gets a lot of silt, but the village area generally is much like that in the two preceding cases covered	with poor thin soil which feiches low rents. Hold- ing here also are much too large, even allowing for	periodical resting.
				έġ				-				 06:								 06.	
:	 91.	.55	.56	21	77			:		.21	21	22.25					3 7	.75	7, 7,	¥ 53	
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: 5	37 10 0	81 3 0	:	118 13 0	:		:			129 6 0		129 6 0	:				0 8 0	4 11 0	184 0 11	,	3 11 11
	232:14	*506.58	485.87	728-72	20.71		:	:	सह	06.086*	972.66	06.086	8:24				2.30	14.55	1.271-75	1,286.30	18-98 14-81
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E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy,	Occupancy		All-round			/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza,	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy		(All-round					Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round	
		: :								:									:		
	15. Sungaon	Tong J							16 Konducadien	to, inshuvarunan								17 Sooni / Doenando)	iii ecomi (Despane		

STATEMENT C.—Ghatkul Group of the Chunda Tahsil, Chunda District—(contd.)

	Remarks and reasons for rate	13	Occupied area has doubled since Settlement and cropped area has almost trebled: there was then a great deal of fallow land, and the figures are now about	normal. Basti is large, and tenants quite prosperous—3A, 11B, 43C and 9D: they are mostly Kunbis, Dhimars and		part of the village when the river subsides. Rent-rise as dropped by extension to poorer high-lying land. Only a little very poor land is sublet.	I would raise the small sums now paid by a rupee or two. It will give a big enhancement per cent. I propose a rate of '30.	A large village ou the Wainganga bank. It has been inherited by the Hastak family of Dhaha thay have	already been metioned as oppressive malguzars and	the occupied area here. It is true, however, that the	could not be expected to work it when their bullocks		~4	depth, except under and in the bori. The remaining tenants are a strong lot of Kunbis—2A, 10B. 17C and 5D; their rents have been freely enhance.	ed, but they pay them well. Fallow figures are rather higher than usual, owing to	disputes between the lambardar and C class tenants, still they are not dungerous considering the poor soil. T would nut in the rents here not mitte so fresh as	in villages with more considerate managers. I propose a rate of 45.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	13		-								.45	Too marked				
	Incidence per soil- unit.	11	<u></u>					:	:	27	96.						
	of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	10		4				:	:	(+)139	+ 104	601(+)	211(+)				
	Incidence per acre.	о	Rs a, p.	085				:	:	0 4 7	0 3 11	. 	H				
AT PRESENT	Bental.	æ	Rs. a. p.	4)	:	÷	13 2 0	134 6 6	147 "8 6	:				
	Tenant area.	1	Acres.	3	पत्यमे	ন সম	à	:	:	46.18	*548.46	594.64	13.35				
MENT.	Incidence per acre.	Đ	Rs. a. p.					:	:	0 1 11	0 1 11	0 1 11	*W.B.				
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT	Rentai.	5	Rs. a. p.					į	:	30 0 0	65 0 0	95 0 0	•				
ATF	Tenant area.	•	Acres.					:	:	254.15	534.59	788.74					
	Class of Tenants.	က						/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy,	Occupancy	(All-round					
Class e.	lo sliasedl barth bas	8								:							
	Number and name of Village and Mahal,	1								18. Panora							

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on the Wainganga bank. It	belongs like fanora to the hastak lamily and has suffered from their methods of management.	nere is a very big drop in the occupied area since Settlement, and fallow figures are very high indeed.	the soil is all very poor, being juil of gift and stones, and this is a village which easily goes to waste unless it has a very attentive and considerate malga-	zar. There is no home-tarm. There is about 10 acres of rice land now all fallow; juar and til are really the only crops. Tenants are a fair let of men only—	TR. SC, and ID. Ments have risen by petty enhancement, but some of them are still very here one man has 162 acres for Ed. 25. Arrears are always low. I would treat this village rather lemiently. Its deterioration is of long standing, but it is one of the poorest in the group and tenants want all the encouragement that they can get. I would take 50 for levelling purposes only.	A bigger village than the preceding and much of the	same class. It belongs to Anand tao and us managed by the Hastaks. Occupied and cropped areas have	norteased went and large in colouries is now about normal. If has a patch of better soil, but on the	whole it is very interior. lice land covers about 40 acres, but the tenants depend on their ringui. Tenants are only a very	poor lot of men, a large proportion being without bullocks cash and grain debts are very high for this group, and rents are frequently in arrears from the	poorest men. Cone or two grain sub-rents look high. Home-farm covers 52 acres only, and is self-cultivated. This is another of the third rate village where the soil is not too attractive and will never pay highly. Debts are too bigh to allow full enhancement, though most of the tenants—even the poorest with arrears—pay only small sums, I would level with a rate of 45.	aged by the Hastaks. Here rents have been raised from yeur to year and the demand is always varying. It has a larger proportion of good soil than the two receding villages but is really much like they are	only third rate. Tenants are mostly Gonds. To and IID; but many of them are fittle better than sandwals and have never owned a bullock; they hire cattle from the Komptis of Talodhi, and are practically servants of the saokar. There is no home-farm.
A deteriorated village or	belongs like fanora to the hastak lamily suffered from their methods of management.	Settlement, and fallow f	and this is a village whe less it has a very attenti	zar. There is no home-to of rice land now all fallo only crops. Tenants a	76, 80, and 1D. Aents have risen by petty ment, but some of them are still very how have 152 acres for 25. 25. Arrears are always low. I would treat this village rather leniently. Its tion is of long standing, but it is one of the the group and tenants want all the encothat they can get. I would take 50 for levelling purposes only	A bigger village than the	by the Hastaks. Occupi	normal. It has a patch	whole it is very inferior. Rice land covers about depend on their ringui	poor lot of men, a large bullocks cash and grain group, and rents are free	poorest men. One or two grain sub-rents look high. He covers 52 acres only, and is self-cultivated, This is another of the third rate village when is not too attractive and will never pur Debts are too high to allow full enhancemen most of the tenants—even the poorest with pay only small sums, I would level with a manner of the tenants—even the poorest with	A small village belonging aged by the Hastaks. from year to year and the Lastaks a larger proportion preceding villages but is	only third rate. Tenant IID; but many of them wains and have never cattle from the Komptis cally servants of the sack
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(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round		Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makhuza	Absoute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round		(Mulik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy	(All-round
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			19. Ralapeth					90 001011	zu. Saiejnari			21. Phulara	

STATEMENT C.—Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13	Occupied and cropped areas have almost trebled since	I would treat tenants here somewhat easily though they have as a rule paid up their rents in spite of frequent enhancement, as their new holdings were broken up. I propose a rate of 50.	One of the higgest and best villages in the pargana. It lies on the road to Sironcha and possesses a school	It is owned by Anand Kao but he lives at Dhaba and rarely comes here. At inspection we found that	what should be a good siwai income was misappropriated by his kamdar.	Though inferior soil predominates, over 600 acres has been classed as bersi and fields are nice and flat. Rice land covers 200 acres and part of it was once	well irrigated from a fine broken and much of the rice	went here. Ringni and til are always the chief	The basti looks prosperous and many of the tenants have shops; they are classed 11A, 29B, 69C, and 30D; they are classed 11A, 29B, 69C, and 30D;	out Detass inclined area hand outsided and fullow in holdings is normal. Home-farm covers only 30	acres. Rent rate has dropped by rapid extension to poorer soils: tenants here are too strong for the kandar	to interfere when once a rent has been fixed. Arreage are always nominal. The rate here is now absurdly low for one of the most important villages	in this corner of the district; tenants themselves quite recognize that All the absolute occupancy
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	12							.45						
	Incidence per soil-unit.	11	*		26	<u>ن</u> ق	.37	8 4	<u>မို့</u> မို့						
Increase (+) or decrease	of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	10	~~~	AR	61.4	2	+29	: :	(-) 32 (+) 30						
	Incidence per acre.	G	Rs. a. p.		0 4 4 55	0 4 5	9 8 0	0 4 4 5	0 4 6 0 4 7						
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	8	Rs. 4. p.		105 14 0 76 4 0	29 10 0	60 4 0	736 12 0	0 0 262						
	Tenant area.	2	Acres.	सयमे	383·64 276·10	107.54	113-51	*2743·17 2677·60	2856.68 2791.11	65.57					
EMENT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a. p.		0 2 4 Pure M.	:	2 9 0	*2743-17 Exc. W. R. 2677-60	290	*W. R.					
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	5	Rs. a. p.		42 0 5	÷	468 11 0	<u>:</u>	468 11 0						
AT	Tenant area.	4	Acres.		291-31	!	1145.20	:	1145.29						
	Class of Tenants.	60			(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuzs	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round						-
969	Details of Oli and Grade.	69						:							
	Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	-					99 Talodhi								

							35										
land except a few acres was abandoned directly after Settlement, and for many years this village has been making steady progress. I propose a rate of '45 in order to reach all rents here: big margins may be allowed, but I would enhance more freely than usual. Even the tenants allow that many of their rents might be doubled.	A small village in the jungle, but close to Talohdi. It was a tukum grant, but passed to Ganesh Harbaji	in 1896 at auction for Rs. 330. It is held now on full jama. The tank is only very tiny, and rice land covers	only 20 acres, one-tenth of the occupied area. There is no home-farm	The soil here is deeper and better than in many of the preceding villages, and during the last few years than the preceding villages, and during the last few years	tingui, with some cotton. Tenants are mostly Kunbis—3B, and 4C with 6D class sandwalss; they are any are the stands of and have only small debts.	Rents are low and well paid. Drop in the rate has been caused by extension to wawar land. Though	this is a small village, the rate can well be put higher. The tenants are too far away from Warora for Ganesh Harbaji to introduce his "Machla" system. I propose a rate of 35 in order to give scope for full enhancement.	A small village about four miles to the west of Talodhi in the middle of Government forest. Its soils are	rather above the group average, but perhaps not enough land has been classed as "ran" here; the	tenants have great trouble in keeping pig especially out of their crops. It has a tiny but good tank with	about 10 acres of rice land; thi and juar are its staple crops.	riophetors are to rathous, were a good analysis. This they farm 30 per cent of the occupied area. This village has prospered well since Settlement; there is now little fallow in holdings, and tenants are an	average lot of Kunbis and Gonds. D class men are all servants of the shareholders and have never owned a	bullock. Rents are low and very uneven, but paid with ease. Rate has gone up as land has lately fetched higher	rents: at Settlement there was intle cultivation besides homefarm.	I would put up most of the rents here; but some allowance must be made in the rate for the village being mostly "ran." I would not go above 25.	
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	Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round			Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round					
				:													
				23. Pipri l'ukum						94 Watrana							

STATEMENT C.—Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

	ssej		ATF	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	MENT.		Ar Present.		Increase (+)			
Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Classes.	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenent area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	(-)per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	7	c	4	5	9	2	œ	G.	10	n	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Вз. в. р.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		(Malik-makbuza	38.31	4 0 0	0 1 8	36.35	4 0 0	0 1 9	£(+)	95		A small but distinctly good village within five miles of Talodhi Is changed heads in 1809 for Re 480 ready
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:		
25. Vihirgaon	:	Absolute occupancy	:	:	:	:	é	S. Comment	:	:		non-resident Brahman, of unsympathetic ideas. The
		Occupancy	84.12	32 4 0	0 6 2	*291.87 258 39	68 0 0 58 8 0	9 2 2 3	(—) 41 (—) 42	6.4		little is inferior. Rice is an animportant crop, but the rice land here is
		(All-round	84·12	52 4 0	0 6 2	201 87 258 39	68 0 0 58 8 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(+:+1) 		.25 [Sanctd. 30.]	
					*Kind W. R.	33·38 ·10	0 8 6		2			remainder are very small tenants, and are shore of cattle, though their debts are low. They get no help from the malguran, and the increase in cultivation have in contraction. They get no help have in the increase in contraction and the increase in callivation have in the contraction.
												indeed in holdings; here they are not too large. Rate has dropped through extension to poo er soils. Malik
												makhala s rent is very privileged; his cenants pay him Rs. 58-8-0 for the land. I.s. 58-8-0 for the land. I. would put up rents freely; tenants are short of cattle it; the land has a second short of cattle it; the land has a second short or second shor
												to is one, but rents are never in affects and decus are low. I would like a rate of 25.
		/ Malik-makbuza	:	÷	;	:	÷	:	į	:		A fair sized open village about six miles from Talodhi. 14s proprietors are six Gonds, only small men but well
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		meaning. The bast is large but poor, and the tenants
26. Pipri Gond	:	Absolute occupancy	34.69	11 8 0	0 5 4	23-49	11 8 0	0 7 10	+47	35		of Talodhi: they are classed 2A, 2B, 5TC, and 3LD (mostly built). Bioc land copers 130 acres and
		Occupancy	346.47	136 10 0	0 6 4	*898.96 862.79	258 9 0	0 4 7 0 4 10	()28 ()24	.28 .29		about half of it is poorly irrigated from some "gattas." Ringmi is the chief crop, but some of the bersi rice
		All-round	381-16	148 2 0	0 6 8	922 45 886·28	270 1 0	0 4 8	(-,25	.28 .29	35	the pr dominating soil, but there is a big patch of bersi, and on the whole the soils are average for the
					*W. R.	36.17						group, fallow ngures, except in the rice land, are very low as none of the soil requires resting and holdings

on the whole are not too big. Home-farm covers 128 acres. Rents are well paid but are very uneven; they have never been altered when once fixed. The values has made excellent progress since Settlement, especially during the last ten years; ringui is only a pore crop, but here its outturn is good Tenants, however, need careful treatment; their suokars have in several cases taken bullocks for debt. The construction of gattas shows good enterprise in a Good village. I propose a rate of '35, but would not quite work up to it.	A large but rather unsatisfactory village lying half way between Dhaba and Talothi. The malguzars are two non-resolant Repman widons well off but	of no help to the tenants. It possesses a fine deep tank with 50 acres of murkhand, and a number of	Marars here irrigate from wens also. Home-farm has dropped and covers only 18 acres now, but the occupied area has gone up from 46.10 500 acres:	45 years to wawar land which pays very low rents. The cropped area has here fluctuated considerably, and	many of the tenants are suitally in debt. Some of the tenants of the tenants are suitally though they would pay better to a resident landlord. Fallow figures are high, but this is partly due to many holdings being newly taken up. Soils on the whole are average, there is plenty of bersi and nothing inferior to morand. The rice land was well cropped in 1901, yet new fallow figures were high as many bullocks had been lost the previous year. Rule is very low considering the good rice land, but I would not nhance to the full here, on account of the debts and the new fallow; the latter is very abnormal in this group of rabi villages. A rate of 45 will give some enhancement in warwar rents.	A medium sized and very fair village close to Dhaba. It is held on half jama in perpetuity by a family of		being mostly persissome kannar is found in one beds of boris. It is a rabi village, but has about the property of some of most price land important from home the coll	•35 here is good and rice area is still very well cropped. Here Imseed and cotton figures are respectable,	though ringni covers a large area. The village has prospered: the occupied area has gone up rapidly
	35	83	88.69	86 65 65		.10	<u> </u>	26	388	
	: :	g(-)	(-)38 (-)37	98(-) 98(-)	F 3	:	· :	11(-)	() () () () () ()	
	% n	6 9 0	0 6 0	0 6 U		8 8	· :	0 4 11	0 0 0 0 0	
-	3 0 0	0 4 0	289 0 0	289 4 0	MAK	0 12 0	: :	156 10 0	156 10 0	
	13:22	69.	*769.25 2 755.21	769-84 2 755-80	14 :0 4	1.38	: :	*511.42 1		10.19
	:	0	ж 6	0 9 4	• W. B.	:	: :	0 5 6	0 5 6	*W. R.
	:	 19 n g	219 12 0	238 12 0		:	: :	99 4 0	99 4 0	
	;	42.75	365.28	408 03		:	: :	287.87	287-87	
	Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makouzu Absolute occupancy	Öccupancy	All-round		Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	
			<u>:</u>				:			
		;	27. Gajoli Makta				29. Somanpalli	(Mokaea,.		

STATEMENT C.—Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

96 3 [O	88810		AT F	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	KM BNT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase :+) or de-			
No. and name of callege and Mahal.	Details of and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rents!	Incidence per acre,	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	crease (-) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	-	8	4	æ	•	L -	80	a	02	=	13	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Re. 8. p.	Rs. a. p.				
						ŧ	d	6			***************************************	In nontings. Only very poor soil is now unoccupied, then arts are a good lot on the whole—2A, 9B, 91; and 13D; but of the latter class most are "sandwelas;"
						कि जी सन्ध	1		28		y - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	dehts are low. The low price paid for wawar land has pulled down the
						मेव		2):((</td <td>10 E</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>alvays low.</td>	10 E			alvays low.
						्राप्त जयते			<u></u>			would put up the rents here to the rull; this is a very stable village with good soils. I propose a rate of 35 with margins.
		Malik-makbuza	;	į	Ī	21-20	0 0 7	0 3 0		ģ	-	Also close to Dhehe hut mith
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	i	:	:	:		!		of the area is 2010 cash Promise are the Harthe
29. Dongargaen	<u>-</u> :	Absolute occupancy	18.18	16 0 0	0 14 1	7.17	6 2 0	0 13 8	<u>(-)</u>	- 		of Dhaba, and like most of their villages it fluctuates considerably. Home-farm covers 83 acres.
		Occupancy	139.44	47 8 0	0 5 5	*118-64	61 4 0 53 10 0	0 8 3	(±, 25 (±)		-	The cropping is very mixed: ringal covers the largest area, while rice irrigated from good loris) and coffon are of cone invigated from good loris.
		All-round	157-62	63 8 0	0 6 5	125.81 116.63	67 6 0 59 12 0	0 8 7	(+)34 72,+;	133	θŷ	cropped. Occupied area has expanded well for a small village, and there is little fallow in holdings. Morand is the chief soil but it foreits for its older.
					* Kind W. R.	5.39	0 01 2		•			Tenants are only a very poor lot of men—1B, 8C, ex-
												Ar one time a bumber of markers had large irrigated gardens here: they are all abandoned and the wells broken down. The tenantry have not high debts, but
										• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		many of them are very short of eattle. Rents have been summered orbanical cines the Hea
								· · · · ·	<u></u> ,			taks bought the village. I would put them little
								The Production			destar A	though they pay their present rent well. A rate of 60 will suffice.

village also possessing a school and house; Anand Rao, the malguzar,	is better managed than farms only 16 acres here.	e but are much better de they are average for	ot quite so well attend-	that most of the big of trade is done with this centre. Tenants	I/B, 25C and 11D; many g tertile holdings for Hastak family (a.ent)	big stretch of valuable	fully cropped; some of al boris. Juar is the of great importance: i in the beds of horis. vubled in the last ten ery rapid of late, but oldings, thouch many	brought great prosper- nd now occupied will o small rents have been ore very low for a vil- ore very low fara vil-	e and make the saokar and. Very little land is	a rate of 55 in order to reach all the rents. fixation I would take a total enhancement 25 per cent; no rents have been raised since at, and this is one of the most prosperous 1 the district.	bas a small tank with	ly, held on one half mily of Komptis: they	bly ejecting tenants.	ped "rea has been well nost the whole was sir: n, but it is habitually	There are three ten- their rents well. the higher rents paid	
A big and rich village also possessin police station house; Anand Rao,	others, in his estate. He farms only 16 acres here.	The sons look only second rate but are much better than they appear: on the whole they are average for	the group. A weekly bazaar is held here, not quite so well attend-	ed perhaps as that at Talodhi, but most of the big shops are in Bhaba, and a good trade is done with the Nirm's Dominions from this centre. Tenanta		also pay next to nothing for a land.	Rice land covers 125 acres, now fully cropped: some of it is irrigated from substantial boris. Juar is the chief crop, but linseed also is of great importance: wheat and gram are only sown in the beds of boris. Occupied area has more than doubled in the last ten years: the increme has been very rapid of late, but there is very little fallow in holdings, thouch many	fields are new. Famine prices brought great presperity to this village, and the land now occupied will not be abandoned. One or two small rents have been enhanced, but as a rule they are very low for a village of this class and very uneven. Arrears are	I would enhance very freely here and make the sackar class pay a fair rent for their land. Very little land is sublet.		Prictically a part of Dhaha. It has a small tank with	about 30 acres of rice land only, held on one half- jama in perpetuity by a large family of Komptis: they	have a bad reputation for forcibly ejecting tenantal Irrigation is very fair and the soil is morand; nothing	is grown but rice, and the cropped area has been well maintained. At Settlement almost the whole was sir: only 18 acres of sir now remain, but it is habitually		ior what was sir at Settlement.
															1.25 [Sanetd 1.00.]	
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:		:	269-25	401.62	670.87						:	:	;	4.12	4.12	
(Malik-makbuza		E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round						Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	
			:										:			
			30. Dabha									;	31. Mangalpeth Takum,			

STATEMENT C .- Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tuhsil, Chanda District - (contd.)

asafO	• 0	AT	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	em ent.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+) or de-			
No. and name of Village and Mahai. Details of Grade	and Grades of Tenants.	Tenant Bres.	Rental.	Incudence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	crease (-) per cent of I present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil- unit,	Unitrate proposed and sauctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
-	•	-	so.	9	t-	æ	•	10	=	13	13
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 8. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	p. Rs. a. p.				
								E			This is a stable rice village: land is in high demand as it is only a few yards away from the Uhaba bazaar. Subrents show that we can enhance freely here: they are competitive. I would take a rate of 1.95.
	(Malik-makbuza	36 75	10 14 0	0 4	۰ و	28 13 6	L -1	+28	-34		Another good village close to Dhaha and owned ke
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	Fure MM	11 70	9 77 9 9 13 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0		9 9 9		Anand Rao. Here he farms 30 per cent of the occupied area mostly good rice land. The tank is good we
32. Kondhona	. Absolute occupancy	:	:	:	F F		â.	20	:		requires deepening. Rice land covers over 70 and is still fully cropped. The soil is not to the
	Occupancy	217.87	0 8 98	0 6 4	*164-95	9	ひわり	+ 43	65.		artrage, and there has recently been a big extens to wawar land for ringni and some of the new 5
	(All-round	. 217.87	0 8 98	0 6 4	15, 15 164 95	87 93 6 0	 	F 7+	66.	02.	
					157.15	4	ထ	+41	-==-	Sanctd. :60]	men mostly—3A, 3B and 12C, excluding saudr , as.
				*Kind W. R.	3·47 4·33	6 2 0					Their rents are very uneven, but well pai up. Unevenness here is caused by fairer rents being paid
											went to pieces soon after Settlement, but has been
			······································	····							quite stable during the last ten years, and there is very little fallow in holdings. Competitive subrents for mailti-makhure, land on D. 1 6 h.
-				···							I would raise most of the rents here, in fact all except those of very recent fixation.
	/ Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	į	:	:			I propose a rate of 70, as existing rents are uneven. A small natch of 114 acres bring in the midel of
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	ŧ	:	:	:	:	:		Government forest, five miles from Dham. Malguzar is Anand Rao. The occupied area is 90 occus and
	Absolute occupancy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	·····		consists of one ringni field and a few boris round the basti. The tenants are all Gonds, and there is
or curvenum	Occupancy	. 17.06	7 0 0	2 9 0	*29·80	6 4 0	60	6 + (-)	÷3;		not a bullock in the village. The few annas rents are lead regularly by each tenant
						*	# *	#c(-)	25. 24.		from his makai. The soil is only poor.
_	(All-round	12.06	7 0 0	• • •	- 08.6 %	6 4 0	G 33	(-)49	.25	⊗	is 32. I would level with a rate of 30.

		A good big village on the road between Dhaba and	Mut. Froprietors are rich hunds who manage the village well and farm 109 acres themselves. The soil is about a transcend that other beauties in though	rice land (with bori irrigation) covers bare is cotton and linear are also first world covers have in this	naye been no scarcity is in bersi soil, and is	Tenants accurate recipied Tenants are a particularly good lot of Kunbis – 1A, 11B, 133, and 4D; they have lately taken up about 200 and but the ground are	acros more rand, but the cropped area was always stable and at present holdings are too large, and contain too inch fallow for that reason. There is a site for a good tank here but pronvietors	and tenunts do not want it as they all prefer their wawar land.	Rents are on the whole low, they have been enhanced in some cases when holdings changed hands. Most of them on wall he mit in to the full. A rate of the	is necessary here in order to give full enhancement.	A tiny patch of 130 acres belonging to four poor Gonds. At Settlement they had 60 acres of sir land: but they	let it out to a Kongi saokar for Rs. 5-4-0. It is all here is and produces heavy verye of ineri and protise all	the cultivation. The Gonds now want their land back but sir rights have	refuses to grant the property of the property	free present tent, point is quive nominate to a very fertile little but of land, though in the middle of jungle and the village is rith. I propose here to put up the	one tenant's rent handsomely, and give the proprietors some profit from their village. It is a really good migon of soil. In this case, I would amily the standard.	process of 40: if the sackar will not pay the rent the proprietors will be only too happy to get it back.	A small village north of Ghatkul on the river bank. Wilmusts are two non-resident Brahmans who treat	tenants fairly well, The soil is on the whole slightly inferior: rice is really the important crop, and the	tenants—Raj Gonds—have constructed a number of small boris which irrigate it fairly well, though for two vears they got little seed to sow. They have	also some ringai, but rice is the chief crop. Occupied	and cultivated afeas have more chan donoted; nere
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	*W. R.	0 1 2	:	0 10 10	0 8 0	0 8: 0	*Kind W. R.		•		:	:	:	:	:			÷	¢1	0 1 2	1	*W. K.
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		174.19	:	.37	510-03	510.16					:	:	:		i				96.72	96.72		
		(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Oceupancy	ivii-round		-	•		Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round			(Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy			
				:					-				:						<u>:</u> :			
				31. Nawegaon More									35. Khapri Rith						36. Thanewasna			

STATEMENT C.—Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Taksil, Chanda District—(contd.)

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Acres. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p Acres. Rs. a. p Rs. a.			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per aure,	<u>'</u>	Rental.	Incidence per acre.			Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
Acres. Rs. a. p. Acres. Rs. a. p. Bs. a. p. Bs. a. p. Bs. a. p. Bs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Bs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	2		-	20	9	2	80	5	10	TI.	122	13
(Malik-mukbuza 1337 1 6 0 0 1 8 13-67 1 6 0 0 1 7 (—)5 E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy 57-22 5 8 0 0 1 6 44-88 4 4 0 0 1 6 Occupancy 861-25 136 0 0 0 2 9 *164-22 340 4 0 0 3 4 +21 (All-round 858-47 141 8 0 0 2 8 1687-20 338 0 0 0 3 3 4 +22 **Kind 6-88 6 8 0			Acres.	ಚ	Rs. a.	Acres.	ಣೆ	Rs. a. p.				
(Malik-mukbuza 1337 1 6 0 0 1 8 13-67 1 6 0 0 1 7 (—)5 E. Malik-makbuza												the extension to wawar land is not of recent date and there is very little fallow in holdings. The village
(Malik-makbuza 1337 1 6 0 0 1 8 13-67 1 6 0 0 1 7 (—)5 E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy 57-22 5 8 0 0 1 6 44-88 4 4 0 0 1 6 Occupancy 858-47 141 8 0 0 2 8 1637-29 334 8 0 0 3 3 4 +21 (All-round 858-47 141 8 0 0 2 8 1687-20 344 8 0 0 3 3 4 +21 (W. R. 22-15 6 8 0									(has been stable for over ten years. Tenants are about an average lot of Gonds-2B, 8C and
Malik-makbuza 13.37 1 6 0 0 1 8 13.67 1 6 0 0 1 7 ()5						1		6625	5			2D: and the proprietors farm 16 acres themselves. Rate here has gone up with the demand for land but
(Malik-mukbuza						स्य			200			tenants deny enhancement. Rents are rather uneven but puid with ease. I would mit them in a mine
Malik-makbuza						मेव व						or two, but beyond that make little change to reward tenants for their industry.
E. Malik-makbuza					-	13-67	War dans	900009474	(—)5	-14		I propose a rate of '55. A hig village on the river bank it was once had
Absolute occupancy 57-22 5 8 0 0 1 6 44-88 4 4 0 0 1 6 Occupancy 801-25 136 0 0 0 2 9 *1642-32 340 4 0 0 3 4 +21 (All-round 858-47 141 8 0 0 2 8 1658-17 338 0 0 0 3 3 +22 *Kind 6-88 6 8 0 6 3 3 +22 W. R. 21-15 6 8 0		E. Malik-makbuza		:	:	:	>	:	3	:		dustress of the pargana and is still a very important place.
y 801.25 136 0 0 2 9 *1642.32 340 4 0 0 3 4 +21 858.47 141 8 0 0 2 8 1687.20 334 8 0 0 3 4 +21 858.47 141 8 0 0 2 8 1658.17 338 0 0 0 3 3 +22 W. R. 22.15 6 8 0 0 3 422			57.22	œ	=	44.88	4	-	:	.13		Tanhan Fine Andreas is a firm marrentent from the firm that the firm formal transits and the firm that the latter place to man the firm that the latter place to man formal firm the first
85847 141 8 0 0 2 8 1687-20 344 8 0 0 3 3 +22 1658.17 338 0 0 0 3 3 +22 15				0	Ø	*1642·32 1613•29	$\frac{340}{333}$ $\frac{4}{12}$	ಣಣ	++	72.		there are numbers of big A and B class men paying Rs. 5 for over 90 acres, including 10 acres of rice
688 6 8 0 23.15 C 33.1				œ	0.1	1687-20	344 8 8 8 8 8 8	ကြက	+22	. 26 	Of.	ency: nost tenants acknowledge that their rents can well be trebled.
21: 12: 12: 13: 13: 13: 13: 13: 13: 13: 13: 13: 13					* Kind	6. 88	, w	•	-	3		Vilidge area is very flat and the soil (though largely classed as morand) is far better than in most river willows to the soil of the soil
					₩. ₩.	23.15)					Triages to the north of it on the Waingarga bank. There is a pig patch of bersi, and some of the rice
												100 acres: ringni is the chief crop, but linseed also
												covers a large area. This village has made most excellent progress. Occu-
							·					pred and cultivated areas have doubled, and the cropping has been extending steadily for many years.
												There is little fallow in holdings now. Home-farm covers 91 acres: 15 acres are now leased out at a rate

							43										
Tenants are a very rich lot of men - 3A, 33B, 21C, 16D and 1E; D class includes some bariwalas. Rents are very uneven and paid up with ease. Rates have gone, up in recent years: tenants have offered better prices for new land. I propose here to put up rents very freely indeed; tenants quite agreed at inspection that this is fair. They are on excellent terms with the old kandar, and will pay their enhanced rents without a murnur. Most of them with rice land have put in small boris; these have been exempted. I propose 40 here to give full scope for enhancement.	Total area only 35 acres. This is a patch in the middle of imple where Ghatkul fenants send their cattle	in the hot weather. The only tenants are some Gonds and Gowaras who have sand baris, heavily	manured : there is no field cultivation. Maize is the	of the manure. The tenants are really field servants out have to tend their master's cataly	Proprietors are two Brahmans who do nothing but	collect the rents. I propose to add a few annas to each of these bari	rents; the rate on cultivation elsewhere is about Re. 1 per acre for this class of land. A rate of 65 may be taken.	A medium sized village about seven miles from Pomur-	seven the seven which is a seven to the tenants are really little better than their field cervants and hire	catch from bound than the form of the form	land is of importance here as it covers over one-fifth of the cultivated area: the village has a good tank,	the group average, as it is deep and good in the wawar land also: ringni covers the largest area, but	some cotton and inseed also are grown. The village has progressed: cropping has fluctuated very little within the last ten years, and fallow frames are very low. Home-farm covers 66 acres.	Ren's are rather uneven, but paid with ease, even by the men who borrow bullocks. Shortness of cattle is	the chief bother here, but the proprietors seem to have kept up the cropping well, though they are said to	that they insist on tenants hiring cattle, ploughing their land and paying their rents. It has a good result in their land and paying their cents.	in Kreping the Village rogeomet.
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STATEMENT C.—Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

	рин вег		A1	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT,	LEMENT,		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
Number and name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Cla	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Hental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre,	(—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement,	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	8	m	•	æ	9	7	æ	3	10	=	13	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
												Most of the land here was abandoned about 20 years ago: since then the village has been steadily improving. I see no reason to been rents low here
												ing for the fact that many cattle have
						4	6	Sec. Sec.	S			The incidence on cash payments is .37. I would take a rate of 50 with margins.
		Mulik-makbuza	71.50	16 15 0	0 3 9	73.96	16 8 0	0 3 5	6()	.25		A fair sized onen village close to Ghatkul Malanzaze
					PureM,-M.	92.99	11 13 0	9 C	26	ģ		are four Gonds. They farm 47 acres, but are really no better than substantial ferants.
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	17.20	4 11 0	0 3 9		ę;		Soil is average for the group: morand predominates, but it is fairly deep and fertile and the area is flat
40, Bhimni	:	Absolute occupancy	140.88	38 0 0	0 4 4	68.29	17 4 0	0 4 1	9	97.		Ringni is always the chief crop. The cropped area has been very steady for over ten
		Occupancy	:	:	:	* 527-88 478'06	98 7 7 98 6 6	000	: :	સુસ		years and has increased very well since 1899. There is not much fallow in holdings, though one or two
	·	All-round	140.88	38 0 0	0 4 4	595:77 545:95	115 11 7 115 10 6	0 3 3	29	55 28 28	.35	Tenants are a miscellaneous lot of men Kunhis, Gonds and Gowaras—1A, 11B, 11C and 11D—rather a good lot considering their casts. Many of them have
					*Kind	35	0 1 1					a large stock of cattle and debts are low. Rents are
						10.71						Rapid extension to slightly poorer soils has pulled down the rent rate: reuts when once fixed have not hear altered.
												This is an average village for this portion of the group and I would enhance most of the rents. A rate of
				-								35 is necessary to give full enhancement in existing rents: one or two fields have not yet been assessed,
-		Malik-makbuza	i	:	:	:	·!	:	:	:		A small village on the road hetween Karanii and
		E Malik-makbuza	;	:	;	:	:	:	:	:		
41. Sirsi Dewalwar	:	Absolute occupancy	104.53	13 8 0	0 2 1	- 11.	0 2 0	0 2 7	(+,24	 89	•	home-farm, hence the drop in area of tenants hold- ings. Occupied and cropped areas are much the
			•				-	-			-	same as at Selflement. Tenants with one exception

	45	
are a very poor lot—1B, 3C, and 4D: they are very short of cattle and owe a lot of grain to the malguzar. The soil is about average: the chief crop is ringni with a little broadcast rice. The cropping has not fluctuated very much during the last 10 years, but it is only a poor second class village at the best. There is little fallow in holdings. The village was abandoned many years ago: it was gradually taken up on higher rents, and the proprietor made what he could out of farming hinself. Rate is still none too high; but I would only add on a rupee or two to the present rents. A rate of 45 will suffice here.	A small "rith" village close to Wadholi and owned by the Kunbi proprietors of the latter village. In 1894 a 5 anna 4 pie share in both of these villages passed to a Kompti for Rs. 440 debt money; but the remaining Kunbis are fairly well off. The soil is all morand; it is nice and flat but rather shallow and grows ringnionly. There is little fallow in holdings and the occupied area has gone up very well since Settlement. Proprietors farm 36 acres only. Tenants are Wadholi men—1A, 1B, 3C, 2D and 1E, not a particularly good lot. Rents are paid well. Rate has dropped as cultivation extended to new land: the subletting cash rate for 69 acres is Re. 6-3-10: this rate represents the present market value of the land. The village suffers nothing by being rith: it is practically part of Wadholi. Individuals pay only very small sums: the addition of a few rupees will mean little to them, but will give a hig percentage enhancement.	A medium sized village close to Ghatkul, owned by the malguzars of Likhitwada. It possesses a good stretch of bersi and some kanhar with one tank and six boris. About one-fourth of the cultivation is rice: it is still fully cropped, the soil is good and the irrigation fair: some of the rice land close to the abadi is very valuable. Occupied and cultivated areas have gone up well, but at Settlement fallow figures were exceedingly high: they are still too high for what should be quite an average village in the group. Linseed and cotton cover respectable areas, and much of the ringniland is good, the soil is certainly not below the group average. Thirty-eight per cent of the occupied area is in the home-farm: it includes most of the good rice land: since Settlement, the home-farm has more than doubled.
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	43. Likhitwada	43. Wadholi

STATEMENT C.—Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

- 113	ssalU e.		AT 1	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	SMENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+) or de-			
Wo, and name of Village and Mahal.	lo slisted barid bus	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
	~	n	4	æ	9	-	8	6	10	=	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. ap.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	R. a. p.				
						सन्यमेव जयते			A BA			Tenants are not a good lot though Kunbis: they are classed 7A, 6B, 21C, 14D and 3E; their money debts are distinctly high and many of them lost their cattle six years ago for debt. The cropping here has jumped about a great deal during the last ten years; and if it were not for the home-farm, this would be a distinctly bad unstable village. Malguzars here give no help to tenants. Rents are very uneven, and in a few cases, of favourite tenants, exceedingly low: they seem to have been enhancements are recent. Arrears are never of any importance; and only bad wawar land is sublet. I would here take a high rate in order to be able to touch everybody; but I would only enhance of 40 will suffice.
		Malik-makbuza	53.68	12 2 0	0 3 7	:	:	:	•	:		A fair sized village separated from Ghatkul by the
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		Andhari river. Owned by two rich Brahmans who do not visit the place much though they farm 95
		Absolute occupancy	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:		acres. The soil is rather below the group average, though there is a little bersi. Rice is found in one
:	:	Occupancy	246.87	80 12 0	0 5 3	*569-71 560-64	0 6 281	0 3 10 0 3 11	(-) 27 (-) 25	.28		or two patches, below small boris, but it is only bad rice land with paltry irrigation, now mostly fallow. Ringni is the chief crop.
		All-round	246·87	80 12 0	0 5 3	569-71 560 64	137 9 0	0 3 10 0 3 11	(-) 27 (-) 2 5	85. 66.	35.	The village has made excellent progress especially during the last four years; but it has been steadily improving all along, and the general cropping is quite stable. There is little fallow in holdings con-
					* W. R.	20-6	**************************************					sidering that much of the soil is poor and some new fields hot yet fully cleared. Tenants are a very strong lot of Kundis. 14, 10R, 14C.
												and 5D: they first sold for a the said and as a body need no help from the malgurar.

				47	101
Rent rate has fallen through extension to poorer soils: practically no land is sublet except a few acres of sir which fetches Re. 0-13-10 per acre (rice unirrigated). Rents are paid up regularly without pressure, and arrears are practically unknown. This is one of the villages with only second rate soils and crops which always seems to be doing well. At present individuals pay only small sums. I would put up most of the reads, very freely, with a rate of 35. The malik-makbuza plot of Settlement is now in the home-farm: the proprietor obtained it by a Givil Court decree.	A large but deteriorated village on the river bank. It is damaged by floods and bydly looked after by a	bind Brahman who bought it in 1893 for ks. 471 ready cash from another Brahman. There is no home-farm: the occupied area has dropped	from 709 to 573 acres since Settlement and there is now a great deal too much fallow in holdings for the vilage to be really stable.		A medium sized village just touching the Wainganga: proprietor is Anand Rao, but he has no farm here and rarely visits the village. Surface is very uneven and the soils poorer than usual, though there is some bersi and no soil is really of the lowest class. It is a rabi village, though rice is occasionally grown in a small patch near a bori. Linseed and cotton here help out the ringni. In one or two places land requires resting, but fallows are not high: the river
				2 7 .	်
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	:		4	* W. B.	 0 2111 0 1 7 0 1 7 * W. R.
	:		o oc	164 8 0	 02 0 63 10 0 63 12 0
	:	.:.	921-00	634·12	 68 446.28 446.96
	/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Occupancy	All-round	(Malik-makbuza R. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round
			:		:
			:		:
			45. Kultha		46. Nandgaon

STATEMENT C.—Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

•នម[្ប		AT	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	KMENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+) or de-			
No. and name of Village and Mabal. Of Control of Contr	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	. Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence P.r acre.	crease () per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unif.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1 2	m	4	so.	20	2	20	g.	10	=	12	13
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Кв. а. р.	Rs. a. p.				
											does damage in a few fields on its bank. Tenants are about an average lot of Dhanoja Kunbis -9B, 18C and 3D: delts are low, but they have few sume catfle.
					7						The village has made excellent progress since the original Settlement: it has fluctuated slightly in good rice years, but has been well cropped for the
					RAILE		hi				holdings. Rents have been freely enhanced about three years
	······································				जयते	\$ (S)					egy, eacy suff that very low even for poor soils, except in the case of a few har rents. Arrears are practically unknown. Though rents have been raised fairly recently, I would put on an average
····	Molibemolehura					}		3			ennancemedt here. A rate of '30 will suffice.
	Malik-mak buza	:	:	:	:	:	:	į.	:		Rather larger than Nandgaon preceding, but very like
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		below the average. Taking that and the size of many
	Absolute occupancy	31-37	6 11 0	0 3 5	99	0 2 0	0 3 7	+2	01.		holdings into consideration, there is not too much fallow in holdings, and the occurred area has ex-
	Occupancy	50-256	121 6 0	0 3 10	•1494.65 1480.48	339 0 0 335 0 0	0 3 8	7(-)	88	-	panded well since Settlement. Cropping here has been steadily increasing since 1895, and the class of erons grown choice, some ordermain
	(All-round	533-93	128 1 0	0 3 10	1495 21 1481 04	339 2 0 335 2 0	0 3 4 4 5	4(-)	99.99	9	in the tenanty: lineed covers a respectable area, while wheat and cotton are occasionally found.
				* Kind W. R.	1.78 12.39	4 0 0	·				formal takes considerable interest in it. Ho farms farms and sublets only very little for Re A-10 year, little for
											Kubis and Goods—2A, 19B, 26C and 9D: they get help from the proprietor, and one or two rich men
											pay respectable rents. No existing rents have ever been enhanced here; sub- letting rents have ever been enhanced here; sub- acres are sucher.

									4	9										Ţ	<u>د</u> ل
I would put up rents to the full here: this is a good stable village in spite of its second rate soils: they may be better than they look. Arrears here are always nominal. I propose a rate of 40 with margins.	A good village belonging to the blind malguzar of mauza Kultha (No. 45). The soil here is distinctly	above the group average both in rice and wawar land. The village nossesses a fine tank and three boris,	though all would irrigate better if their beds were not erouned in the cold weather. At Settlement rice	land covered 394 acres, and nothing else was grown in the village. The rice figures are somewhat doubt-	ful, as at present only about 100 acres are classed as rice land, and it is burilto 300 where the other 294 acres were thought the tank is undoubtedly in bad only and some old rice land is now fallow. Just	and til are now the chief crops, though the rice is still of importance. The village is fairly well taken	up and there is fittle failow in nothings; the outcome of the waywar land is very good. The fair overse 87 order 30 acres (rice land) are	. 0-13-10. Little tenants' lan	Rents are very uneven; after seem to have been raised,	Tunants on the whole are not a satisfactory lot of men— TB, 21C and 12D (including some bariwalas). They		I would not raise rents quite to the full here, as debts are high, and the rice land is now very badly cropped	in spite of its importance. I propose a rate of '35.	A flourishing village in the northern portion of the group about eight miles from Talodhi, It is owned by	ten Kunbis in average circumstances: they farm 130 acres themselves. Here again the soil is above the	~	irrigated from fifteen small boris: the soil is good and little rice land is fallow as it will grow ringuit the			nost is ange and properties, and conditions rich-6A, 7B, 14C, and 7D, including bariwalas. There is a his community of Mahars hore, who nay	income-tax, hold fields at nominal rents, and harass
					.35													Ş	. 1 0		
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	;	:	15 15 0	236 12 6 215 0 0	252 11 6 230 15 0	21 12 6			1	li di		1		14 6 0	:	44 4 0	95 2 0	:	139 6 0		
	:	;	72 43	*819.50	891-93 867-00	16.53 8.31		1	स	श्री थमेव	्र जि	पते पते	7	40.53	:	100.45	*335.76	12.100	436 18	34.49	
	:	:	0 3 2	0 4 4	0 4 2	* Kind W. E.								0 5 9	:	6 8 0	:		6 8 0	*W. B.	
	÷	:	15 15 0	132 11 0	148 10 0									14 6 0	:	77 12 0	:	:	77 12 0		
 ,	:	:	80.00	492.56	572.56									40.12	:	142.75	:		142-75		
	Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round						_			(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Geeupaney		All-round		
			:														: :				
			ч ::														፧				
			48. Kharalpeth														49. Borgaon				

STATEMENT C.—Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(contd.)

	960		AT	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	EMENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Clande.	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-uait.	Unit-rate proposed and sauctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	9	n	4	20	9	7	88	æ l	10	n	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			-	
												both the lamhardar and the betver class tenants: most of the tenants here are quite free from debt, and seem never to have borrowed money grain.
						4	8	S. C.				Rents, especially of wawar land, are very low, and there are no arrents. I would here pit up all rents there are no arrents, a would here pit up all rents there are no arrents.
					বিভাগ				E			especially those in the open nears, one is a an exceptionally stable village. I propose a rate of '40.
		/ Malik-makbuza	:	:	:		V		- ES	:		A bad little deteriorated village in the middle of immeder the whole is classed "ran." It was bought by a
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	19				:	:		Fompti in 1873 for Rs. 15 cash, and it has apparently not been worth his while to get it taken up. The soil
:		Absolute occupancy	:	:	:	:	:	3	:	;		is good and the total area is 450 acres. Only 94 arrs are occurried: at Settlement the figures
50. Patalwada	:	Occupancy	113:31	38 8 0	0 5 5	*88.83 87.69	26 8 0	0 4 9	(-) 12 (-) 11	84.		wer. 122. The village has a small bori and 10 acres of rice-land; rignigives a good outturn in the waverland.
		All-round	113:31	38 8 0	0 5 5	88 83 87 69	26 8 0 	0 4 9	(-) 12 (-) 11	48		a holding and the proprietor farms six acres. No land is sublet, and the other tenants are only U class is sublet, and the other tenants are only U class
		,			* W. B.	1.14					Sancta, 49.	conds and rattinants. I would raise rents here by a few annas only. Unless the proprietor takes some interest in a village of this class, it will never be worth much. I promose a rate of 55.
		(Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	÷		Another small bad village: soils only of low class but fartile. Proprietors are rich Kunbis who pay no
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		attention to this patch. Tenants all Gonds and Mahars—3C and 5D: hardly a
;		Absolute occupancy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		single one of them has a bullock, or seed, and they get no credit. Crops are ringuit, til, and a little broad-
ol. Venkatpur	:	Occupancy	139-16	35 0 0	0 4 0	*174·17 148 71	17 2 0	0 1 7 0 1 10	(1) (1) (2) (3)	.18		cast rice: all land is now badly cropped for want of seed. The village is shut in on three sides by Govern
		All-round	139-16	35 0 0	0 4 0	174-17	17 2 0	0 1 7	(-)	- 18	.25	effilled to 10fest; it has nearly own acres or rain junging but nothing is made out of it.

							+	51								۱ک
Rents, such as they are, are paid with ease and punctuality: the rate has dropped as holdings frequently change hands, and no effort is made to keep up the occupied area. I would do nothing beyond level rents here also with a rate of '25.	Larger than the two preceding villages and of much	better class. Malguzar is Anand kao and most of the tenants are in debt to his kamdars. Home-farm	covers 77 acres and only 5 are leased out. Soils are well above the average, being mostly kanharand beisi.	There is a good born with 55 acres of rice land, but rice is only a minor crop; cotton, gram, and linseed are occasionally found in the open fields.	The occupied area has doubled since Settlement and fallow figures are low. At Settlement there was little besides the rice land, hence the drop in rate when	wawars were taken up: wawar rents for good land are very low. Five of the 25 tenants are well off, the others are	badly in debt to Hanumant fao Hastak, and he has taken their bullocks: as a body they are very short of plough-cattle, though their rents are well paid up. In better hands this would be quite a good little village: it has excellent sails.	In its present condition I would not put on full enhancement, but would take a rate of 40, as the incidence on rent-paying area is 33.	A rabi village with very fair soils, but not quite so	Hyderabad, a relative of Anand Rao of Dhaba. Rice	land is of no importance, though there is a bori which irrigates 6 acres. Ringmi and til are the chief	crops, though "Jar" cotton would grow well here Occupied area has gone up well, but fallow figures are rather high, especially new fallow, as little rice is now	sown. The few acres of rice land pay very high rents, while open fields fetch next to nothing, though they are quite good. Rents are exceedingly uneven.	Tenants are about an average lot of Kunbis—6B, 8C and 2D: they pay their rents well: both cash and grain debts are low. A great deal can be done here by	merely levelling the present demand: the village has kept up well in recent years. A rate of 30 with margins may be taken here.	
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.50	:	:		£ 59	33. 33.				 :			22,				
F 5 ()	:	:	:	(-,58	(-,58		<u> </u>	53	£	:	:	(-,29 (-,35	(-)36 (-)36			
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	(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round				Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round			
			:	······							: :					
			:								:					
			52. Surgaon								53, Nawegaon					

STATEMENT C.- Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Taksil, Chanda District-(contd.)

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		Another of Anand Bao's village. It is of fair size and	average soils. It has about 50 acres of rice land with bori irrigation; but the rice is of little importance as	good garden. Crops such as harley vegetables and occasionally wheat are sown in the rice land in the	cold weather and irrigated from wells. Juari always covers a large area, but miscellaneous crops are always	valuable. On paper, the tenants look poor—1A, 2B, 25C and 7D: they have contracted high money	debts for marriage, especially the Marar among them;	than they look on paper. All the old sir land has been given out to tenants: there is now no home-farm. Fallow figures in the poorest soil are rather high, but the rents in this corner of the village are nominal. Individuals pay very small sums, and rents are never in arrears. I would put up most of the wawar rents freely. A very large area is held rent free at present: it is necessary to take a rate of .35 here in order to allow full enhancement on existing payments.	A large and satisfactory village with average soils: mal-	guzars are Kunbis, well off and farming over 200 acres. The surface of the village is flat, and soils vary little	from field to field. It just touches the river; but on the bank a strip of scrub jungle has been left; exclud-	ing that the village is now fully occupied and well cropped. Fallow figures are always high; holdings are far too big and tenants keep a lot of fallow for	grazing ground. The basti looks prosperous, and the Kunbi tenants are exceptionally wealthy—2A, 33B, 25C and 3D. They	have constructed a number of small horis and sow some light rice, but it is really a rahi village Wheat is often of great importance, and cotton is rapidly coming into favour.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	12							46	The same and the same and a same						Sanctd. 30]
	Incidence per soil-unit.	=		:	:	;	53	ξį.		}	:	:	939	71.	61:	<u></u>
Increase (+)		10		:	:	:	~~~ +;	+2+	++3		:	:	+15		#1(-)	
	Incidence per acı e.	Os.	Rs. a. p.	:	:	8	61:	70	0 0 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3	8	:	:	0 8 9	0 0 2 1	0 2 7	
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	æ	Rs. a. p.	:	;	1	145 6 0	ΉÝ	145 6 0		:	:	76 14 0	223 8 0	300 6 0	
	Tenant area.		Acres.	:	:	:	92.88.2	657.763	788.76	131-01	:	:	140.51	*1703·21 1686 57	1843-72 1827-08	16.64
IMENT.	Incidence per «cre.	æ	Ав. п. р.	:	:	•	0 2 10		0 2 10	* W. R.	:	:	2 2 0	61	0 8 0	*W. R.
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental,	2	Rs. a. p.	:	÷	:	106 0 0	;	106 0 0		:	i	83 7 0	135 8 0	218 15 0	
AT F	Tenant area.	4	Acres.	:	:	;	601-25	1	601.25		:	:	175-63	985-94	1161.56	
	Class of Tenants.	က		Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy		puro-try		Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	
Olass e.	lo sliated hare hare	89				:								:		
	Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	1				54. Gheyloli							KK 17341, 1	oo, vidibiwada		-

			53			
Rents here are exceedingly low: one man pays Rs 3 for over 60 acres of land, and habitually sublets for Rs.15: the subletting rate on 270 acres of tenants' land is Re. 0.3.8. Arrears are always triffing, and the village has not suffered from famine. Most of the tenants are entirely free from debt and have never borrowed a penny. The maintenance of the absolute occupancy area shows that this village has fluctuated very little: its soil is only average, but it is one of the best villages in the group. I would put up almost all rents to the full here with a rate of 25.	Next door to Vithalwada, but by no means so good a viilage: the soils here are scoured by the river, and have lost their fertility. It also is owned by three Kunbis, not too rich: they farm 177 acres. Then are rather high debts and			A much more satisfactory village than Tara Buzug, though its soils are much the same, especially in the wawar land. The Kunbi proprietors are rich men and the tenants also are well off—1A, 15B, 15C and 1D. Rice land is of no importance though there is a fair rank and two	<u>F</u>	of fallow land here. Home-farm covers only 31 acres as the proprietors have other villages with better soils.
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	(Malik-makbuza E Malik-makbuza	A A	(All-Found	(Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	
		;		;		
		56. Tarsa Buzrug		57. Tarsa Khurd		

STATEMENT G.—Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(concld.)

										•	00			
A small village owned by a poor Marar. Soils are rather shallow except in one or two patches and	below the group average for fertility. It is a rabi	of rice: ringni is always the chief crop, and valuable crops are seldom grown. Tenants are about an	average 10t-2A, 6B, 14C and 8D	(100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100	JOVERS AZURES ONLY JOVERS AZURES ONLY JOVERS AZURES ONLY JOVERS Well paid. The rate has come in by higher resits heing taken when holdings	charged lands; also one or two small rents have been enhanced. The present demand is very uneven, small loris manner very high rents. In a village of	shallow soils like this I would enhance only very alichly. but individuals nay only very small sums.	A rate of 35 may be taken here to touch all present occupancy rents; but very big margins may be	77.ACT					
													·40 Standard.	
:	:	27	2 29 29	25					:21	04.	72	99 19	99 120	
:	:	*(-)	: :	+2+			*		+30			++	+3	
:	:	0 2 1	0 4 0 4 4 4	0 3 4					89 89	0 4 9	0 4 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	
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*	;	111-07	*194-14	305·21 289·61	15.60		- 4000		1100.86	214 79	2270-34	34118·77 32603·56	6,389·11 4,873·90	165·60 1349 61
:	:	0 2 2	:	0 2 2	*W.E.			Group.	0 2 6	:	0 4 0	0 3 8 * kind and	cent. 0 3 9 3 kind and 3	* Kind W.R.
÷	ŧ	32 14 0	ŧ	32 14 0			* server	Grand Total for the Group.	159 11 5	:	6951 70 1722 0 0	3220 10 0 Excluding	without 4942 10 0 Excluding W.R	
:	;	240.41	:	240-41				Grand 9	1039 16	:	6951 70	14151-82	21103-52	
(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Geeupaney	All-round					(Malik-makbuza	Malik-sarkar	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round for tenants 21103-52 4942 10 0 0 3 9 36,329-11 5 Excluding kind and 34,873-90 W.R.	
-			:		*********		-					:		
			da Pipri									Total		

P. HEMINGWAY, Settlement Officer.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Rent-Rate Statement of the Nineteen Ryotwari villages falling in the Ghatkul Malguzari Group of the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

सन्धमेव जयते

Name of village. Details of tract in which minhai occupied situated. Inches.	Area of Area of un- minhai occupied numbers, numbers	Area of un- occupied numbers				OCCUPIED NUMBRHS.	NUMBRHS,	Trait inci.	UNIT BATE PROPOS AND SANCTIONED. AND COUNTY OF THE PROPOSE AND SANCTIONED.	AND SANCTHUNED. AND SANCTHUNED.	Remarks and reasons for rates proposed.
Linituders. Area.	Linituders. Area.	Linituders. Area.	Area.		35 d	nients.	Rate per acre.			numbers.	
Acres. Acres. Acres.	Acres. Acres.	Acres. Acres.	Acres.		-	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Undirgaon Ghatkul Malguzari 27:25 11:51 113:25	Ghatkul Malguzari 27.25 11.51 113.25	11.51 113.25	113-25			17 1 8	0 2 5	.16	0 <u>g</u>	.50	A small village close to Talodhi. It was offered to a
स्यम्ब ज्य		सन्यमेव जय	सन्यमेव जय	सन्यमेव जय		ZAYY			Sanctd. ·30	.30 <u>]</u>	program in 1900, puring abandment to it mas byer- age soils for the group; til and juar are chief crops. Practically all available land is occupied and there is a small basti; holdings are well ploughed and there is little fallow. Tenants are classed 3B and 6C: rather good men for a village of this class. It is surrounded by forest, but the soils are quite good on the whole. Rents are at present absurdly low, and land seems in good demand. I would take a rate of 20 here, and would work up to it. A higher rate might be taken if it had been a bigger village.
Pargaon Byotwari Do 52.76 121-44 228-17 4	#F161 92-29	#F-161		4. 22817 4. 22817	144 	0 & &		.50 	.25 Sanctd. 35	.35]	Also an abandoned malguzari village, settled ryotwari in 1888. It also lies close to Talodhi, but is "rith:" the abadi has been moved to Pargaon Chak adjoining. Soil here is of good class, being nearly all bersi; juur and til are practically the only crops. Tenants are classed 1A, 3B, 9C, and 4D: about an average lot for this kind of village. The occupied area here has more than doubled during the last few years, and holdings are almost cleared now. Land is coming into demand well. The present rents are very low by comparison with those in similar malguzari villages. Still the rate will remain low enough if we go up to '25 now, with a malguzari standard rate of '40.
Pargaon Chak Do 172-32 4-44 5652 98	172.32 4.44 5652	4.44	565-3		86	98 13 7	0 2 10	19	.25 Sanctd35	·35.]	A medium sized village, fully taken up and well cropped; on the whole the soil is about average, but in one corner some good kanhar is found. Juar and til are the chief crops. This village has made excellent progress in every way; it has a basti and all tenants except one are resident; they are Kunbis: classed 34, 33, 20C and 5D; quite an average lot of men.

		. 59	
Bents are very low indeed: one man pays Rs. 9 for 50 acres of the best land. Now that the village is fully taken up and cropped by resident tenants, rents can well be put up. I propose a rate of '25 here; there will be little difficulty in working up to it. At Settlement only 294 acres were occupied.	A large village lying one mile to the south of Dhaba; tenants all live in one of the telas of Dhaba. Since Settlement in 1897 the occupied area here has expanded by over 400 acres; land is still in high demand. The surface is rather undulating, and the soil looks below the average, but it is better than it looks; juar is the chief crop. Tenants are Kunbis and Mahars, classed 8B, 5C and 7D; quite stable, though few are really rich. Holdings were not so well cleared here at attestation as elsewhere, but a great deal of new land had just been given out. Since then land has been gradually cleared, and we can well put up rent as the land is so close to the Dhaba bazaar. The village is already well taken up and stable. I would put up the rate here to 30 for all land.	Another large village close to Dhaba and on the Wardha bank. Occupied area has gone up from 266 acres to 751 since 1896: holdings were being rapidly cleared at attestation and the village is quite stable now. Little of the soil is first class, but none of it is very poor, and linseed grows well in plains: juar is the chief crop. Tenants are classed 8B, 21C and 7TD, nearly all of them live in Dhaba adjoining, but there is a small basti here, where tenants will live when they have a well. Rate here is very low: as elsewhere low rents were fixed in order to get land taken up. Land is now in high demand, and the village quite stable. I would take '30 as at Nandgaon, for all land here, and give margins to men who have not yet fully cleared their holdings.	Another large village lying between Dhaba and the river, which is being rapidly taken up; the tenants live at Kirmiri adjoining, but this village will become "abad" before long. Soil is exactly the same class as at Bapur; juar and linseed are the principal crops. Since 1896 the occupied area here has risen by 300 acres. As at Bapur some holdings are new and had not been cleared at attestation, but the village is stable. Tenants are classed 3A, 6B, 100
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	146.25	263.76	749.56
	659.76	416.07	324.73
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	Nandgaon	Bapur	Nawegaon
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Details of tract in which Area of unimpers. Area of unimpers	OCCUPIED NUMBERS, UNIT RATE PROPOSED AND SANCTIONED.	Pay- Rate per sere. Unit inci- For unuccu- Fur occupied numbers. numbers.	and 2D: a very substantial body of men, with plenty of cattle and good cultivators. The land unoccupied is here rather poor, and some of it may require resting; but the rate is now so low that even if it is well raised the rents on unoccupied numbers will be low enough. I would take a rate of 30 here with margins.	A small strip of land between Veigaon and Porsa. The soil is only poor, except in the direction of the river. The minhai area is large for the size of the rillage, but it is unculturable. Four Kunbi tenants have taken up land here and cleared it well: juar and cotton are the chief crops. The unoccupied land is only poor soil. As this is such a small village here taken up. I would take a rate of 25 and leave present rents alone. This village has no abadi.	A large inhabited village close to Talodhi. The soil is cliefly morand of a rather superior type: little of it is poor. Tenants are mostly classed 2A, 11B, 11C and 7D; quite a useful lot of men with low debts, but some are short of cattle. Since 1896 the occupied area has risen from 383 acres to 873 : some holdings were not yet fully cleared at attestation; but the village was stable and land in very high demand. This village will be fully occupied very shortly. Juar is the chief crop, but rabi crops of good class are found, and will soon cover a good area. The rate is very low it could well go up to 30 if the demand for land had arisen earlier. I propose to take 25 and work up to it fully.	7 0 0 3 10 31 30 30 An old abandoned malguzari village. It lies in the
Ge. Details of tract in which minds numbers. Ghatkul Malguzari 110-14 G9-48 (froup. Do 480-91 642 05	133O	Area. Present pay-		81.76 12.10	142	185 99 44 7
Be. Details of tract in which ministrated. (thatkul Malguzari (iroup). Do		Area of un- occupied numbers.				90 85.41
Betails of tract in which situated. Ghatkul Malguza (froup. Do.			Acres			222.90
ć.		Details of tract in which situated.		Ghatkul Group.	Do.	Do.
Chr		Name of village.		Wedgaon Chak	Chak Darur	Sulthwasi

Charles Char		61		
Dubharpeth 15·11 3/02 25/10h 65/13 0 4/3 26 30 Chak Dubharpeth 102·18 110·01 23/37 35/6 6/0 0 2/5 -19 25/6 Chak Bambai 27/6 588775 110/6 0 0 3/3 26 35/6	land was fallow at attestation, Juar and til, however, are us important as the rice. Soil in unoccupied numbers is very sandy, and there is a large area of unculturable minhai. Tenants are a very poor lot except one or two Marars : all are short of cattle. All of them live in the village. It lies close to Talodhi, but the forest on this side swarms with pig. I would leave rents alone here with a rate of ·30. The soil is poor, and the occupied area has been stationary for some years.	Like Sukwasi originally a malguzari village. It lies close to Somanpalli, and all the available land is occupied. There has been a large rise in the figures under juar lately and the village has done well: holdings are fully cleared. The soil is about average, none being really poor. The village has a small bori and some rice land, but this cultivation is of little importance. Juar and til are the principal crops. Most of the tenants live at Somanpalli: there is no need of an "abadi" here. As the village has done so well in recent years and is fully cleared, it is possible to touch up rents a little. I propose a rate of ·30: a higher rate might be taken if it were not close to forest and "rith."	A small village lying between Gujoli and Dubharpeth; excised and settled in 1896. Since then it has developed very rapidly; the soil is very good and land in good demand. The surface is rather undulating, but there is little poor land and the outturn is high. Some land has been recently taken up, and holdings were being rapidly cleared at attestation. There is a small but thriving "abadi:" a tenant. has sunk a couple of wells for drinking water. This is one of the villages that will thrive. Though classed only as morand and bersi, the soil is very productive, and the "basti" will soon be substantial. I would put up rents here with a rate of '25, Juar is the chief crop: there is no rice land.	A good ryotwari village close to Ghatkul. All the land available for cultivation has been long taken up and well cleared. The soil is morand, rather stony in places, but very fertile. Juar and linseed are the chief crops. There is a small basti inhabited by Kapewars, but Ghatkul is only a mile or so away. Tenants are classed 15B, 8C and 1D; a very wealthy set of men, most of whom have holdings
Dubharpeth Do. 15-11 362 251 65 66 13 0 0 4 3 26 Clask Dubharpeth Do. 102-18 110-01 231-37 35 6 0 0 2 5 119 Chak Bamhni Do. 276-42 588-75 119 6 0 0 8 3 26		3 0.	.35]	.35
Dubharpeth Do. 15-11 362 251 65 66 13 0 0 4 3 26 Clask Dubharpeth Do. 102-18 110-01 231-37 35 6 0 0 2 5 119 Chak Bamhni Do. 276-42 588-75 119 6 0 0 8 3 26		09.	.25 Sanctd. 30	35
Dubharpeth Do 1571 302 25105 65 13 0 0 4 Chak Dubharpeth Do 10278 11001 23457 35 6 0 0 2 Chak Bamhni Do 27542 53875 119 6 0 0 3		98.		.26
Dubharpeth Do 1571 302 25105 65 13 0 0 4 Chak Dubharpeth Do 10278 11001 23457 35 6 0 0 2 Chak Bamhni Do 27542 53875 119 6 0 0 3				
Dubharpeth Do. 16:11 3:02 25:105 66:13:0 Chak Dubharpeth Do. 102:18 110:01 23:37 35:6:0 Chak Bamhni Do. 275:42 588:75 119:6:0		X5189233	\$1400°C	
Dubharpeth Do. 16711 362 25105 66 133 Chak Dubharpeth Do. 10218 11001 23437 35 6 Chak Bambni Do. 278-42 588-75 119 6		•	0	0
Dubharpeth Do. 15·11 3·02 251·05 66 Chak Dubharpeth Do. 102·18 110·01 234:37 35 Chak Bamhni Do. 276-42 588-75 119		10 BCC 6	178, 95	
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Dubharpeth Do. 16:11 Chak Dubharpeth Do. 102:18 11 Chak Bamhni Do. 276:42		251.05	234.37	588-75
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Dubharpeth Do. Chak Bamhni Do.		11-511	102.18	276-42
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tenants had been in possession for only a year. Tenants are Kunbis and tionds: the latter are only poor, but some are substantial. In a year or two this village will be fully occupied and cropped, even if the rents are raised a little. It loses nothing by being "rith," but a little more land might have been classed as "ran." I propose a rate of '25 for all land. A large village just north of Bhimni and Ghatkul. The soil is mostly fertile morand, and during the last 5 or 6 years nearly 600 acres of new land have been taken up: when originally settled it was practically waste. Land is still in excellent demand, and it has village were given a well it would become "abad." it is quite stable and flourishing now, but as land had only recently been taken up at attestation, holdings were not yet fully cleared. Tenants are classed 1A, 1B and 8U; an exceptionally rich body of men with large holdings elsewhere, but many of them would come and live here if they had	water. Since attestation a large area of land has been broken up. This is one of the largest ryotwari villages in the group, and it is till making progress; all land will be occupied in a year or two. I would not go above '25 here at present as the demand for land is comparatively recent. A large chak lying in the middle of other chaks. At a teaching this village: when settled it was wasteraching this village: when settled it was waste. But since then a great deal of land has been taken up, and tenants from Panora are coming to settle in the village. It only requires a well. The soil is nearly all fertile morand, as in similar villages in the group. Nearly all the land has now been in the group.	taken up in the charks surrounding, and hence demand for land is here improving daily. We can here safely take rather a higher rate, even though holdings are new. There is no necessity to go below 25 in any of these villages. I would take that rate here: the village is now quite stable, and at announcement we shall probably be able to give out almost all the land remaining. It is a flat plain of bersi and kanhar which will grow almost any crop. Every bit of land available for cutivation has long been taken up and cropped: little is grown besides juxt, but wheat would grow well here. At Settlement a Kapewar was the malguar, but he abandoned it; all the tenants seem to have left about that time as well. It was then
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Chak Thanewasna	Chak Balharpur	Yenbothli
16	17	18

UNIT RATE PROPOSED AND SANCTIONED.	Remarks and reasons for rate proposed. pied numbers.		settled as a ryotwari village. Most of the tenants live at Vichalwara, but that basti is within a few yards of the cultivation here. They are nearly all kunbis: classed 1A, 20B, 16f; and 4D: an exceptionally strong body of men. They fully understand the lowness of the present rents: as at Ghatkul many of the rents here might be doubled without troubling the tenants. The village has never known famine, and for many years has been a wonderfully stable place. I propose to take 30 here, and enhance rents quite freely.	This is another abandoned malguzari village, regularly settled ryotwari now. It lies on the outskirts of the group close to Karanji. The soil is all either bersi or morand, distinctly good and fertile, and land is in good demand. The occupied area is still gong up well, but some holdings have not yet been fully cleared.	Jour is the cinet crop, but linseed and cotton are also found. Tenants are an average lot of Kunbis: some poor men have been subletting their holdings, and at attestation handed them over entirely to their sub-tenants. Present rate is very low indeed. I propose to enhance here, but would not raise rents quite so freely as elsewhere. Some of the poorer tenants are making slow propress with the clearing of their land. I propose a rate of "25 with large margins.
UNI	Unit inci- dence. pied numbers.			æ	
гмвен9.	Rate per acre. Uni	Rs. a. p.	1714	(
Осолетки исмвеня.	Present pay- I	Rs. a. p.	स्यमेव ज	5	
	Area.	Acres.		1026.48	6 6 9 9
	Area of un- occupied run.oers.	Acres.		313:37	5
	Ares of rainhai numbers.	Acres.		483.50	10 ZOJ
	Detail of tract in which situated.			Group.	
	å			 Grig	
	Name of village.			Chak Dhanapur	trong ourrap
	Serial No.			13	

P. HEMINGWAY, Settlement Officer.

RYOTWARI FORM B.

Abstract of Area and Assessment at date of Settlement for 19 Ryotwari Villages, in the Ghatkul Group.

	Total revised	nent.	17	Rs. a. p.					
	Total deduced	nent.	16	Rs. a. p.			 	 	
	Total	area.	15	Acres.	19833-98			 	 -,
HAI.		Area.	14	Acres.	5627-82			 	
MINHAI.	,	No. of survey numbers.	13		583			***************************************	
ON.		Proposed assess- ment.	12	Rs. a. p.	:				
CCUPATI	Deduceá assess- ment.		[Rs. a. p.		3			
AVAILABLE FOR OCCUPATION.	AREA.	Total.	10	Acres.	5653-90	300			
AVAILAB		Cultiv- able.	6	Acres.	5653-90	À			
		No. of survey numbers.	8	खाः सह	316	-		 	
	f	Froposed assess- ment.		Rs. a. p.	:				
	,	assess- ment.	9	Rs. a. p.	i				
PIED.		Present payments.	5	Rs. a. p.	1,484 15 0				
ALREADY OCCUPIED.		Total.	4	Acres.	8552·26				
ALRE	AREA.	Unculti- vated.	8	Acres.	2953-05				
		In culti- vation.	2	Acres.	5599-21			 	
		No. of survey numbers.	1		739				

RYOTWARI FORM C.

Details of Land Classing for the 19 Ryotwari villages of the Ghatkul Group.

Torat.		Acres.	18.69	268.00	1712-93	5701 -98	668-20	152-06	21.96	8.44	8552.26	137-28	3769-41	1640-59	106.62	5653.90	14206·16
	ri kat.	1	18:69	255 56					·20 Ran 17·77	Ran. 3-08	8194-64	137.28				5651.81 56	13846.45
MINOR CROPS	- Mutfarrikat	Acres			15-71	67-99 Rap 5053-02 12-83 Kh.	408.41 Ran. 611.82 1-00 Kh	44-92 km. 108-88	27:20 Ran 17:77 0.95 VE	3.25 Ran. 3.25 Ran. 3.08		13	390	165-70 Kan 1624-50	16.00 Kan. 106.62	565	1384
	Bari Mai han Walii	Acres.	;	:	÷	·20 Kh.	÷	:	:	:	.20	1 :	÷	:	÷	:	.50
LAND.	Bari Mar-Bari Mar- han War-han Walit pani.	Acres.	:	.50	.14 Ran. 1	89.	:	:	:	:	1.98		:	;	:	- 	1.98
GARDEN LAND.	3ari Abadi Walit	Aeres.	;	.50	1.02	2·73 1·78 Kh.	:	÷	:	:	6.03	<u> </u>		:	 :	 	6.03
	Bari Abadi Bari Abadi Bari Warpani, Walit. po	Acres.	;	·70 Klı.	22.02 31.49 Kh.	29·65 95·19 Kh.	2:70 Ran 7:96 Kh.	.58 5-43 Kh.	69.	2.00 3.36 Kh.	201.77	:	5-09	:	;	2,03	203.86
	Warslang.	Acres.	:	:	10-67 -50 Kh.	1 50 Ran. 24·54 2 02 Run.	1.00 .50 Kb.		:	:	44.33	<u> </u> :	:	:	:		44.33
RICE LAND.	Warth. Jhilan.	Acres.	:	:	2.03	3·40 ·25 Kb.	09.	08.	}	:	10.2	:	:	:	:	:	70.7
RICE	Warth. Sawan.	Acres.	:	1.00	11-45 -30 Kh.	51.82 4.20 Kh.	-13 Kan. -40 -40	5.57	3	į	81.17	:	;	:	·	;	81-17
	Yikra.	Acres.	:	i	:	1-63	(14)	1	:	:	1.63	:	:	:	:	:	1.63
	Sadharan, Tikra.	Acres.	i	5.69	2.00	•30 Кћ.			:	i	66.2	:	:	:	:		66.2
اند	Band- han.	Acres.	;	:	1.20 Kh.	सदार	বি গ	411	:	:	1.20	:	:	:	:	 	R1
WHEAT LAND.	Band-Band- hia, han.	Acres. Acres.	:	:	:	20 Kh	:	;		:	.50	:	:	:	:	:	ફ
WHEA	Wahuri	Acres.	;	3.25	:	i	:	:	÷	:	3 25	:	:	;	:	:	3.25
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			Kali	Kanhar	B. Kanhar	Morand	Khardi	Wardi	Bardi	Pandhri	Occupied	B. Kanhar	Morand	Khardi	Bardi	Unoccupied	Area

RYOTWARI FORM D.

Details of cropping of Area in Cultivation in number already occupied for 11.10 r

Total.	Acres.	:	:	5569-21
New fallow.	Acres.	:	:	374 64
Net-cropped area.	Acres.	į	;	5224.57
Double-cropped.	Acres.	i	:	8.79
Total.	Астев.	33.44	5199-92	5233.36
Others.	Acres,	5.02	380-00	385-02
Juari.	Acres.	hth.	3776-17	3776-17
Tur.	Acres. Acres.		48.55	48.55
Gram.	Acres.	na ana	14.88	14.88
Ooten.	Acres.	:	187.87	187-87
Oilseed.	Acres.	į	537.72	537.72
Rice.	Acres.	28.42	24.76	(1) (2) (3)
Lmseed.	Acres.	:	224.68	20176
Wheet	Acres.	i	6-29	, o
		:		:
		Irrigated	Dry	Готав

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CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Rebenne Pepartment,

FROM

B. ROBERTSON, Esq., I. c. s., c. I. E.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Province,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces.

Sir,

Nagpur, the 5th August 1904.

I am directed to communicate the following remarks and orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on Mr. Hemingway's Rent-rate Report for the Ghatkul Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District, which was forwarded your memorandum No. C-211, dated the 7th July 1904.

2. The group comprises 59 malguzari and 19 ryotwari villages and is attuated in the angle between the Wardha and Wainganga rivers, which meet on he southern border. The tract is open, but is backward in point of communications. The prevailing soil is morand, which is mainly devoted to the cultivation cold-weather juar; besides this crop, til and cotton are also grown over 19 per of the cropped area. The proprietors are generally a well-to-do body, sile the tenants, with a high proportion of Kunbis, are for the most part in proserous circumstances; the proportion of those who are really in a depressed condition 25 per cent, but most of these latter hold very little land.

Since the last settlement the occupied and cropped areas in the malvillages have increased 64 and 85 per cent. respectively, and while prices risen enormously since then, the all-round tenant rate has remained station. The tract has made excellent progress, and a substantial enhancement of is justified. The Settlement Officer therefore proposes to impose the enment of 20 per cent. in the rental payments which was sanctioned for this in the orders on the Preliminary Report, and to arrive at this result adopts a rate of 40. While recommending this rate for sanction, you have sted numerous alterations in the unit-rates proposed by that officer in order the estimated enhancement within the sanctioned limit. I am to say he Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner agrees to your proposals and sanctions hanges in the unit-rates made by you, a list of which is appended to this The Settlement Officer's proposal to assess revenue at 55 per cent. of the and his revenue forecast for the group are approved.

- 4. The ryotwari villages have prospered no less than the malguzari villages, the occupied area having expanded from 2,382 to 10,436 acres since they were regularly settled in 1894. The ryots have to pay cesses in addition to the revenue assessed on their survey numbers, a fact which points to the necessity of keeping the village unit-rates slightly below those of the neighbouring malguzari villages. Some margin is also necessary for the large proportion of fallow land included in holdings. Effect has been given to these considerations by the Settlement Officer in framing his village unit-rates, but you have raised them in several cases with a view to keeping the revised payments with cesses at the level of those in the adjacent malguzari villages. I am to say that the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers your proposals to be sound, and accepts the unit-rates selected by the Settlement Officer subject to the modifications made by you, which are detailed in the enclosed list.
 - 5. The Rent-rate Report and its annexures are herewith returned.

सत्यमव जयत

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary.

List of Changes sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in the Unit-rates proposed for the villages of the Ghatkul Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

			Sanction	ED RATE.	
No.	Name of village.		For Ryoti.	For Sir.	Remarks.
2	Wamanpalli		' 40	'40	
7	Heti-Nandgaon		*35	·35	
8	Kude-Nandgaon		.20	.20	
9	Sukmur		. 60	.60	
٠ ١	Kirmiri		•50	.20	
18	Panora		.35	*35	
20	Salejhari	317	35	. 35	
`5	Vihirgaon		.30	'30	With margins to poor tenants where neces-
.,	Dongergaen (Makta)		.20	.20	sary.
i	Mangalpeth Tukum		1'00	1.00	
5	Kondhona		·6o	' ნ ე	
	Khapri Rith		.30	•30	
	Wadkuli		'40	.40	
+ 1	Sersi Dewalwar	٠.,	140	'40	
. 1	Patalwada		' 45	4 5	
i.e	Surgaon		40	•40	With margins to indebted men where neces-
-1	Ghadoli		' 30	•30	sary.
	Vithalwada		.30	230	With margins in cases of very large enhance
- 6	ianeshpipri		'30	*30	ments.

1 the Changes sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in the Unit-rates proposed to the Ryotwari villages of the Ghatkul Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

۷.,	Name of village.	For occu- pied survey numbers.	For unoccu- pied survey numbers.	Remarks.				
 i	Louisaon	4.,	'3 0	.3 0				
2	ilanja on (Ryotwari)	• · ·	*35	`35	With margins where necessary.			
3	Fugue Chak	1	`35	·35	Do. do.			
4	Numberon	•••	'40	' 40	Do. do.			
5	Dapar	•••	'35	'35	Do. do.			
б	Nawegaen		·35	'3 5	Do. do.			
7	Wedgion Chak	••.	'35	*35				
8	Click Dasur		.30	.30	With margins where necessary.			
11	D. Dubharpeth	•••	'30	.30	Do. do.			
14	Do, Tarda	***	,30	.30				
15	Do Wadkuli	***	.30	30	With margins where necessary.			
16	Do. Thanewasna	***	.30	.30	With margins if necessary.			
17	Do. Balharpur	•••	·3 5	.35	With margins where necessary.			

Assessment Report for the Ghatkul Group of Chanda Tahsil, District Chanda.

- 1. This report deals with the 59 malguzari villages of the Ghatkul Group; the ryotwari villages will be assessed later together with other ryotwari villages of this tahsil.
- 2. Though the rent rates sanctioned for several villages of this group are lower than the rates proposed by me, the enhancement in rents now brought out is higher than had been forecasted in the Rent-Rate Report. The reason for this is that sufficient allowance was not made in framing that forecast for the fixation of rent on land that is at present held rent free, and also on the valuable waste that tenants have included in their holdings, either at the time of survey or in more recent years. Since the present proposals are submitted at a time when large areas of old fallow in holdings must be regarded generally with suspicion, I may be allowed to point out once more, that in this particular group, as in the majority of open-field groups of this district, the large waste areas in holdings are far from being a mark of depression. This is a tract with a distinctly good history, of late years in particular. Since the year 1895, there has been an enormous expansion in both the occupied and cropped areas: this is not due to the demand for cotton land; the group grows very little cotton at present: it is due to the fact that it has altogether escaped famine; it grows a class of crop which has until recently been condemned as of little value, but which results prove to be little affected by drought.
- 3. The fallow figures are high for two reasons: firstly, many of the holdings are very new, and imperfectly cleared; and secondly, many substantial tenants have greedily taken up more land than they actually need, but which they are quite prepared to pay for. If this allotment of new land had taken place in a district where the malguzars knew more about the real value of their land, or even in the Sironcha tahsil of this district, we should find higher rents for smaller fields, and the holdings would be fully cultivated. From the experience gained in the announcement of Warora Tahsil, I am convinced that a free enhancement in the case of such large holdings greatly stimulates the cultivation thereof, and the tenants also regard it as a perfectly just measure. But it is exceedingly difficult to frame an exact estimate of the results of such fixation before the individual rents of every village are examined.
- 4. I may note that the ryotwari abstracts of a few villages and the proposed rents were shown by myself to the Divisional Commissioner at his recent visit to this district, and I understand that he approves of a very free enhancement in this group.

5.	The effect	on th	he acreage	rates	is	shown	in	the	following	table:-
----	------------	-------	------------	-------	----	-------	----	-----	-----------	---------

			TENA	NTS.	
		Malik-mak- buza.	Absolute occupancy tenants.	Occupancy	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.
At Settlement		0 2 6	0 4 0	0 3 8	0 3 9
At present		036	0 4 0	0 3 9	0 3 9
As proposed	••.	0 4 11	0 5 1	0 4 8	0 4 9
Increase per cent of pro- over Settlement rates	oposed	+97	+27	+27	+27
Increase per cent of pro over present rates	posed	+40	+27	+24	+27

In this group two classes of malik-makbuzas are found: one is the cultivating tenant the other is the absentee who habitually leases his holding for profit. I have given large margins to both classes; and the absentee has been left plenty of profits from his sub-rents. But the revenue now paid by this class of tenant is in many cases quite a nominal sum; and, considering the demand for land in this tract, which will become even greater when the roads now under construction are completed, there is no reason to forego a fair demand for this land. Many of the malik-makbuzas and absolute occupancy tenants hold land in occupancy right also.

6. It will, however, be noted in this group that I have given margins to many of the richest tenants; in Warora Tahsil the A class tenant is generally a saokar; here he is generally a tenant who lends only grain. The enhancement in such cases has been free, but I have not always taken the full deduced rent, even though the village rate sanctioned is low.

- 7. In this group there are quite a large number of small agricultural improvements; they are found in no less than 25 villages. These improvements are all small boris, which irrigate a few acres of rice and are later themselves put under rabi crops. The amount of exemption earned is Rs. 156-10-0, and in the land improved a deduction of as much as Rs. 286-13-0 has been made from the deduced rent.
- 8. The home-farm and land held rent free against the malguzar has been valued at the Home-farm.

 standard rate sanctioned for the group. Anand Rao has a small farm in several of his villages, while the few Kunbi malguzars have more extensive cultivation. As in all groups, the sir land is generally the best in the village, while the service holdings of the kotwar and the mukaddam are generally inferior soil.
- 9. The siwai income is not of very great importance, except from mohwa; several of these villages contain a large area of inferior forest, though in some places there are patches of teak which might be valuable; the income from timber is however quite nominal. At former Settlements no valuation was put upon the siwai income; at the original Settlement the forest would be of comparatively little value; but some income might have been discovered at the summary Settlement.
- Revenue.

 Revenue.

 In assessing the separate villages it will be seen that the standard fraction has been taken in only the average villages of the group: in the small villages the fraction taken goes as low as 45 per cent, while in the very best villages as much as 60 per cent of the total assets has been taken. The total figures of the group show that it has not been quite possible to work up to the sanctioned fraction; but the total revenue proposed is Rs. 200 higher than the estimate given in the Rent-Rate Report: the reason being that it has been found possible to exceed the estimate of rental enhancement. It is proposed to increase the kamil-jama of the group by over 51 per cent; but against the proposed increase of Rs. 2,436 extra profits to the extent of Rs. 2,273 have been given from rental collections; the malguzars will therefore find only a small portion of the enhancement themselves: and the statement of estates appended shows that one man only—Anand Rao—will be required to find a large extra sum from his own pocket. In the case of three Kunbi malguzars, where the revenue increase is not covered by the rental enhancement, I have proposed a progressive assessment.
- 11. Two villages in the group, Somanpalli and Mangalpeth, are held on half jama in perpetuity. There are also a few small "muafi" plots of little importance still unresumed.
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- 13. It is proposed to announce the revised rents and revenue of this group in November or December, as soon as the announcement of the Kothari Group is completed. But since it will be impossible to announce the revised demand over the whole tahsil before it is due for collection in the current year, the revision should date from 1st July 1905. The term of Settlement sanctioned for this tahsil is 13 years.

Chanda:
25th September 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Assessment Report for the Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, in the Chanda District.

No. 4793, dated Naypur, the 6th October 1904.

FORWARDED.

1. What I saw of this tract some $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ago confirms the Settlement Officer's estimate of it. It is still very undercultivated, and in an early stage of development. Rents are mere customary payments and after the Settlement Officer's enhancements will still be really ridiculously low.

The rental payments (including valuation of home-farm) will fall at about 7 annas per cropped acre or the equivalent of 14 lbs of grain. Even if the average grain yield were only 420 lbs. per acre, a man would only pay one-thirtieth of his produce. As a matter of fact the average payment will generally be about 2 per cent.

In the present stage of the group we have perforce to be content with this, though the land which I saw would easily pay Rs. 1-8-0 an acre. But making every allowance Re. 1 an acre would be fair. That sir rents are just under 8 annas, and sub-rents about 6 annas, have no bearing on the capacity of the land, but merely on the fact that the tenants have more land than they can cultivate.

- 2. As regards the revenue I have nothing to suggest. The assessments, both as a whole and individually, appear to me to be suitable and judicious; but I consider that the Settlement Officer's proposal to introduce the new revenue progressively in mahals 3, 4 and 43 are quite unnecessary. The net revenue enhancement is quite small and the net reduction in incomes trivial. In No. 3 the proprietors cultivate 167 acres of land, in No. 4, 474 acres, and in No. 43, 367 acres. Their incomes are derived from their farming profits and any receipts from rent are quite subsidiary. A progressive assessment in such cases as these because the gross rise in revenue is large, is the worship of a fetish.
- 3. That the proprietors should pay Government a revenue of Rs. 7,250 on an estate of over 100 square miles speaks for itself.

In three years' time the centre of the group will be barely 20 miles from the railway, and connected with it by a good road. The value of laud will rise three or four fold, or if cotton is a success, by a great deal more. Our rents and revenues will then be even more nominal than they are now. But unless rents are freely enhanced by the proprietors under the Tenancy Act, the standard of industry will rise very slowly.

R. H. CRADDOCK, Commissioner, Nagpur Division.

Assessment Report for the Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, in the Chanda District.

 N_0 . $\frac{5966}{11-147}$, dated 15th November 1904.

SUBMITTED to the Chief Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Department together with Ryotwari Abstract No. 30, Mahal Assessment Statements, Mahalwar Abstracts, the Rent-Rate File and the Divisional Commissioner's Memo. of Criticism No. 4793, dated 6th October 1904.

- 2. In forwarding the Rent-Rate Report, I pointed out that the Settlement Officer had under-estimated the enhancement that would Ghatkul Assessment Report. be brought out by his rates and estimated that even with the reduced rates which I proposed in some villages, the rental enhancement obtained would be not less than that forecasted by the Settlement Officer. The actual rental enhancement obtained is 25 per cent. An enhancement of 20 per cent was sanctioned. With such low rates and such uneven rents as are found in this group, it is difficult to forecast with accuracy the enhancement which will be obtained with given rates. In some of the best villages there are a few large individual enhancements, but generally tenants pay such small sums that a 50 per cent rise is given by the addition of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3. This group has progressed better than any other in the Chanda Tahsil. It is the only group in which the population has increased. I have proposed to add Rs. 10 to rents in one village: with this one alteration I recommend that the proposed rents be sanctioned. I entirely agree with the Divisional Commissioner that progressive assessments are unnecessary in the three villages of this group in which Settlement Officer has proposed them. The reduction of cash profit is not large, and in each case there is a considerable area of home-farm.
- 3. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner sanctioned a standard of 55 per cent of assets for the assessment of this group. It has not been possible quite to reach this standard. The proposed malguzari revenue, as altered by me, covers 546 per cent of the malguzari assets. I have altered the Settlement Officer's proposal in nine villages, but the net difference of revenue involved is an addition of only Rs. 20.
- 4. I beg to recommend that the instalments proposed by the Settlement Officer be sanctioned: and, as regards the term of Settlement, I recommend that it should run from 1st July 1905 to 30th June 1918. In this connection I beg to invite attention to the Memo. with which I forwarded the Kothari Assessment Report.

B. P. STANDEN,

Settlement Commissioner, Central Provinces.

List of changes proposed by the Settlement Commissioner in the Ghatkul Group.

					1	NCREASE O	R DECREAS	E.	Reductions to
Serial No.	Name	of village.		No. of holdings.	Revenue.	Assets.	Absolute occupancy.	Occu- pancy,	be distributed over ryoti enhancements generally.
1	Sonapur Desl	pande		•••	+25	•••	444	•••	
18	Panora	•••	•••	***	15	***	***	•••	***
};)	Rulapeth	•••		•••	-10		•••	•••	
1(3	Salejhari		. . .	•.	2 0	•••			
* ***	Bhangarama	Talodhi			+40	·			
	Pipri Gond	***		•••	-20		•••		
\$1.5	Dhaba	## A	•••	•••	+15	+10	•••		+10
* *	Kondhona	•••	•••	***	+20	•••	***		•••
5	Kultha	424	· 		-15	3			
		Total	•••		+100				
				V,	80	+10	•••	•••	+10
				H	+20				

सन्यमेव जयते

Statement of Estates in Ghatkul Group.

1	Serial number of villages in this	ASSETS OF ESTATE.	ESTATE.	Proposed	Tenants payments in the estate excluding Malik- makbula.	IENTS IN THE DING MALIK- UZA.	Inoreace in	REVENUE PAYABLE BY THE ESTATE.	ABLE BY THE TE.		Excess of proposed revenue en-
ESTATE,	and Kothari Group submitted.	Present.	Proposed.	valuation of home-farm in the estate.	Present.	Proposed.	tenants pay- ments.	Present.	Proposed.	Revenue enhancement.	proposed rental enhancement (difference cols. 8 and 11).
part	જા	80	4	5	9	2	S	6	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rukhma, W. O., Baliram, Komti of Toh- (gaon, and co-sharers.	1 Pardi 2 Wamanpali	105 13 6	147 8 0	3 4 0	163 6 0	124 4 0	20 14 0	0 0 09	70 0 0	10 0 0	-10 14 0
Anand Rao. son of Ram Chandra, Brub-	6 Wedgaon	2,469 12 8	4,077 14 0 EHT-H	261 12 0	2,836 15 5	3,516 6 0	679 6. 7	1,546 5 1	2,345 0 0	798 10 11	+119 4 4
t Rao, son of Madhao Rao, Hastak un of Dhaba, and co-sharers.	7 Heti Nandgaon 18 Fanora 29 Dongargaon Makta	360 12 0	418 0 0	105 0 0	249 1 6	287 0 0	37 14 6	193 13 0	240 0 0	46 3 0	+8 4 6
n of Durga, Kunbi of Jankapur,	13 Adegron 24 Watrana	225 0 0	352 4 6	43 0 0	236 4 0	285 8 0	49 4 0	0 9 20	165 0 0	67 11 0	+18 7 0
	16 Nandgaon	309 13 6	449 12 0	3 <u>‡</u> 4 0	322 13 0	408 8 0	85 11 n	160 0 0	245 0 0	85 0 0	-0 11 0
of Vishwanath, Brahman	25 Vihirgaon 45 Kultha	180 7 0	261 19 0	:	192 15 0	232 0 0	39 1 0	105 0 0	155 0 0	20 0 0	+10 15 0
of Laxman Deshpande, {	17 Seoni Deshpande 33 Chiondha 48 Kharaipeth	393 9 0	628 4 0	47 12 0	447 11 5	549 3 0	101 12 7	227 0 0	340 0 0	113 0 0	+11 3 5
f Vithu, Gond of Bhinni, {	35 Khapririth	94 5 4	209 4 0	14 4 0	120 15 7	166 4 0	45 4 5	55 0 0	105 0 0	50 0 0	+4 11 7
Sond, Kundi of Wadoli,	42 Likhitwada 43 Wadoli	315 4.6	484 0 0	193 4 0	227 8 1	273 4 0	45 11 11	165 0 0	245 0 0	80 0 0	+34 4 1
rand, Kunbi of Vithal-	55 Vithalwada	427 9 3	713 4 0	0 8 18	456 8 0	619 8 0	163 0 0	260 0 0	475 0 0	145 0 0	-18 0 0
jeshwar, Kunbi More	Kothari Group Ghakavul Group Ghakvul Group 51 Venktapur	251 10 0	372 14 0	111 8 0	165 7 3	314 6 0	47 14 9	160 0 0	190 0 0	30 0 0	-17 14 9

General Assessment Statement for the Ghatkul Group, in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

I .- Revenue Demund.

1 exed at		D. A. il of oh-		DETAIL	OF BALANCES.
s settle-	At present.	Detail of changes.	Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rs. a. p.				
n 204 1,756	4,813 15 1				

II .- Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT.		AT PRESENT.		
of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent. of share.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5

III .- Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

	<u> </u>				Ро	sition C	LASS.					
Soil Clas												Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
					See eep	parate sta	tement a	ttached.				
,	ì					ŧ						

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Rice.	Sugar- cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Til.	Gram.	Juari and its mixture		Other crops.	Total.	Area double cropped.	Net cropped area.
	Arres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Aeres.	Acres.	
At Settlement	2/129/41	8.13	101-18	261.69	33.50	277.12	11,757.65	917-42	1,081:55	17 ,116·65	17.87	17,098.78
At present	722:30	2.81	816-49	1,000-23	4.855-72	261-18	18,835.00	1,149-45	3,283.63	3 2,16 9·98	496:49	31,673.49
1895-96	25 01	4.34	848.89	1,583-81	1,726-58	194:39	10,434.20	601.94	2,889-96	22,216-37	1,116-15	21,100· 2 2
	CONTRACTOR OF		TO BE TOTAL STATE OF THE PARTY			a and the same of the		AMERICAN STREET				

Area.
Village
ils of
V.—Detail.

		Ħ	Occur	Occur
1		Tagain of	COCCIETE MINDS	COCCITED BINDS
	aoutof	Area out of		Area in cultivation. Area out of
ರ್ಣ	waste fallow occupied. nore n three	cultivation, i.e., waste and fallow of more than three	cultivation, i.e., waste and fallow of nore than three years	cultivation, i.e., waste and fallow of more than three
	5 6	5		5
	cres. Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
	15.81 42,072.08	6,515-81	35,556.27 6,515.81	6,515-81
C.4	69-30 33,817-12	7,769·30	26,047-82 7,769-30	7,769·30
	64	:		:
<u></u>	88.28 25,678 50	3,888.28	21,790.22 3,888.28	3,888.28

VI.—Details of Holdings.

				•														
		НЕГР ВУ	HELD BY MALGUZARS.	ம்	HELD B MAKI	HELD BY MALIK- MAKBUZAS,	HELD BY REVENUE-FREE GRANTEES.	2	HELD BY DCCUPANO	HELD BY ABSOLUTE HELD BY OCCUPANCY tenants of TENANTS, OR BY PRIVILEGED OCCUPANCY TENANTS. TENANTS.	HELD BY TEN.	BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.	Held by tenants of superior	HELD BY TEN) BY ORDINARY TENANTS.	HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occu- pied area (to
7	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of hold- ings.	Агеа.	No. of hold- ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold- ings.	Area	ciass in ordinary tenant right.	No. of hold-ing.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of ser-	As grant In lieu col. 6 from of ser- of Table V).
1	2	හ .	4	ç	9	1	8	0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At present 2,	2,228.99	1,454.52	3,683.51	355.35	61	*1,315.65	00	168.80	151	2,270.34	2,396	*34,118·77			:	152.21	369.80	49 073.08
.:	2,168.20	1,240.27	3,408.47	:	:	1,079-99	:	297-39	:	2,386.14	. :	26,203.26	: :		: :	441.87		33.817.12
Percentage on total occupied area of areas	:	i	G.	:	:	ന	:	HA	:	٠.	:	81	:	:	:	नेत ====================================		:
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16.	2,762.32	:	2,762:32	:	:	1,039·16	:	218-77	:	6,951·70	:	14,151.82	:	• :	:	:	254·73	25,678·50

* Kind 165-60 Rs. 114-7-11 besides cash Rs. 10-8-0 - Rs. 124-15-11. W. R. 1,349-61.

*Melik-makbuza ... 1,100.86, Rs. 223-1-2. Melik sarkar ... 214.79, "64-4-2. 1,315-65, "287-5-4.

Payments.
l Tenants'
and
Malik-makbuzas,
Details of
VIII

REMARKS,

Selfement, average,

Rs. a. p. 114 0 0

134 0 0

0 0 úı 0 0

16 0 0 25 0 0 17 8 0 16 0 0

15 0 0

50 0

13 0 0

0 0 8

0 0 2

0 0

233

284 8 0 3 0 0 10 0 0

VIII.-Details of Siwai Income.

	1										'	
	2	Rs. s. p.	:	፥	ŧ	į	:	፡	:	:	:	:
			:	:	:	:	:	:	i	:	:	:
	4		i	:	÷	:	:	:	1	55	3)	Total
			Mowha	Mango	Tamarind	Miscellaneous	Grazing	Jungle wood	Wood	Hides	Tari	Y
* Table 1000	g	Rs. a. p.	4,942 10 0	6 8 0	8,557 2 3	6 8 0	10,715 8 0	10,725 0 0] 0 4 9	-37	+25%	11,121 7 0	7,186 6 1
) - 1.	+3	Rs. a p.	:	į	:	i	:	: :	:	:	;	:
Occupancy.		Ks. a. p.	3,220 10 0	& 6 0	7,988 5 7	0 3 9	9,994 6 0	0	.37	+52%	10,328 11 0	6,577 8 5
Absolute oocupancy.		Кт. а. р	1,722 0 0	0 4 0	568 12 8	0 4 0	721 2 0	0 :		+27%	792 12 0	608 13 8
Malik- makbuza.		: -	159 11 5	0 2 6	287 5 4	0 3 6	405 0 O	0 4 11	*	+40:/	513 10 0	218 4 8
			19 × × × ×	2. Incidence per acre	3. At present	4. Incidence per acre	5. As proposed	•	Unit-incidence of proposed	payments. Increase per cent of proposed	over present payments. 8. Compare as deduced from	rates. 1895-96
	Absolute Occupancy.	Absolute Occupancy. 0-1.	Absolute Occupancy. A. 1. 6. 1. 6. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	Maik-buza. Absolute Occupancy. Ω-3·· i.e. a. p.	Malik-makbuza. Absolute Occupancy. Absolute Occupancy. Absolute Occupancy. Absolute Occupancy. Absolute Occupancy. Absolute Occupancy. Iso II 5 1,722 0 0 3,220 10 0 4,942 10 0 Mowha	Malik-makbuza. Absolute oocupancy. O1. Absolute Absolute Occupancy. O1.	makbuza. Absolute occupancy. Occu	Malik-makbuza. Absolute occupancy. Absolute stracre 159 11 5 14 20 0 3 3220 10 0 4.942 10 0 Mowha 287 5 4 568 12 8 7,988 5 7 8.557 2 3 Tamarind 402 0 0 721 2 0 9,994 6 0 10,715 8 0 Grazing	Maik-buza. Absolute Occupancy. Absolute	Maikbuza. Absolute Occupancy. Absolute occupancy. Absolute Occupan	Malik- makbuza Absolute Occupancy.	Malik- makbuza. Absolute Occupancy. Iso II 5 1722 0 0 3,220 10 0 4,942 10 0 Mowha Iso II 5 1722 0 0 3,220 10 0 4,942 10 0 Mowha 287 5 4 568 12 8 7,988 5 7 8,557 2 3 Tamarind 402 0 0 721 2 0 9,994 6 0 10,716 8 0 Grazing Improposed +40%, +27%, +25%, -245%,

X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.

IX.—Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht and Land held by Privileged Tenants.	lue of Sir,	Khudkasht	and Lan	d held by	Privileged	Tenants.			X.	-Total	Estimatea	Enhanc	X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.		
			-									Co	COMPARK AS AT LAST SEPTLEMENT	LAST SET	TERMENT.
2	SIR AND KHUDKASHT						-		Annual				Estimated		
	AREA CULTIVATED BY	AKBA HKLD BX PKI- VICEGED TENANTS,	ENANTS.	Total rental	VALUATION ADOPTED.	ADOPTED.	Payments of malik- mak buzas		value of sir, khud- kasht and	Siwai	Total.	Cash	khudkasht snd land held hy		
Compare ent actually paid to malguzar.	Compare Rental value rent actually atsanctioned s malguzar.	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compare rent actually paid.	value (cols. 1, 3 and 4).	For sir and khudkasht.	For area held by privileged tenants.	as pro-	posed.	by privi- leged tenants.	ending.		rental,	privileged tenants, with rate of valuation per acre.	receipts.	Total.
							-	6	67	4	ī	. 4	1	g	
	က	4	ı.	9	۲-	œ	•		,	•			-	0	6
à	Rs. a. p. Rs. s. p.	Re a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Вв. в. р.	R8. 9	. p. Bs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p. Rs. s. p.		Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3 6	147 8 0 173 13 6 1,419 15 0 174 10 0	174 10 0	:	1,742 2 0 1,577 12 0 172	1,577 12 0	172 8 0	0 0 704	00 2010	1,730 4 0 2)) (8)	402 0 10,140 0 1,700 4 0 255 0 0 13,100 12 0 5,102 5 5	5,102 5 5		148 4 0	752 0 9 148 4 0 6,002 10 2 (1866-68)
7 10	0 7 10 0 6 10	0 5 5	:	8 9 0	0 6 10	0 5 4	:	10,720 8 0	:	:	13,110 12 0 7,550 1 9	7,550 1 9	8 L 096	:	8,510_9 5 (1888)
			1					-	-			_			

$XI.-Assessment\ Proposals\ and\ Comparisons.$

			ANALYSIS OF INCOME ON WHICH ASSESSMENT BASED.								
Percentage of present		Percentage			RESULT	ING FROM VAL	UATION.				
Proposed revenue.	revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (col. 9 of Table X).	revenue on total esti- mated en- hanced in- come (col. 5 of Table X).	Present ren- tal receipts line 3 of Table VII, and cols. 2 and 5 of Table 1X).	Estimated siwai re- ceipts (col. 4 of	Rental valuation of sir and khud-kasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i.e., col. 7 of Table IX, minus col. 2).	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants, ex- cluding cash receipts (i.e., col. 8 of Table IX, minus col. 5).	Rent enhance- ments pro- posed (differ- ence between line 5 and line 3, cols. 2 and 6 of Table VII).				
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
Rs, a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
7,250 0 0	57°/°	55°/c	9,018 5 1	233 0 0	1,403 14 6	172 8 0	2,273 0 5				
7,270 0 0		55°/ _o			•••		2,283 0 5]				
	2 Rs. a. p.	Proposed revenue. Proposed revenue. Proposed revenue. 2 3 Rs. a. p. 7,250 0 0 57°/ of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (col. 9 of Table X).	Proposed revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (col. 9 of Table X). 2 3 4 Rs. a. p. 7,250 0 0 57°/o 55°/c	Proposed revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (col. 9 of Table X). 2 3 4 5 Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. 7,250 0 0 57°/o Percentage of proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced income (col. 5 of Table X). Present rental receipts with and cols. 2 and 5 of Table 1X). Rs. a. p. 7,250 0 0 57°/o Present rental receipts with and cols. 2 and 5 of Table 1X).	Proposed revenue. Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (col. 9 of Table X). Percentage of proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced income (col. 5 of Table VII, and 5 of Table VIII). Present rental receipts fine 3 of Table VII, and 5 of Table VIII). Estimated siwai receipts fine 3 of Table VIII, and 5 of Table VIII). 2 3 4 5 6 Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. 7,250 0 0 57°/o 55°/o 9,018 5 1 233 0 0	Proposed revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (col. 9 of Table X). Present rental receipts hanced income (col. 5 of Table X). Present rental receipts hanced income (col. 5 of Table X). Present rental receipts hand cols. 2 and 5 of Table VII. and cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX. minus col. 2). Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual Table VIII). Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual Table VIII). Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual Table VIII). Rental valuation of sir and cols. 2 and 5 of Table VIII). Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual table IX, minus col. 2). Res. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Result	Proposed revenue on total estinated income of former Settlement (col. 9 of Table X). 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Resulting From Value of proposed revenue on total estinated enhanced income (col. 2) and 5 of Table IX, minus col. 2). Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i.e., col. 7 of Table IX, minus col. 2). Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i.e., col. 7 of Table IX, minus col. 2). Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i.e., col. 7 of Table IX, minus col. 5). Resulting From Valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i.e., col. 7 of Table IX, minus col. 5). Resulting From Valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i.e., col. 7 of Table IX, minus col. 5). Rental valuation of sir and cols. 2 And 5 of Table VIII). Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i.e., col. 7 of Table IX, minus col. 5). Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i.e., col. 7 of Table IX, minus col. 5). Rental valuation of sir and cols. 2 Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i.e., col. 7 of Table IX, minus col. 5).				

XII.

Actual in-	Со	MPARE INCRI	ease (+) or	DECREASE (-	·)•	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) PER CENT IN		INCIDENCE PER ACRE IN CULTI- VATION OF;		
crease (+) or decrease (-) of pro- posed on present revenue.	In proposed cash rental (cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khud-kasht end privileged land (cols. 3 and 7 of Table X).		Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent of proposed revenue over pre- sent reve- nue.	Area in cultivation (col. 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (cols. 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former Settle- ment.	Proposed revenue on present area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(1888) +2,436 011	+3,567 6 3	+789 12 4	+233 0 0	+4,590 2 7	+51%	+6 3 °/。	+54°/。	0 3 6	0 3 3	
[Sanctd. +2,456 011	3,577 6 3			+ 4,600 2 7				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0 3 4]	

XIII. - Distribution of Revised Revenue between Malik-makbuza and Malguzari Lands.

Revised payments on malik-makbuga lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relin- quished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of draw- back on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (col. 5 of Table X, minus col. 1).
I	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.		ñs. a. р.	
402 0 0	340 12 0	61 4 0	.6%	6,909 4 0	54°/°
			[Sanetd	6,929 4 0	55°/ _a

Chanda:

Dated the 26th September 1904.

Statement III. - Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

	Proport of edut on go of edu	10/01	220/0	°/. 19	630/0	3 2/c	\$ /c	100%
		18.75	7,784.98	} 23,680·36 67°/c	2,300 03	1,014·27	2·10 11·96 30·11	35,556.27
MINOR CROPS.	January Company	5.00 445.56 7.96 85.99	5,835.82 51.84 432.73 	19,378-34 204-08 1,485-45 	1,999-64 7-54 159-20	692.35 10.25 42.55 	11-96	30.808.62
	Her Walit.	: : : :		30.66 1.10 1.08	: : : : :	17. :::::	::: :	16.51
	-rean War-	39	13.21 	36:00 -75 	4·01 2·89 3·20 	4.51	: : : :	68.65
AND.	JileW ibad Valit.	:::::	3.94 1.11 	3.01	2:91	6 -60	::::	27-37
GARDEN LAND	-raW ibadi War-		17·29 18·40 	188-19 718-99 11-18 	14:39 84:30 2 33 1:10	55.80 7871 3.10 1.50	4.15	1,225.95
	-satoM stnas	:::::	2:19 ::::::	7.03	:::::	à : : : :	i i i i	11.38
	-estad stass.	1111	111111	0; ;;;;;;;	:::::	:::::	::::	01.
	:: 1 rkhand.		71-73 21-30	74.00	:::::	11.09	::::	207-28
υ.	·Varsalang.	05. 70 70 9.70	367.90 76.59 8:00 88:15 12:29	482-04 88-72 15-08 163-95 10-11 3-75	2.76 2.04 1.60	32.09 5.30 4.25 3.06	::::	1.378-58
NICE LAND	.aslidt iasattzsW	95 8 20 8 90 8	15-58	100 98 23 75 4 27 4 28 	8.14 1.24 	9-45 -53 	; ; ; %	295-81
	Warthani Sawan.	225	220 05 65-04 6-45 	294-81 79-92 19-55 	47·2	16.62 2.51 3.68 3.98 		717-40
	Warthani Tekar	: . : :	8.12 2.56 50	90-23 18:88 6·16	: : : : !	15.95 2 64 52 2 93	: : : :	148-49
	Sadharan.	1 1 1	131 17 1.00 1.50 	1.90 1.90 	:::::		111	241.72
	Bandhan,	10.35	30 89 8-26 11 34	123	: : : : :	: : : : :	::::	93.93
LAND.	aidbasa	96.7	54 85 2·19 12:06 1 20	7.62 89 : : : : :	: : : : :	::::::	::::	107.51 93.93
WREAT LAND.	Vahuri,	: :	64 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	8 : : : : : :	:::::	:::::	::::	3.60
-	Pathar		54.05 I.80 	747	:::::	:::::	::::	164 10
	J.B.Wall	. :	7:27	111111		11111	::::	9.27
	Soil class.	Kali Kara	Berei Aanhar Khari Ran Imp. Khari Imp.	Morand Khari Ran Khari Ran Khari Ran Khari Imp. Khari Imp.	Kbardi Kbari Ran Kbari Ran Imp	Wardi Khari Ran Kbari Ran	Bardi Retari Pandhri Khari	Total

Pioneer Press, No. 1037.-22-9-06.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Revenue Department, No. 264, dated Nagpur, the 14th January 1905.

READ-

Report by the Settlement Officer, Chanda, submitting proposals for the re-assessment of the Ghatkul Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District and endorsement No. 4793, dated the 6th October 1904, from the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, forwarding the report.

Memorandum No. 5966-147, dated the 15th November 1904, containing the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture's remarks on the Settlement Officer's proposals.

RESOLUTION.

The existing condition of the group as regards cultivation and assets, the effect of the settlement on the ryoti payments and the assessment payable by malguzars are exhibited in the following abstract. The figures also indicate the extent to which the Chief Commissioner has accepted or modified the proposals of the Settlement Officer. They may thus be regarded as a summary, from the point of view of the ryots, the malguzars and the Government, of the basis and results of re-assessment:—

						Acres.
I.	Gross area of the group	00		•••	• • •	65,782
2.	Area under cultivation at last settl	lement		•••	•••	21,790
3•	Area now under cultivation		1	•••	•	35,556 Per cent.
4.	Percentage of increase of (3) over	9.15.0	71Y	•••	•••	63
5.	Percentage of rise of price of s	taple food	l-grain grow	n in group	during	
	currency of last settlemen		21577	***	•••	100
6.	Total assessable assets at last settl	ement	20.57	***	•••	Rs. 8,511
7.	Total assessable assets at present	settlemen	t proposed !	by the Set	tlement	
	Officer	***	•••		•••	13,101
8.	Total assets as adopted by the Chi	ief Commi	ssioner	•••	•••	13,111
9.	Percentage of increase of (8) over	(6)	•••	•••	•••	Per cent.
10.	Total enhancements of rent include	• •	ie · navahle h	v malik-ma	khuzas	
-0.	at present settlement—		o payable b	,		
	-					Rs.
	(a) effected by the Settlen	nent Office	er	•••	•••	2,273
	(b) as accepted by the Chi	ief Commis	ssioner	•••		2,283
11.	Average rate of rent per acre of ry	yoti area—	_			
		•				Rs. a. p.
	(a) at last settlement	•••	•••	•••	***	039
	(b) as now proposed by the	e Settleme	nt Officer	•••	•••	049
	(c) as sanctioned by the Cl	hief Comm	issioner	•••	•••	049
	(0, 22 03.00.000 0, 02.0 0.					Rs.
12.	Present revenue	•••	4**	•••	•••	4,814
						Per cent.
13.	Percentage of (12) on (6)	•••	•••	•••	•••	57
14.	Percentage of (12) on (8)		•••	•••	•••	37
						Rs.
15.	Revenue now proposed by the Set	tlement O	fficer	•••	•••	7,250
16.	Revenue now sanctioned by the C	Chief Comr	nissioner	•••	•••	7,270 Per cent.
17.	Percentage of (16) on (8)	***	***		•••	55

- 2. The application of the sanctioned rates has resulted in raising the existing rental demand by 25 per cent. compared with a forecast of 20 per cent. sanctioned in the orders on the Rent-rate Report. The difference is attributed to the fact that with such low rates and uneven rents as are found in this group, it is difficult to forecast exactly the enhancement which will be obtained with given rates before the individual rents are examined. The payments of absolute-occupancy and occupancy tenants have been raised by 27 and 25 per cent., respectively. In view of the excellent progress that the group has made the Chief Commissioner considers the proposals to be suitable and sanctions them subject to the addition of Rs. 10 proposed by the Commissioner of Settlements in the rents of village No. 30 (Dhaba). The revised rental demand of the group will then stand at Rs. 10,725-8-0 as against a present demand of Rs. 8,557-2-3.
- 3. The revised rates of each class of tenants are compared below with those paid at present and at the last settlement:—

Class of tenant.			At last settlement.			At present.			As revised.			
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a .	p.		
Absolute-occupancy		0	4	o	0	4	0	0	5	1		
Occupancy		0	3	8	٥	3	9	0	4	8		
All-round	0	0	3	9	0	3	9	o	4	9		

- 4. The revenue paid by malik-makbuzas has been raised from Rs. 287-5-4 to Rs. 402 or by 40 per cent., ample margin having been allowed on the deduced rental. The proposed assessment falls at Re. 0-4-11 per acre, which is a little higher than the all-round tenant rate of Re. 0-4-9. The assessment is lenient and is approved by Sir Frederic Lely.
- 5. The home-farm area has increased from 2,762 to 3,683 acres and now forms about 9 per cent. of the total occupied area. It has been valued by the Settlement Officer at the sanctioned tenant-rate and the valuation falls at Re. 0-6-10 per acre, which is higher than the revised all-round rent-rate. The valuation is moderate having regard to the superior quality of the home-farm soils and is accepted.
- 6. The siwai income in the group is estimated at Rs. 284-8-0. After allowing for fluctuations the Settlement Officer has adopted Rs. 233 for purposes of assessment, which is sanctioned.
- 7. The total assets thus revised amount to Rs. 13,110-12-0 as against Rs. 8,510-9-5 at the summary settlement of 1888. The Settlement Officer now proposes to impose a revenue of Rs. 7,250, which absorbs 54 per cent. of malguzari and 55 per cent. of the gross assets. The Divisional Commissioner considers the assessment to be judicious, and the Chief Commissioner sanctions it subject to the modifications proposed by Mr. Standen in the revenue of 9 villages which have the effect of raising the proposed demand of the group by Rs. 20. The revised revenue will give an increment of Rs. 2,456-0-11, of which Rs. 2,283-0-5 will be covered by rental enhancement. In three villages (Nos. 3, 4 and 43) the Settlement Officer proposes to introduce the revised assessment progressively with a view to ease off enhancement, but Sir Frederic Lely agrees with the Commissioner of the Division and the Commissioner of Settlements in thinking that progressive assessment is unnecessary in these villages as the net revenue enhancement is quite small and the net reduction in incomes trivial.
- 8. The Settlement Officer proposes no change in the existing arrangement, under which rents and revenue are paid in two equal instalments except in the few small villages where the chief crop is rice. In these villages he suggests

that the instalments may be fixed at three-fourths and one-fourth respectively. The suggestion is suitable and is accepted by the Chief Commissioner as recommended by Mr. Standen.

9. Subject to any orders which may be received from the Government of India the assessment, as now revised, is provisionally sanctioned for a period of 13 years, commencing from the 1st July 1905 and ending on the 30th June 1918.

[True Extract.]

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

No. 265.

Nagpur, the 14th January 1905.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, for information, with the request that, after the announcement of the revised rents and jamas, a tabular statement, in the usual form, may be submitted to this office.

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary.

No. $\frac{200-A}{XI-4-12}$

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION:

Survey and Settlement Bepartment.

FROM

H. A. CRUMP, Esq., I. C. s.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 5th September 1906.

Sir,

In continuation of this Administration's endorsement No. 265, dated the 14th January 1905, I am directed to forward a statement giving details of the revised assessments of the Ghatkul Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. A. CRUMP,

Chief Secretary.

Statement showing the Revised Assets and Jamas for the Ghatkut Group of the Chanda Tahsit in the Chanda District.

				Revised rental payable by					T		1			
Serial No.	Name of village and a	mahai.	Paymen of malik makbuza revised	. 2 8	Absolut occupan tenants	:y	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.	Total assets.	Reviged revenue.	Per- cent- age of revised revenue on total revised assets.	on re-	former revenue on an- sets of former settle-
1			3		4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rq. a.	Rs			
1	Pardi		6	0			53 12	•••	52 12	58 12	?5	43	38	73
2	Wamanpalli		***		9	12	67 14	•••	77 10	98 12	45	46	46	49
3	Tomta		2	12			134 8		134 8	\$20 4	110	50	50	69
4	Sonapur	•	18	0	47	o	203 4	•••	250 4	388 8	215	55	54	64
5	Podsa		39	8	25	4	132 0		157 4	215 8	115	53	45	54
б	Wedgaon		4	8	14	0	496 o	•••	510 Q	522 t2	290	55	5 5	78
7	Heti Nandgaon				3	4	39 8		42 12	43 0	20	47	47	16
8	Kude Nandgaon		ΙÍ	0	3	0	95 12		98 12	112 8	60	53	50	64
9	Sakmur	•					253 4		253 4	272 12	130	48	48	54
10	Hiwra	•••	•…		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		294 4		294 4	311 8	Kamil- jama 170 Realizable Nil.	55	55	63
11	Kirmiri						106 12		106 12	183 0	95	52	52	69
12	Darur		•••		. 17	0	202 8	जयते	219 8	259 8	150	58	58	51
13	Adegaon		2	8	0	6	24 8 8		248 14	282 10	130	46	46	45
14	Dhamangaqn		9	8	43	0	2 3 9 0		272 0	332 12	180	54	53	53
15	Supgaon	•••	•••		5t	12	122 4		174 0	214 12	105	49	49	47
16	Nanwardhan						183 8	•••	183 8	185 Q	100	54	54	53
17	Seoni		o	12	2	0	243 12	•••	245 12	252 8	135	53	53	50
18	Panora	•••	•		16	0	188 o	,,,	204 0	262 8	135	51	51	74
19	Ralapette		•••				140 8		140 8	156 8	75	48	48	бз
20	Salejhari	•••	6	٥			3 88 8	***	288 8	318 0	160	50	50	58
21	Phulora	•	,		1	8	55 0	•••	56 8	57 4	25	44	44	54
22	Talodhi		145	4	6 9	8	959 O		1,028 8	1,215 4	750	62	58	61
23	Pipri Tukum	•••			•••		71 4		71 4	71 8	40	56	56	44
34	Watrana				•••		43 8		43 8	80 o	35	44	44	39
25	Wihirgaon		20	٥	•••		110 0		110 0	139 8	75	54	50	53
26	Pipri Gond		2	٥	11	12	318 8		330 4	389 12	182	47	46	45
27	Gojoli		4	٥	o	4	3 61 12		36 2 0	402 12	215	53	53	бі

Statement showing the Revised Assets and Jamas for the Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

					Revised rental payable by-					Ì		Per-	Per-
Serial No.	Name of village and mah	aì.	Paymen of malli makbuzas revised	k- 5 38	Absolute- occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes, of tenants,	Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Per- cent- age of revised revenue on total revised assets.	age of revised revenue ou re- vised malgu-	age of
į	2		5		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13
			Rs.	а.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	R9. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.			
28	Somanpa lli		1	0	<i></i>	190 4	***	190 4	2,11 4	Realizable 57 12	54	54	59
29	Dongargaon Makta		5	٥	6 8	61 12		68 4	157 4	85	54	53	55
30	Dhaba		1,2	o	70 12	570 8		641 4	6 80 a	390	57	57	69
31	Mangalpeth Tukum		•••		,,	29 0	•••	2 9 0	8 n 12	40 Realizable 20	50	50	165
32	Kondhona		40	8	190	124 8	•••	134 8	258 4	165	64	60	73
33	Chiwandha .		•••		711	9 8		98	9 8	5	53	53	178
34	Nawegaon More		24	o	4-1	238 8		238 8	338 o	200	60	58	57
35	Khapri		•••			20 4) <u></u>)	20 4	2 0 4	. 5	25	25	41
36	Thanewasna					53 12	11	53 12	57 12	25	43	43	54
37	Ghatkul Khas		3	0	98	513 8	1977	52 3 0	583 12	330	57	56	59
38	Tekoda					9 12		9 12	9 12	5	51	51	59
39	Wadkuli †		***		1 4	168 12		170 0	227 0	120	53	53	52
40	Bhimni		21	0	20 4	142 8		162 12	206 8	100	48	44	61
41	Sirsi				0 4	28 4		28 8	46 4	20	43	43	6 1
42	Likhitwada	•	***			35 12	····	35 12	49 8	20	40	40	50
43	Wadholi		*	0	37 12	213 12	***	250 8	450 4	225	50	49	53
44	Tarda .		•••			174 14		174 14	211 2	115	54	54	50
45	Kultha		4	o	20 12	135 8	•••	156 4	160 8	78 8	49	48	60
46	Nandgaon .		***		0 4	193 6		198 10	204 14	110	54	54	$\epsilon_{\mathfrak{d}}$
47	Furdi .				o 8	464 8		465 0	526 8	290	55	55	36
48	Kharalpeth .	.	•••	į	2.3 0	303 12	•.,,	325 12	400 o	210	53	53	63
49	Borgaon	•	18	12	50 8	123 12		174 4	265 4	140	53	50	45
50	Patalwada				<i>.</i>	27 8	,	27 8	41 8	20	48	48	47
51	Venkatapur					30 8		ვი 8	32 8	10	31	31	55
52	Surgaon		***			136 0	•••	135 o	188 12	110	58	58	61

^{*} Frem 1905-06 to 1909-11 = Rs. 280.

[&]quot; tgro-re to 1917-18 := " 330.

⁺ From to 1905-06*1909-10=Rs. 80,
, 1910-11 to 1917-18= ,, 120.

1355

Statement showing the Revised Assets and Jamas for the Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Concld.)

				Revised rental p	ayable by				,		
Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik- makbuza# as revised.	Absolute- occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.	Total assets.	Revised revenue,	Per- cent- cent- revised revenue on total revised assets.	on re- vised	Per- cent- age of former revenue on as- sets of former settie- ment.
<u> </u>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Bs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	}		
53	Nawegaon			99 2		99 2	106 4	60	56	56	62
54	Ghadoli			193 0		193 0	203 4	110	54	54	64
5 5	Vithalwada		76 12	324 8		401 4	471 18	275	58	58	бı
56	Tarsa Buzurg	. 20	24 0	101 4		125 4	180 14	95	53	52	50
. 37	Tarsa Khurd		35 4	212 4		247 8	272 4	150	55	55	бі
58	Korambi		\$ 0	51 0	Ass	56 0	56 0	30	54	54	54
59	Ganesh Pipri		20 6	б5 а		85 8	98 o	45	46	46	55
	Total	410 0	717 0	10,691 to		11,408 10	1	* Kamil- jama 7,465-8-6 Realizabl 7,218-4-6	le	53	57

^{*} From 1905-06 to 1909-10 kamil-jama Rs. 7,375-8-0. Realizable ,, 7,228-4-0.

† From 1910-11 to 1917-18 Kamil-jama Rs. 7,465-8-0.
Realizable ,, 7,818-4-0.

Rent-Rate Report for the Kelzar Group of Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

- 1. The Kelzar group is an irregularly shaped tract of country lying in the centre of the Position and General Description.

 Chanda Tahsil. On the north-west it touches the Warora Tahsil; but except in this corner, it is enclosed by the groups which have been formed in the comparatively open country along the banks of the Wardha and Wainganga rivers. In this group there are 59 malguzari villages, covering an area of 77 square miles; but the group also contains a large area of Government forest, in the Moharli and Haveli ranges: along the eastern border of the group the villages are fairly close together; but in the remaining portion the villages are very scattered, with many miles of heavy forest intervening.
- 2. Of these villages 13 fall in the old Ghatkul pargana which was summarily settled by Mr. Macgeorge: in the remaining villages there has been no revision since the original Settlement. One village is a patch which was given out on clearance lease; when malguzari rights were later granted to the thekedar a provisional assessment was fixed, based on an acreage rate of the patch: this village has never been regularly settled.
- 3. This group is part of the rice tract of the tahsil: it has a few good villages with fine tanks; but on the whole it cannot be called a really first-class tract. The soil is generally very sandy, excellent for rice and cane when the irrigation is good, but of little use for other crops. Most of the villages here have a tank; but few of those tanks are of a size to secure the crops in a year of abnormally short rainfall. This is therefore one of the groups which have suffered in recent years; it would probably be more depressed than it now is if it had not been so near to headquarters. One or two villages have some second-class rabi land which has been in good demand lately; but these villages are the exception.
- 4. The population of these 59 villages fell from 11,631 to 8,767 between the years 1891 and 1901. Ten villages have never been inhabited: one village lost its few huts in that period, while one village became inhabited. Pomurna is the largest village, with a population of 1,575; Dabgaon and Karanji had about 1,000 souls apiece in 1891, but in 1901 their population had dropped to 411 and 582 respectively. The remaining villages are of small size. It is somewhat noticeable that it is the large villages in this group that have lost their population: the same feature was noted in the Ghot group. Some small villages show an increase. This loss of population has been fully discussed in preceding reports; it was not caused entirely by temporary emigration for harvesting; many of the labourers may have already returned; but it is certain that a large number of them have not, and until a series of really good years for the rice has attracted labour to these villages most of the smaller tenants will be obliged to rely entirely on themselves and their own families to cultivate their holdings and reap their crops.
- 5. The population here is entirely agricultural; in Pomurna there is a small community of shopkeepers, mostly of Telegu extraction; but with this exception the inhabitants of the group are tenants and field-servants only. Kunbis and Gonds are the principal castes: Mahars are numerous, but few of them are tenants. The standard of comfort is here very low, and few tenants are men of substance, lending grain and cash to smaller tenants.
- 6. The northern half of this group lies within a few miles of the Chanda bazaar: the high road from Chanda to Mul passes through this portion of the group; and all the villages are either on that road or within a short distance of it. The villages in the south and east are all within easy reach of Mul or Kothari; and from either of those places there is a good road to Chanda. Within the group itself the bazaar of Pomurna is of little importance; all the villages deal with either Chanda direct or Mul: though many of them are shut in by forest the country tracks in this group are rather better than the average, and the distances are only short.
- 7. The new road to Allapilli will also pass through this group at Ganpur and Karanji; but it will be little used by the tenants of this group: the Mul road is close at hand and it is only a few miles direct from their villages to Chanda.
- 8. So far then as trade is concerned this group is about on the same level as the Chanda group; it might very well have been included in the latter if it had not contained villages of a totally different type to those in the Chanda group. All tenants here get the full benefit of the rise in prices in headquarters; a few only deal with the shops of Mul, and it is only one day's march from Mul to Chauda.
- 9. No less than 37 villages have Brahman lambardars, while of the remainder 7 are held
 by Kompti saccars. One village only has a Kunbi malguzar,
 and in only four other villages is the malguzar a cultivator by
 caste. Though small and somewhat jungly the villages of this group have always been
 in high demand among the Brahmans of Chanda, on account of their proximity. Many of

the present malguzars are men whose forefathers were minor officials under the native rule and who obtained these villages for a nominal revenue; only a few villages have passed to Brahmans by purchase; but such transactions as have taken place show that these villages are still prized by the same class of men at the present day: a Police Head Clerk bought Mohali Tukum fairly recently.

10. In many cases the saocar landlord is not altogether a bad manager of an agricultural estate; though he has no sympathy for the tenants' petty misfortunes, he supplies them with seed and cash when they want it, and his village is generally fairly prosperous so long as he does not eject his debtors for trifling sums. But in this group landlords are of a more obnoxious type: since the villages are so near to Chanda several saocar malguzars have adopted the ejectment policy in order to get the best land into their own hands, and either cultivate it themselves or sublet for short periods at high profits. Only one Brahman malguzar resides in his own village; the rest of them live in headquarters and take no interest in their villages, save as an investment. Thus at Karanji, where there is no sir land to sublet, the petition-writer malguzar submits fictitious resignations from the small malikmakbuzas who are in arrears with their rents, in the hope that the land will be settled with him as malik-sarkar land, to lease out as he pleases. Few malguzars are quite so unscrupulous as the man at Karanji; but his actions represent fairly accurately the principles of management that are prevalent in this group.

11. Twelve villages in the group have changed bands by sale since Settlement In all these cases the purchaser has been either a Chanda Brahman, or a saocar of other caste. And in many cases a fair price has been paid: four villages only have changed hands for debt, while two villages have been auctioned: Nagala sold at auction for Rs. 3,100, the revenue being Rs. 40 only; Chichpaili, Tompta, and Pipalkot all passed by one transaction for Rs. 1,000 from a spendthrift Maratha to Vithoba Mamedwar of Chanda, their total revenue being Rs. 120. The only case in which the price paid has been really low is that of Mohali Tukum, bought from a Gond by the Police Head Clerk for Rs 35. In all these cases the purchaser has made a very sound investment; the assessment of all the smaller villages in this group is exceedingly light, and they are easy to manage.

Tenants.			following the group:		es the pre	sent clas	sification	of the
		A	В	d c	Þ	E	Total.	
Kunbis	•••	12	12	26	10		60	
Telis		2	43	53	59	3	160	
Gonds		- 1]	31	138	98	10	278	
Marars		6	28	59	34		127	
Traders		20	32	39	16		107	
Others		44	89	164	55	•••	352	
					Tot	al	. 1,084	

The total of the classes are A 85, B 235, C 479, D 272, and E 13. Very nearly a third of the tenants fall into the two richer classes; but this is entirely due to the large numbers of substantial men who hold land but are not wholly dependent upon their cultivation; most of the tenants do not actually live in the villages where they have land; there is a community of Beldars at Karanji who have large holdings, but with this exception the tenant of the trading or artisan class is generally a resident of Chanda, Kothari or Dhaba. With the exception of these rich traders and artisans the tenants here are not very substantial: the villages as a rule are small and the standard of comfort is low; holdings are very small also, and few tenants have extra cattle.

13. Debts are generally no higher than in other groups, more especially in the smaller villages; but in the larger villages such as Pomurna and Karanji there are more mortgages than usual: that is inevitable when the malguzars are of the class found here.

Occupied area.

14. The usual table is appended to show the variation in the area occupied since Settlement:—

	 Under erop.	New fallow.	Total.	Old fallow.	Total occu- pied.	Total unoccu- pied.	Total area of group.	Irrigated.	No of well.	No. of tank.	Plough cattle.
At present	 7,376	2,437	9,813	1,736	11,549	38.097	49,646	3,490	37	172	2,940
In 1895-96	 8,598	1,472	10,070	1,710	11,780	37,774	49,554	4,695	28	129	
At Settlement (1866-68)	 6,365		7,300	•••	8,087	41,265	49,352	579	95	122	1.190

Distribution of occupied 23. The distribution of the occupied ares among the malguzans and the different classes of tenants is given below:—

	He d by mal- guz- grs.	Helo nalik-m.		Held by revenue- free grantees.		Held by absolute- cecupancy tenants.		Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by ordinary tenauts.		Held rent free by privilged tenants.		Total occupied
	\rea.	No. of hold- ings.	Arra.	No. of hold- ings.	Area.	No. of heid- inge.	Атов.	No. of hold- ings.	A roa.	No. of hold- ings.	Aren.	A grant from mai- guzars.	of	
•	Acres.		Acres.	(Acres.	ſ	Acres.	Ì	Acres.	[Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement	3,11,3		2,417		229		4,585]	9,490			43	3	20,367
In 1895	2,8 6		2 125		459		3,453		13,876			61	3	23,333
At attestation	2 778	122	2,593	2	3 0	151	3,264	780	13,505			149	519	22,829
●▲t present	3 2 7	115	2,189	2	3 0	172	3,337	928	13,777	5	28	818	319	23,208

Home-farm has increased and is mostly cultivated by the landlords themselves, only 391 acres being sub-let. The large decrease shown by the area held by revenue-free grantees is due to the forming of a separate mahal in Hirapur Tukum.

Other variations are ordinary and have been commented upon at length in other reports.

- 24. Details of the present soil classification are given in the General Assessment Statement. It will be seen from the figures given therein that bersisoils. It will be seen from the figures given therein that bersikanhar and morand are the predominating soils. The former is very
 fertile and generally devoted to rabi crops: in rice positions it is usually double cropped.
 Waroi is mostly devoted to rice. It is very shallow in the villages lying just below the hill.
 Morand is also well productive, but its fertility varies considerably from village to village.
- 25. In the northern and western portions of the group the tanks are not of large size; irrigation is consequently inferior. In the southern portion there are some first class tanks as in Nawtala, Borda, Dabkahatee and Madnagarh. On the whole irrigation is very fair in the south and the east of the group.

26. The following table compares the original and the revised classification of irrigation: -

			C. HESE	N.C.J		
			Warsalang,	Murkband.	Unirrigated.	Total.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres,
At at estation	***		2,031	1,725	689	4,445
As revised	141		1,065	1,789	583	4,037
Area which has become tion.	old fall w since att	esta-	147	60	107	814
	Total		1,812	1,849	690	4,351
):fference		-219	+124	+ 1	—94

The following notes explain the differences: -

- (1) Area irrigated from very small boxis was classed as irrigated at attestation, while at present such area is classed as jhilan, if the born can do no more than keep the fields damp.
- (2) The area irrigated from the main outlet, which is ordinarily made at the middle of the embankment, is murkband, while that irrigated from side outlets is warsalang. At attestation in applying this rule the size of the tank or bori was not duly considered in many cases, and the result was that much of the area below small boris was classed as murkband; while on the other hand a still larger area lying below the tanks of big size, which always have their main outlets a little away from the middle of the embankment, was classed as warsalang. This mistake has been corrected now.

20. The present soil classification of the area under cultivation is given below: Soils. Per-cent age. 9,812.95 795.94 4,480.78 6.63 4,382.17 ဆို 4.81 Total. MINOR CROPS. Mutfarrikat 4,044.48 452·15 7·68 95·51 29.09 stard ired fadtectoM 179.68 Bari Santa Patastlal, 21.65GARDEN LAND. Walit. andreM irest 2.99nadzaki dardan. Varpani. 8:95 16:21 33.07 ibrdairen JilaW 61.68 61.68 64.68 179.70 ii:11 18:11 50:61 Warpani. ibadai1a8 92.63 25.60 4.70 ... 93.461 99.28 105.00 1.0 2,838.51 Murkhand. 1,451.70 Warslang. RICE LAND. 207.19Warthenia andidt, 20.30.01 30.50.01 30.50.01 49. 478.99 Sawan, 111111111 :::::: Warthenia 186.90 16.16 27.54 280.72 Tekar. Матећевиз 11:34 : Bandhan. ŝ WHEAT LAND. Bandbia. \$ "anda" Pathar. 7. nawa. Kanhar ...
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Over 53 per cent of the total is rice land. Forty-one per cent is miscellaneous crop land growing ringui juari; but this is of exceptionally poor quality in nearly every village. In this respect the group under report is very like the Ghot group: the latter has a few villages near, to the river where small stretches of better soil are found; but the majority of the Ghot villages lie inland and their soil is throughout very shallow and sandy. A large proportion of the rice land is here irrigated; but the second-class irrigation is below the standard for the rice tracts of this district; the large tanks of Karanji, Pomurna, Dabgaon and one or two other villages are really fine tanks, but the smaller reservoirs are as a rule shallow and are occasionally called upon to irrigate a larger area than they can protect. Some of these smaller tanks seem capable of improvement; but the malguzars, as a body, are not likely to spend much money on their tanks or encourage tenants to improve their holdings: the one exception is the malguzar of Manora, who has spent Rs. 1,400 on constructing and repairing a tank. At Karanji the malguzar leased out an old broken bori, and when the tenant had spent money on repairing it to irrigate his own land he had to defend his action in the Civil Court.

- 21. There is some garden land of importance in the group; the cane land is principally home-farm; when a tenant grows cane in his rice land, and pays extra water-dues his land has been classed as murkhand, and an average of the water-dues taken as siwai income.
- 22. I will now pass to the question of rents. The changes in acreage rates since

 Present rents. Settlement are given in the following table. In all villages the rates of the original Settlement are given; in the few villages where the assessment was revised no changes were made in rents:—

Class.		At Se	ettle:	ment.	At present.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
Malik-makbuza		0	10	6	0 9 5
Absolute occupancy	•••	1	4	6	0 15 9
Occupancy		0	14	4	0 14 2

- 23. The rate of malik-makbuzas' payments has been changed by the numerous resumptions. Abandonment of land has altered that of absolute occupancy tenants.
- 24. The most noticeable feature in these rents is the maintenance of the occupancy rate, in spite of cultivation having extended to poorer soil, for some of which no rent is yet paid. The reason of this is that pure cash rents are now paid in very few of the villages, though they are within a few miles of the market: most rents are paid partly in cash and partly in kind; this is here a general rule for rice land, and usually the tenant pays exactly the number of rupees as he does of khandis of dhan: for other land the malguzars have no definite system for fixing rents; a tenant says he wants a piece of juari land, and the malguzar replies that he may have a certain plot for eight annas or a rupee irrespective of its size or class of soil.
- 25. The total figures in Statement C show that the rate on occupancy cash payments, excluding the rent-free land, is Re. 0-12-8 only; the total payments of this class are Rs. 6,762-2-10 including a grain valuation of Rs. 2,826-5-6 and the detailed village notes will show that in almost every village the true rate of present rents cannot be ascertained without valuing these grain payments. Pure cash rents are paid on even a smaller area than the figures show: most of the rents are composite, of both grain and cash, and it is impossible to separate the areas for which the different payments are made, if they are actually made for different areas.
- 26. The valuation of grain payments is therefore of great importance in this group. For those realised at Settlement a valuation of Rs. 2 per khandi of dhan has been taken. For the present prices there may be some difference of opinion. At attestation, before the question had been fully considered, the rate adopted was Rs. 5 per khandi of dhan: the price had been taken at the Summary Settlement of the Amgaon and other parganas, and had been generally adopted for the district. I have now used that same rate for villages that lie within 20 miles of Chanda and trade with that market; but for more distant villages and markets I have decided that this rate is too high. It must be remembered that grain rents are habitually paid at the time of threshing, or very shortly afterwards some months before the rents are actually due from tenants. At this time of year grain is far cheaper than it is at the time of the first kist. It is quite true that the price runs up to Rs. 5 even in distant bazaars in the months of May and June on account of the demand for seed: but the average price up to the end of January, and in good years even later, is only Rs. 4 except in Chanda Khas; and in some places the price is as low as Rs. 3-8-0 in distant bazaars in good years. I have therefore lowered the valuation of dhan to Rs. 4 except in the villages that are close to Chanda. In the one village where "bagar" is paid a rate of Rs. 10 per khandi has been taken. These rates were fixed after consulting both tenants and malguzars, and were generally approved by them.
- 27. Individual villages show a high rise in rate: this is most noticeable in the smaller villages; and it is due solely to the higher valuation put on the grain payments. There has been no general enhancement of rents in this group: one or two rents have been raised in a few villages, and in others a higher rent has been fixed when an abandoned holding has been taken up by a newcomer.

28. The rents now paid in this group are extremely uneven; no system has been observed in fixing rents for new land; sometimes it pays a high rent; at others it pays nothing. The all-round rate is very moderate: it would still remain low if a higher valuation were put on the grain payments.

- 29. In this group I have made one change in the factor scale sanctioned for this tahsil.

 The factor for wardi patasthal in the sanctioned scale is 54, while for wardi murkhand it is 55. The sanctioned wardi patasthal factor is too low for the tracts where cane is grown on a large area and the land is regularly cropped with rice in the intervals when cane is not grown. The cane land here is of exactly the same type as is found in the Brahmapuri Tahsil: in the Preliminary Report for that tahsil I have given my reasons for raising the wardi factor in the best cane tracts. From a canegrower's point of view there is little to choose between wardi and morand soil in the patasthal position; morand gives a slightly better outturn, but cane on this soil in the murkhand area frequently gets waterlogged or contracts disease: for this reason the lighter wardi soil is preferred by tenants for cane when they can get it. The cost of cultivation is the same in both cases. I have therefore raised the factor for wardi patasthal to 65. The only land affected by this change is the home-farm and the malik-makbuza plots which are privileged to grow cane without paying any additional water-dues for that crop.
- 30. The village incidences range here from 15 to 94: in three small patches there is no land-paying rent. The average villages of the group have incidences.

 Incidences.

 Incidences over 80 are found in three small but good rice villages, where the rents are at present rather full; in those villages it happens that one or two acres of the best land are fallow, and for this reason the incidence is a point or two higher than it should be; but as the rents are certainly rather high, for the group, in those villages it is not advisable to take a rate much below the present village rate for levelling purposes. If there had been any proof that the present rents are paid with difficulty a lower rate might be taken; but the rents here are not too high; there were some arrears at the time of attestation due principally to suspension in the preceding year. Rents have always been well paid up in this group in normal years.
 - 31. The incidences on tenants' payments are-

Malik-makbuza	• • •	Y/1 1/12/11	•••	•••	•38
Malik-sarkar			•••	•••	•58
Absolute occupancy				•••	47
Occupancy	• • •	सन्यमेव जयते	•••	•••	•56

As this group falls in the depressed rice tract the orders are simply to level the present payments; since therefore it is not intended to attempt any general enhancement it would be possible to take a standard rate that is no higher than the present all-round rate of .55. The present rate, however, exceeds .60 in 19 villages; and as these are really the best villages it is advisable to take a standard rate which will allow some enhancement in these better villages. If that is not done, the case in which the standard rate is exceeded, for levelling only, will be too numerous.

- 32. The most convenient standard rate on the present incidences of tenants' payments is .65; and that is the rate which I now propose to adopt. Theoretically this rate will give a fairly free enhancement; but in practice no attempt need be made to work up to it in levelling. It should also be remembered that in this group there are a number of grain payments which will now be commuted to cash; these grain rents are not now exorbitant, but they are higher than the cash rents. The tenants can well afford to commute to cash at the present valuation; but if we now adopted too low a rate the rents deduced from this rate would fall considerably below the valuation of the grain.
- 33. The only other group of this tahsil for which a similar levelling of rents has been proposed is the Ghot group. In that group a standard rate of '45 has been proposed. The group now under report is a distinctly better tract than the Ghot group in many ways: it is near to a good market, while Ghot is far distant and also devoid of roads. Individual villages here are of a better class than in Ghot; few Kelzar villages have no irrigation, while some of the small tanks are very useful for their size. Though the Kelzar tenanty are not wealthy and many of them are not learned cultivators they are a distinctly superior hody to the Gonds of Ghot. And lastly, though the saocar malguzars of this group are not ideal landlords, they do help their tenantry more with seed and petty loans than the Ahiri estate has done in the past. Rents will always run higher in Kelzar than in Ghot and will also be paid with greater ease.

Proposed rates.

34. With this standard the proposed rates are—

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in 5 villages.
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       ,, 12
\cdot 60
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65
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.70
           6
                  ,,
.75
           3
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                 ,,
·80
           5
                 ,,
.85
           2
•90
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In 42 villages the proposed rate is no higher than the standard: the villages where the standard rate has been exceeded are the best in the group, though some of them are of small size.

35. It is estimated that the proposed rates will give an enhancement of 27 per cent in the payments of malik-makbuzas and of 12 per cent in the rents of other tenants. In villages where the malik-makbuzas are actual cultivating tenants a very moderate enhancement only will be made; but in many cases these are resumed "muafi" plots, paying nominal revenue and habitually sublet for large profits; I have in these cases considered the amount of the sub-rents, and estimated a fair revenue after leaving a fair profit. In the case of other tenants it is proposed to do little beyond level the rents in the average villages; but in the three really first-class villages of Dhabgaon, Karanji, and Pomurna more free enhancement is possible on account of the irrigation, and these villages supply a large proportion of the total rental demand in the group. In other villages also, there is a large area of rent-free land which can now very well be called upon to pay its share of the rents.

Present assets.

36. The assets of the group are at present-

Tenants' pa Valuation of Siwai .	 не-тагш			1,644 1,697		
		TITA	Total	 11,704	1	5

In several villages the siwai income is of great importance. In Dhabgaon, Karanji and Pomurna a fair average has been taken of the water-dues from cane cultivation, and in striking the average several bad years have been included; the sums assessed may appear high at the present when there is little cane, but they are far below the actual amounts realized in a series of average good years. In other villages, especially those within a few miles of Chanda, there is a steady income from forest produce; Gilbilli, Khandala, Paili, and Walwat all contain large areas of almost first-class forest which is regularly worked for profit. In some villages bamboos used to be very valuable, but they have disappeared for the time being, and allowance has been made for this in the estimates. In nearly all cases the malguzar has accepted the present estimate as a fair average; but further deductions will be made to allow for fluctuations.

37. The present kamil-jama on these assets is Rs. 4,114.

Revised assets. 38. The revised assets will be approximately—

				-	Rs.
Tenants' payments					8,513
Valuation of home-farm		•••	•••		2,123
Siwai	•••	•••	•••		1,456
Total of pure malguzari as	sets	•••	•••		12,392
Payments of mailk-makbu	zas	•••	•••	•••	1,000
				-	
		Gran	d Total		13,392

In the above table I have calculated the value of the home-farm and rent-free land, that is, service and khairati musti holdings at the proposed village rate. A deduction of 14 per cent has also been made in the siwai estimate.

39. The present revenue is very low in almost every village. At Settlement there was little cultivation in a few of the villages; but the majority of them were well taken up. A low revenue was taken as the siwai income must fluctuate, and many villages were possibly none too stable at that time. But this revenue is now a very trifling sum when the advantageous position of the group is considered: land will always be in demand here and even minor forest produce will sell well. When the railway reaches Chanda, the value of these villages will be considerably enhanced. The proprietors here are not the class of men who deserve a lenient assessment for good and kindly management; with but few exceptions they are simple saocars.

- 40. But seeing that the assessment is at present so low, and siwai is a very important figure in the assets, I now propose to take a very low fraction of the malguzari assets as revenue. The sanctioned standard fraction for this tahsil is 52 per cent. The best rice tracts of the tahsil are highly assessed, and it will be necessary in other groups to take a comparatively high fraction in order to maintain the present revenue where no reduction is necessary. And since the general income is not so stable here as in the rice groups which have a number of large villages, it is equitable that a comparatively small proportion of the revenue for this tahsil should be assessed on this group.
- 41. For these reasons I propose to take only 50 per cent of malguzari assets as revenue in this group: malguzars will be allowed as usual 15 per cent of plot-proprietors' payments to recompense them for collection.
- 42. If this low fraction is approved, the revised revenue will be about Rs. 7,000, giving an increase of 70 per cent over the present kamil-jama. Malguzars will be required to pay an additional Rs. 2,880 and towards this sum tenants will contribute only Rs. 1,150 from rental enhancement. The proprietors can well afford to pay the difference, but in some cases it may be advisable to announce a progressive revenue.
- 43. The ryotwari villages for which rent-rates are now being proposed in this group are Ryotwari villages.

 11 in number. Two other large ryotwari villages, Itoli and Junona, fall within the limits of this group, but they have been excluded for the present as I am submitting their case for orders; they are good rice villages in which the Irrigation Department has lately been spending large sums of money on tank improvements: and in order that that Department may appropriate the profits from the money expended, it is necessary to formulate some definite scheme of classifying the land and assessing it to rent; up to the present rents in such villages have included payments for water, and presumably these payments must now be separated.
- 44. These villages are of a somewhat heterogenous character. Chintaldhaba is an old abandoned malguzari village, but the remainder are villages that have been formed from Government waste lands. Two villages, Padmapur and Kondhi, are within a few miles of Chanda, and during the last few years there has been a good demand for land here. Two other villages are of the same class and were intended to provide rabi land for the large rice villages of Pomurna and Aksapur: the tenants of Pomurna are ready to take up some of this land; but the men of Aksapur are too poverty-stricken to extend their holdings just now. The majority of the remaining villages are small patches where some cultivation was found at the time of survey and small villages were formed; there is now no demand for land in such isolated patches, and it seems almost useless to now regularly settle them. All these villages were traversed, and some of them surveyed some years ago.
 - 45. The occupied and cropped areas are given in the following tables:—

			A.	rea in tion i ing fall	new	i- Un	i.e.,			otal e		Pres	ent p	ayments.
At present	••			1	,198		1	,327		2,	525			250
		Linseed.	Rice,	Tilli.	Cotton.	Tur.	Gram.	Juari.	Others.	Total.	Double- cropped.	Net crop- ped.	New fal- low.	Total.
At present	••	90	72	26	57	10	20	598	47	920	2	918	280	1,198

- 46. Chintaldhaba is an old established village with a small but deep tank. The only other villages in which there is a respectable demand for land are the two villages near Chanda and perhaps Pomurna Chak.
- 47. The rents now paid in the newer villages are quite nominal; where the cultivation is quite recent no rents have yet been assessed; in other cases rents are paid at patch cultivation rates. Under these circumstances it is impossible to compare the rates with those of the malguzari villages.
- 48. Rates have been proposed which will give fair rents in the villages where there is some demand for land. In Chintaldhaba only is it necessary to consider present payments; and in that village the tenants are hopelessly in debt and rents must be left severely alone.

CHANDA: The 30th June 1904. P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

No. 3698, dated 22nd July 1904.

Rent-Rate Report of Kelzar Group No. 7 of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.

SCHMITTED to the Chief Secretary to the Honourable the Chief Commisthe Revenue Department.

The 59 malguzari and 11 ryotwari villages which form this group the rice tract of the Chanda Tahsil. The soil is generally sandy; for rice and sugarcane with irrigation, but otherwise of small value. are very few good tanks capable of protecting an appreciable area if infall be really short. Except in the east and south the villages are and divided from one another by large areas of Government forest. and wardi cover respectively 46 and 45 per cent of the cultivated 53 per cent of the whole is classed as rice land, nearly all the rest crop land. Rice and juar are the only crops of any importance. times four-fifths of the rice is irrigated. These villages with light soils have naturally suffered very severely in the past five The population of the malguzari villages fell 24 per cent in the decade to 1901. The occupied area is 42 per cent larger than it was at the of 1866, but more than half of the large increase (35 per cent) area, which had occurred up to 1895, has now been lost and the crop at attestation was only 16 per cent larger than at Settlement. part of the fall in cropped area since 1895 occurred in rice, which smaller area than in 1866. Want of seed is the main cause. Telis, larars are the most largely represented castes amongst the tenants: of them are badiy off. This is an unusually large proportion of poor ously enough there are more well-to-do men than usual; but most men who have other means of livelihood which they supplement by Most of the villages are held by Brahmans, many of whom are the of minor officials of the Mahratta Government who had exceptional for obtaining the patelship on easy terms: villages in this group demand amongst the same class and several have lately fetched are astonishingly high considering the type of villages and bear to the intrinsic value. Presumably proximity to headquarters demand. As a class the malguzars of this group are exceptionally selfish managers. All the villages are within easy distance of Chanda and the cultivators have benefited to the full by the rise in prices.

13 villages which are a part of the Ghatkul pargana a Summary was made in 1888, but rents were not then enhanced, so present be compared with those of the Settlement of 1866—68 in all villages.

	At Settlement.	Now.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
-makbu za	0 10 6	0 9 3
ute occu pancy tenant	1 4 6	0 15 9
pancy tenant	0 14 4	0 14 2
nants	1 1 3	0 14 4

deal of the new cultivation (976 acres) has been left unassessed. have expected to find a large drop in the occupancy rate on this the rate has not fallen is due to the fact that a large part of the accupancy right pays rent in kind: 20 per cent pays wholly in ome more is assessed partly in cash and partly in kind. In valuing payments allowance has of course been made for the rise in prices result is that the rate appears to have remained almost stationary ment. Considering the large increase in the occupancy area, it is this rate really represents a considerably heavier rental pressure thement. The malik-makbuza assessment is very light.

- 4. One change has been made in the factor scale and may be approved. Holdings are very composite. Malik-makbuzas hold a considerable area, but the absolute occupancy-cum-occupancy incidence (calculated on all rents both cash and kind) is the only one that need be considered in determining the standard. This incidence is 55. It has already been decided that the depressed condition of the tract makes it impossible to attempt any general enhancement of rents and the detailed statistics now available show clearly the soundness of the orders passed on the Preliminary Report. The Settlement Officer proposes a standard rate of 65, but does not propose to work up to it. I think this is too high. It does not represent a real standard to which useful reference can be made when rating individual villages, and it appears also too high when compared with those of other groups already rent-rated in this tahsil. In point of proximity to markets the group is nearly as favourably situated as the Chanda group, for which a factor of 65 was taken. But the cultivation is less stable, the tenants of poorer class, and the country much more jungly: on the whole then a consideration of the general circumstances of the group would point to a lower rate than that suitable for Chanda, say, This rate also appears correct when considered with reference to the present incidence and the treatment decided upon, and this is the standard I propose. It gives scope by levelling for an enhancement of 8 to 10 per cent at least since rents are reported uneven in many villages. As the Settlement Officer had not worked up to his proposed standard in fixing the village rates, the alteration of the standard could not necessarily have been followed by extensive changes in the village rates. But I have found it desirable to reduce a large number of the village rates proposed, some of which would have brought out a much larger enhancement than was intended. The rates now proposed provide for general enhancement in half a dozen villages only. Of the remaining villages, the better ones have a rate which will level up to the all-round incidence and the poorer ones a rate that will enhance only the lowest rents In not a few villages the Settlement Officer remarks that some grain rents are distinctly high. Where grain rents are largely taken, the absence of arrears does not always mean that rents are not too high. It is easier for a malguzar to collect in grain than in cash, and I take it that the heavy debts referred to in some of the notes are sometimes the result of heavy grain rents. I recommend that in the grain-rented villages of this group, a present payment considerably in excess of the deduced rent combined with heavy debt, should be taken as evidence that the rent is excessive, and reduction should be effected. The Settlement Officer estimated that his rates would bring out an enhancement of 27 per cent on malik-makbuza payment and of 12 per cent on tenant's rents. The rent enhancement forecasted by the orders on the Preliminary Report was 10 per cent. With rents so uneven as they evidently are, I doubt whether the rent enhancement determined with the rates now proposed will fall short of 8 or 10 per cent. It is practically impossible to estimate what the enhancement of malik-makbuza revenue will be. will generally bring out much larger enhancements on this class than can be taken. It depends on the condition of the malik-makbuzas as to which no information is before me. I doubt whether in a depressed tract like this it would be safe to impose an enhancement of more than 25 per cent even though they hold a good deal of laud in tenant right of which the rents will be but little raised.
- 5. I estimate the revised malguzari assets at Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 less than the figure taken by the Settlement Officer. I entirely agree with the Settlement Officer's remarks regarding the assessment of revenue in paras. 39 to 42 of his report. I would take 50 per cent of malguzari assets as proposed. The revised revenue will probably fall at little short of Rs. 7,000, giving an increase of some Rs. 2,700 or Rs. 2,800 over the current demand, of which only about Rs. 800 will come from enhanced receipts from tenants and malik-makbuzas. Possibly some progressive assessments may be necessary. This cannot be determined till the assets are framed. Considering the character and circumstances of the majority of the malguzars it seems probable that this concession will be required in few cases.
- 6. The 11 ryotwari villages are still very backward. They have been demarcated, traversed and surveyed during the past eight years; but the demand for land is weak and some are still entirely unoccupied. There may have been

some demand to justify survey a few years ago, but the depression following on the famine has suppressed it. Still we should assess the survey numbers with a view to future prospects. For the reasons given when forwarding the malguzari group Rent-rate Report. I take the same standard for these ryotwari as for the malguzari villages. Half the deduced assessment on the poorer classes of land in which new fallow exemptions are given may be deducted, to allow for fallows. Soils are a good deal better in these villages than in the malguzari area, and these reductions will be small in amount. Most of the villages appear to be similar to the poorest malguzari villages of the group, for which a rate of 30 or 35 has been taken with a standard of 55. After deducting something for fallow and adding 13 per cent for cesses, these rates would give a net demand slightly heavier than the revised rent of the poorest malguzari villages. I have taken these rates in most villages, and have exceeded them in one or two with better soil.

B. P. STANDEN,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, C.P.



General Assessment Statement for the Kelzar Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

I.—Revenue Demand.

As fixed at last			D	ETAIL OF B	BALANCES.
Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p. (1866—68) 3,736 () 0	Rs. n. p. *4,114 K. J.	* The figure includes revenue for 45 villages settled settled in 1887—88, again summarily and for Son proprietory rights were granted subsequently by	apur a cle	arance lease	e village in which

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT,	l	AT PRESENT.		
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		(Anth)		
		THIN		

III.—Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

						Positio	n Class.					
Soil Class.												Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
				Sec	separate	statement	attached					
									!			

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar- cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Til.	Gram.	Juari.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Area double- cropped.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement (1866-68)	74.87	4,045'37	370.32	33.07	35.25	1.24	39.50	920.55	208:35	657:09	6,385.61	20.92	=6,364.61
At present	3.47	3,879.24	45 ·37	62.12	164.47	160.15	103.94	2,212.73	198.66	651.69	7,481.84	105-91	=7,375.9
In 1895	107:19	5,560.07	186.21	51.21	308.18	44.94	64.99	1,221.54	80.01	1,281.09	8,905.43	307:30	=8,598·1

V.—Details of Village Avea.

		Оссов	OCCUPIED AREA				}	UNOCCUPIED AREA	ED AREA.			ARE,	Акка Інніватер.	ED.				
	Area in	Cultivation		Area out of culti-	-				Under						Number	er-	Number	Number
Under erop.		Fallow of three Tyears or under.	Total. fall til	vation, i.e., waste T., tal area effallow of occupied. more than three years.	tal brea supjed.	Groves.	Tree. forest.	Scrub- jungle r and grass.	12 T S 18	Total area un- occupied.	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	d m	of artificial tanks.		of plough- cattle.
C-1	G1	က	4	5	9		α ο	G	10	n	12	138	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acres. 7,375.93	-[Acres. A 2,437 02 9,8	Acres. A. 9,812.95 1,7	Arres A. 1,736-21 11,5	Aeres. A	Acres. 7.92 29	Acres. 29,612·22	Acres. 4,853·10	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. 49,646:05	Acres. 3,425.61	A cres. 64:35	Acres. 3,489-96	37	172	992	2,940
In 1495 8,598·13		1,472-41 10,0	10,070-54 1,7	1,709-50 11,7	11,780.04	÷	:	:		37,774-11	49,554-15	:	:	4,695.08	28	129	:	;
Percentage on total area of areas in cols. 4, 6 and 15		:	20	 :	 ន	:	6	:	8	8	:	:	:	-	:	÷	:	:
Compare entries of last Scitle- ment for cols, 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (1866 - 68) 6, 26, 4-69	69.4		7,300.28		8,087.08	ययभेव				41,264.84	49,351-92	:	:	579-28	95	122	580	1,190
						VI	-Detai	is of 1	Details of Holdings	S.								
		Негр ву	HELD BY MALGUZARS.		HRLD BY MALIK- MAKHUZAS,	LD BY MALIK- MAKHUZAS,	HELD BY RBVE- NUE-FREE GRANTEES.	RBVR- REE	HRED BY ABSO- LUTE OCCUPANCY TENANIS.	r ABSO- SUPANCY N18.	HELD BY OCCU- PANCY TENANTS		Held by tenants of	HELD BY ORDI- NARY TENANTS.		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGE! TENANTS.		Fotal oc cupied
	As sir.	other than sir.	r Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of hold- ings.	Агеа.	No. of hold- ings.	Area.	No. of hold- ings	Area.	No. of hold- ings.	Area.	elass in ordinary tenant right.	No. of hold- ings.	Area.	As grant rom rom malguzar.	In lieu of e	agree with col. 6 of Table V.)
-	~~	es 	77	0.0	9	7	∞	6	10	=	12	13	F1	15	16	17	81	61
At present	Acres. (:95·25	s. Acres. 25 483·17	s. Acres.	Acres. 222.08	134	Acres. 1,342.65		Acres. 40.50	135	Acres. (α)821·74	1,340	Acres. (6)7,627·25	Acres.	:	Acres.	Acres. 146:88	Acres. 91-42	Acres.
In 1895	921-70	70 521.81	31 1,443-51	:	:	1,069-71	:	124.57	:	846 66	:	8,072.18	:	:	 :	223-41	11	11,780.04
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in cols, 4, 11, 13 and 16	ares 16		13	:		12		:	:	2		99	:	:	:	ķΊ	:	:
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16 (1866-68	ent 68	: 	1,200-44	:		1,152-17	30	286.77	275	2,513-24	232	2,841-60	:	:	:	89 50 50	89.33	80.25.08
									;									

(a) 55.71 kind valued at Rs. 6*4-4 besides cash Rs. 11-10 = Rs. 79 14-1, h 1,512 95 kind valued at Rs. 2,394-1-3 besides cash Rs 32-4-3 = Rs.2,826-5-6, 976-33 W.R.

VIII. - Details of Sirrai Income.

Payments.
Tenants'
lik-makbuzas and
J Mai
VII - Details

	Remarks.	ស			T SETTLEMENT.	Sincoi.	receipts Total.	8			
	ount assumed as average.	- +	RS. a. p.	Іпсоте.	COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Estimated value of sir khodkasht, and land	privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	2 9			
	Amount in year Amount assumed of present Settle- ment. arcrage.	60	Rs. a. p.	X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income	රි 	Total.	Casu rental	5			
	Amount at Ar former of] Settlement.	63	.d. .e.	l Estima			rece these	4			
	Amo for Settle	ł	ä ä	X.—Tota		Annual value of sir, khudkasht, and land	held by privileged tenants.	က			
	Sources.				3	Payments of tenants as	proposed.	2			
	Ž.			W			posed.	1			
	Total.	9	Bs. a. p. 5,770 2 3 7,571 2 2 3 7,571 2 2 3	eld by	>	VALUATION ADOPTED.	For area held by privileged tenants.	∞			
	Ordinary.	ē	id a	Land h			For sir and khud- kasht.	<u>.</u>			
TENANTS.	Occupancy. O		<u>ρ</u> Οπ <u>Θ</u> α α	ısht, and			(columns 1, 3, and 4),	9			
			a p. Rs. a 0 3 2,551 2 4 6 0 14 5 4 6,762 2 5 9 0 14 5 1 2 7,651 11	Khudka enants.		ABEA HELD BY PRI- VILEGED TENANTS.	Compare rent actually paid.	9			
	.k- Absolute occupancy.	er	Rs. 3,219 0.11 808 1 0.11 6.11 6.11 6.11 6.11 6.11 6.11 6.	Value of Sir, Khudh Privileged Tenants.		AREA HE VILEGED	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	₩			
·····	Malik-mak- buza.	63	Rs. a. 758 11 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	nal Valu Prir		ASHT. AREA HELD BY PRIVATED VILEGED TENANTS. Malguzars	Rental Rental ratue at sanctioned sanctioned rent-rates rent-rates.	က			
			tt (1866–68) ire ire ire ire ire int of pro- e-sent pay- iluced from	s of Ann		2	.1	61	Rs a.p.	3.15 4 5	1 12 6
			At last Settlement (1866–68) Incidence per acre At present Incidence per acre As proposed Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Increase per cent of proposed over present payments Incompare as deduced from Intes Intes	IX.—Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht, and Land held by Privileged Tenants.		SIR A Area lea	Rental Compare value at actually sanctioned paid to rent-rates. malguzar	1		•	
			1. At la 2. Inci 2. Inci 2. At la 3. At l 4. Inci 6. Inci 7. Inc P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	IX							Inci- dence per acre

XI.-Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

				An	ALYSIS OF INC	OME OF WHICH	Assessment B	ASED.
Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (col 9 of Table X).	of proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced income (Col. 5	Present rental recepts (line 3 of Table VII, and cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX)	Estimated siwai receipts .col. 4 of Table VIII)	Rental valua- tion of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i.e.,	tenants, ex- cluding cash-	Rent en-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8)
								•

XII.

	Сол	IPARE INCREAS	E (+) OR D	echease (-)		(+) он	INCREASE DECREASE R CENT IN	INCIDENCE PER ACRE IN CULTI- VATION OF		
Actual increase (+) or decrease (-, of proposed on present revenue.	In proposed cash rental (cols 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khud-kasht and privileged land (cols. 3 and 7 of Table X).	In siwai income (cols. 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent of proposed revenue over pre- sent reve- nue.	Area in cultiva- tion (col. 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (cols. 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former Settle- ment.	Proposed revenue on present area.	
1	2	3	-1	5	6	7	8	9	10	
: ;										

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

Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relin- quished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of draw- back on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (col. 5 of Table X, minus col. 1).
l l	2	8	4	5	6
:					

III -. Area in cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

	Percentage.	œ	97	-	45	:	: :	100
	Total.	.38	4,480.78	86.82	×4,382.17	6.63	4.81	9,812.95
MINOR CROPS.	Nutfarrikat.	452.15 7.68 95.51	1,897-09 51-90 15 Ren 460-07	44·03 2.78 15·17 4·45 ·09 kh	1.64 Ran. 523-85 653-1 20-65 Ran. 168-28 128-76 33-02 kh. 45-08 Ran	77. 89-8 10-	21 21 22 23 24 40 28	1.01 Ran 4,044.48
	-satola sants Motas-	1111	3.50 2.12 1.27 4.54	::::	13-04 3-44 5-12	: :::	99.	29.09
	Bari Santa Patas- thal.	::::::	30-20 8-13 2-95	::::	121.95 6.13 4.58		1 : 1 1 1	179.68
AND.	Bari Marhan Walit.		9.88 15.90 2.00	: : : :	39-04 1-07 2-91	: :::	: ::::	71.65
GARDEN LAND	Вагі Магіва <i>W</i> ят- pani.	.:: 12	1.52	::::	:: 7	: :::		2.99
GAI	Bariabadi Wolit.	111.	::::::	: : : :	8.95		 6.67	53.07
	,inagraW ibadaira		18-11 50-61 -48 Imp. -72	69-6	4.00 61.06 .78 .40 kh.	2.13	1.13 .18 29.73	179.70
	, риверуал _У	25.62 25.60 4.70	973-61 99-28 -10 kan. 105-00 6-76		1,329.27 116.37 99.82 1.78 kti.	76 kb. 2.60 kan. 	:::·::	2,838 51
ND.	.gnslavavi	23:85 7:49 7:05 5:54	1.61 Kan 349. 55 68.45 70.95		615 73 94 97 139 88 -91 kh.	Z/40 761 Ran	: : : : : ::	1,451.70
RICE LAND.	Wartheni Jhilan.	13.97 20 9.56	50-96 4-95 22-89 3-00	सन्देशका जय	43.27 12.23 42.56 .60 kh.	3 : : :	1.81	207-19
	.ивив2 in9dtrsW	38 Ran 16 84 12 38	61·40 9 08 54·27	ઌ	208-01 36-88 77-77 04-kh	: ::::	00 • 16 • 52	478.99
	Wartheni Tekar.	10.35	29 55 4 67 1 43	3.72	186-90 16-16 27-54	: : : :		280.72
	Sadbaran,	5.76	5.58	I : I I	:: : : :	: :::	: : : : : :	11.34
	Bandhan.	1 1 1 1 1	i: • :	1111				: :
LAND.	.nidbns:		: 5 : :		!!			1.00
WHEAT LAND.	Wahuri	: ? : :		1 1 1 1	<u> </u>	: ::::	::::::	.40
	Pathar				11 1 1	1 1 1 1 1		: :
	рямян.	: 	# 2 : : :	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:	: ::::		2.44
	Soil class.	Kanhar Bersi kanhar Khari Kan Imp.	Marand Khari Ran Imp.	Kbardi Khari Ran N, F. Bx.	Wardi Kbari Ran N. F. Ex.	Imp. Bardi Khari N. F. Hx.	Retari Khari Ran N. F. Ex Pandhri	Total

STATEMENT A .- Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

ì															
			AS	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Settlemen	NT.		Percent- age of		ASSETS AT PRESENT	Present,		Increase in Assets since Last Settle- ment.		4
Naı	Name of Villege and Mahal.	nd Mahal.	Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai income.	Total.	Revenue.	revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.	Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai income.	Total.	Actual.	per cent per cent in cul- tage.	increase per cent in cul- tivation.
	£		4	.c.	9	t-	œ	6	10	=	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs a. p.	Ks. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.		
Niljai	÷	:	3 12 0	:	:	3 12 0	2	133	2 12 0	:	2 0	4 12 0	+1 0 0	27	:
aga	Nagala Mokasa	:	38 10 0	30 9 6	40 0	109 3 6	40	37	157 4 11	96 9 10	40 11	254 9 9	+145 6 3	133	+15
ahs	Mahadwari Mokasa	:	22 0 0	:	30 0	52 0 0	9	10	94 2 0	4 6 1	17 0	115 8 1	+63 8 1	122	+118
Sandala	:	:	71 0 0	1 14 5	i	72 14 5	20	27	90 2 0	16 15 0	3 0	110 1 0	+37 2 7	51	- 28
ara	Maral Saori	:	3 0 0	7 5 9	:	10 5 9	õ	48	2 0 0	4 3 8	12 0	18 3 8	+7 13 11	92	62-
elz	Kelzar Khas	:	259 15 0	32 3 6	70	297 6 6	150	99	310 9 10	23 3 4	0 2	340 13 2	+43 6 8	15	4-1
9 ra	Saraj Khera	:	4 14 0	:	:	4 14 0	ro.	103	4 14 0	:	1 0	5 14 0	+1 0 0	21	-47
Akapur	:	:	19 10 0	:	:	19 10 0	20	102	3 8 0	:	:	8 8 0	-16 2 0	83	99-
q	Dabgaon Tukum	:	11 0 0	8 8 10	3 12	23 4 10	10	43	0 0 9	4 3 0	10 0	20 3 0	-3 1 10	13	-74
ab	Dabgaon Makta	:	218 8 0	84 12 6	0 09	363 4 6	210	92	460 11 8	261 1 11	165 0	886 13 7	+523 9 1	144	+38
ជន	Rampur Tukum Jhadikar	kar	0 0 6	:	;	0 0 6	20	252	12 8 0	;	0 9	18 8 0	0 8 6+	106	-78
an	Dangar Haldi	:	94 4 0	:	:	94 4 0	25	27	234 5 9	5 0 0	10 0	249 5 9	+155 1 9	165	+133
Ħ	Ambey Tukum	:	35 0 0	1 4 6	:	36 4 6	10	28	85 0 0	39 12 11	4 0	128 12 11	+92 8 5	255	+79
ata	Satara Komti	:	44 1 0	34 0 4	:	78 1 4	20	26	37 2 0	62 2 0	0 8	102 4 0	+24 2 8	31	+20
148	Satara Bhonsley .	:	49 2 0	19 13 4	•	68 15 4	20	29	65 10 0	17 7 10	0 6	92 1 10	+23 2 6	34	+34
ata	Satara Tukum	:	37 0 0	19 13 0	:	56 13 0	20	35	93 12 0	9 13 5	20 0	123 9 5	+66 12 5	118	+99

STATEMENT A .- Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tuhsil, Chanda District-(continued).

				Assi	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT	ETTLEMENT			Percent- age of		ASSETS AT PRESENT.	RESENT.		INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLE- MENT.	ASSETS	пстевая
Setial Settle- Name of Village and Mahal. Es ral No. No. Cash. Is a	Gash.	Gash.		E E M E	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total.	Revenue.	revenue on assets of former Settle-ment.	Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total.	Actual.	Percent in cul- age.	per cent in cul- tivation.
co		4	4	1	5	9	2	os .	6	10	1 1	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p. 1	в. р.	в. р.	в. р.	"	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	E	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. в. р.	Rs. a. p.		
105 Ambe Dhanora 50 8 0	50 8	50 8	œ		1 0 5	स्	51 8 5	10	19	35 8 0	:	:	35 8 0	- 16 0 5	31	-45
106 Umri Potdar 160 3 0	160 3 0	160 3 0	0	_	16 3 1	वसंद	1. 9 921	90	788	237 11 10	16 13 7	30 0	284 9 5	+108 3 4	61	+ 121
119 Umri Tukum 11 4 0	11 4 0				5 1 6	ৰ সং	16 5 6	10	61	12 8 0	2 0 1	0 9	20 8 1	+4 2 7	25	+114
102 Dongar Haldi Tukum 63 4 0 107	63 4 0	63 4 0	4 0	107	0 9	27 0	197 9 0	72	36	112 0 0	89 1 4	39 0	240 1 4	+42 8 4	22	, :
104 Gilbilli 56 7 0	0 2 99	56 7 0	0 2		:	0 4	0 2 09	20	333	152 6 0	3 10 3	0 09	216 0 3	+155 9 3	257	+135
74 Mohali Tukum 108 3 0 2	108 3 0 2	3 0 2	3 0 2	Ø	12 5	:	110 15 5	98	7.5	117 12 0	25 13 5	0 9	149 9 5	+38 10 0	35	6-
82 Valni 134 11 0	134 11 0	11 0	11 0	.•		:	134 11 0	202	15	0 0 99	6 0 2	25 0	87 0 2	- 47 10 10	35	1
83 Chiehpalli 175 4 0 50 11	175 4 0	175 4 0	4 0	90	11 3	:	225 15 3	100	44	257 12 5	23 0 4	30 0	310 12 9	+84 13 6	88	+122
84 Jambrala Tukum 9 8 0 21	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 8	21	က ထ	:	31 0 3	10	32	61 8 0	19 12 6	:	81 4 6	+50 4 3	162	+93
85 Tomat 6 8 0 31		0 8 9	0 8	31	10 7	:	38 2 7	10	56	34 4 0	1 12 8	8	38 8 8e	+0 6 1	, 1	+18
81 Pipal Khut 31 10 0	31 10 0	31 10 0	10 0	•	6 5 3	:	37 15 3	10	97	42 4 0	4 1 1	8	48 13 1	+10 13 10	53	+29
80 Jhari 9 4 0 10	9 4 0	9 4 0	4 0	10	0 5	:	19 4 5	10	52	4 0 0	6 3 2	:	10 3 2	-9 1 3	47	-20
78 Haldi Ramudwar 5 8 0 1		ت ت 8	œ	_	2 9	:	6 14 7	10	146	29 8 0	5 14 0	:	35 6 0	+28 7 5	412	+191
Nimbala 89 0 0	0 0 68	0 0 68	0 0	••	9 12 4	:	98 12 4	20	51	138 1 0	6 5 8	0 9	150 6 8	.+51 10 4	52	+65
53 Khandala	:		:		 :	15 0	15 0 0	100	299	:	:	150 0	150 0 0	+135 0 0	966	:
54 Mamla Mokasa 83 12 0 1	83 12 0	83 12 0	0	7	17 10 11	467 0	568 6 11	20	G	82 3 2	9 6 08	0 6	121 12 8	- 446 10 3	62	- 19

83	7,	Waigaon Mokasa	***	:	15 8 0	9	6	:	21 14	6	10	46	42 12	0	20 1 5	į	62 13 8	5 + 10 14 8	187	+34
34	15	Borda Indapwar	ar	:	111 0 0	5 0	0	:	116 0	-0	40	34	135 0	0	19 3 4	3 0	157 3 4	+41 3 4	98	+2
35	73	Lohara	÷	:	2 12 0	5 6	5	14 0	22 2	ıç.	13	54	46 12	0	3 15 2	0 2	57 11 2	+35 8 9	160	9+ +
36	57	Sinal Makta	:	:	113 2 0	23 12	4	:	136 14	4	50	36	145 11	0	10 5 0	20 0	0 0 941	+39 1 8		+19
37	55	Walwat	:		263 7 0	49 3	0	75 0	387 10	0 0	80	21	321 6	œ	71 13 2	132 0	525 3 10) +137 9 10	35	7
ထို	52	Chargaon	:	:	108 12 0	64 14	0	0 0#	213 10	0	40	61	9 68	e: 	58 9 0	40 0	187 15	3 25 10 9		+
33	50	Paili	÷	:	0 10 9	0	89	95 0	95 11	0 1	200	209	0 921	ů.	49 0 9	100 Ū	318 1	7 +222 6 7	232	+2.228
40	15	Mhasula	:	:	33 0 0	10 3	_හ	:	ب	,73 CC	10	23	48	0	31 6 R	5 0	84 14 8	8 +41 11 5		+13
41	99	Mhasala Tukum	:	:	190 5 0	180 12	4	:	371 1	4	09	91	286 3	0	69 2 2	10 0	365 5	2 - 5 12 2	2	67
49	 	Monore	Makta	:	4 8 0	11 12	G 63	:	16 4	6	10	19	77 4	0	21 13 8	8 0	107 1	8 +90 12 11	557	+164
}	3	- Manota	Tukum	:	252 4 0	41 2	2 10	:	293 6	3 10	20	17	373 1	0	47 15 9	102 0	523 0	9 +229 9 11	78	+31
			Total	:	256 12 0	52 15	2 9	:	309 11	1 7	09	13	450 5	0	69 13 5	110 0	630 2	5 +320 6 10	103	+107
43	118	Nimgata Makta		i	15 8 0	44	∞ 89	:	11 61	∞ 	10	51	148 8	c	3 11 0	33 0	185 3 (0 +165 7 4	683	0F+
44	121	Kawadjai	፥	:	263 13 0	7	2 0	50 0	315 13	3 7	184	58	323 12	<u>∞</u>	19 8 0	65 0	408 4	8 +92 7 1	29	- 12
45	128	Kanhalgaon	:	:	22 15 0	:		:	22 15	0 9	10	#	29 8	0	:	2 0	31 8	0 6 8+ 0	37	9+
46	206	Bhatali	:	:	10 12 0	:		0 9	15 13	0	e,	32	40 2	<u>-</u>	0 5 11	:	40 8 (6 +24 12 6	157	+249
47	209	Kawit bori	:	:	5 8 0	:		:	ъ В	0 80	ç en ç	55	15 2	0	6 6 7	8 0	25 5	3 +19 13 3	360	+143
4 8	211	Ghanoti	:	:	94 0 0	42 5	5 11	:	136 5	5 11	 200 {	44	195 14	0	18 12 7	10 0	224 10	7 +88 4 8	65	+124
49	212	Borda Tukum	:	:	189 12 0	:			183 12	0	 \&;	33	231 1	0	3 5 3	35 0	269 6	3 +79 10 3	42	
20	214	Borda Tukum Zullurwar	Zullurwar	:	218 10 0	55	0 8	:	291 13	0 8	001 100	34	146 6	ဗ	142 2 11	90 0	338 9	5 +46 12 5	91 16	+ 16
51	200	Kasargatta Tukum	kum	:	236 8 0	55 14	x	:	292 6		150	51	227 15	લ	70 4 5	25 0	323 3	7 +30 12 11	===	19+
52	213	Borda	i	:	128 12 0	27	8 10	:	151 4	4 10) (2)	20	193 0	0	1 1 4	2 0	196 1	4 +44 12 6	90	+255
53	215	Pamblinrna	:	:	1,106 15 0	124 0	9 0	:	1,230 15	9 9	200	7	888 13	0	44 2 5	0 88	1,020 15	5 -210 0 1	17	
54	192	Karanji	:	:	822 4 0	8	9 2	53 0	935 13	21	000	Z	853 13	10	47 6 8	250 0	1,151 4	1 +215 6 11	83	9-
55	265	Aksapur	:	:	271 4 6	17	7 7	12 0	300 12	- 7	180	 9	196 9	0	21 11 5	20 0	238 4	5 - 62 7 8	23	- 15
99	206	Ganpur	:	:	37 0 0	:		2 0	39 (0 0	42	103	35 12	0	0 15 3	:	36 11	3 -2 4 9	9	31

STATEMENT A.—Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(concluded).

	+2 . <i>e</i> i	1		. 1
ئ	crease per cen in cul- tivatior	16	+77 - 38 - 16 - 16	-
ASSETS (TTLE-	rear creat per cent per cent in culage. tivation.	15	20 48 1	5
INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLE- MENT.	Actual.	14	Rs. a. p. +4 14 7 -17 0 4 +2 0 2	T.C. 130
	Total.	13	Rs. a. p. 29 2 5 18 8 8 145 7 5	
PRESENT.	Siwai income.	12	ES. A 2 0 5 0	
ASSETS AT PRESENT	Estimateed ralue of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	11	Rs. a. p. 7 3 5 8 10 8 111 0 5	1,011
	Cash.	10	Rs. a. p. 21 15 0 7 14 0 29 7 0	0 100.0
Percent-	revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.	6	41 67 24	46
	Revenue.	8	R8. 10 17 24 35	(a) 3,630 (b) 4,114
NT.	Total.	7	Rs. a. p. 24 3 10 35 9 0 143 7 3	1,001 8 8,958 9 10
Skttleme	Siwai income.	9		
ASSETS AT LAST SKITLEMENT.	Estimated value of sir, khud kasht and muafi land.	5	Rs. a. p. 9 10 10 19 5 0 76 7 3	6,528 13 3 1,428 4 7
Ass	Cash.	4	Rs. a. p. 14 9 0 14 4 0 65 8 0	6,528 13 3
	Name of Village and Mahal.	60	Kemala Sonapur C. L. V Selur Nagraddi	GRAND TOTAL
	Settle- n ant No.	63	208	
	Serial Settle- No. No.		57 58 59	

NOTE.—In 13 villages commencing from No. 46 Summary Settlement revenue has been given in red ink below that for 1866-68, excluding Sonapur a clearance lease village. Other summary figures are not available for the villages.

(a) This is the revenue fixed in 1866-68 excluding Sonapur clearance lease village.

(b) Present Kamil-jama, i.e., revenue for villages settled for 30 years in 1866-68 and for those settled summarily in 1888-89 again, and including Rs. 24 for Sonapur, a clearance lease village.

CHANDA: The 30th June 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

Sanctioned factors for the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District used for Kelzar Group modifying the factors for Wardi Patasthal.

			ſ		:1		=	70	ss		
	Rewarks		Don (C D - 2) 3 3 4 5 5	For Train deflict 25 per cent in the case of good soils and 33 per cent for morand and soils	inferior to it.	For "Khari."	Kanhar and Pandbri add 33 per cent.	Bersi kanhar and morand add 50 per cent.	Wardi and other inferior soils add 75 cent.		
i	le in- cane atas-	Khari.	100	:	06	80	:	08		:	
ä	Irriyable in- cluding cane land Patas- tiad.	Ordi- F	06	:	08	19	:	65	:	:	
Garden Land.		Khari.		08	?ī	09	:	50	:	:	
GARD	freigable in- chuding care land Motas-	Ordi- I		25	+9	50	:	70 70	:	: :	
	War-	Khari.		56	4	98	ئ تر	3	15		
	, b.	ունհույմ	65		65	09	r.	3	:		
	·5	anlero W	55		20	4	04		;		
DHANAR.		nslidt	20		45	35	 68	1	•		
'- 7		Gawan.	45		185	23	ā	2	00		
		Tikra	:	:	26	18	9	2	9		
	·3v3	lirraftu M	_	- 50 	16	12	٧.		<u> </u>		
		.inndaW	16	16	27	10	00	:			
		Pather	42	61 4	50	+	01	:			
nı.		Sadhuran	65.	37.58	5.5	æ	2	:			
Сонлиг.		Bindbinst.	45	45	40	35	25	25.			
		.nswad	ē†	45	0+	33	90		found		
		nsdf nsd	20	90	45	35	:	35	Never found		
			:	:	:	:	:	:	•		
	Soils.		5.anhar	Pandhari	Bersi kanhar	Morand	Khardi	Wardi	Retari	Bardi	

Norm -- For "Bari maihan warpani" land "gohari sadhar n" factors are to be applied

STATEMENT C .- Keltar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

		Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		A patch of sandy soil on the bank of a nala	adjoining Kelzar: it belongs to the malguzar of that village, and one or two morars occasion-	ally take out small holdings, and irrighte a little chillies from the mala. At present no long to consider the months but no long them has been no	land cropped here.	is only 79 acres.		An excellent rice village bought in auction in 1894 by Chandi Presad and Mallisao for		Now held on malgrary tenure, at absurdly low	retenue. One munueu actes man occu pro viously sold to one (fovindrao, now a Revenue Inspector; he will be recommended for malik-	Tank is well situated and commands all occu- pied land. Sugarcane will grow anywhere.	soil only poor but irrigation all of fight class. Village has had bad years and is still rather short cropped on account of scaroity of seed.	Tenunts are classed 1 A, 5 B, 8 C and 1 D except those in the richer classes: they are Very small man with some dobte	One holding mortgaged with possession. Home-farm only small, but extending cane	cultivation will revive: one or two plots are still found, irrigated from a well in the river bed.
		Unit-rate proposed.	12						.30						.50				
		Incidence per soil- unit.	11							1	-			43	·43				
	Increase (+) or decrease	(-) per cent of present in- cidence per acre on that of for- mer Set- tlement.	10		i	~!	TO S	31	:		:	:	:	+145	+155				
		Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p.	C. C.	0 7 10					;	:	:	1 5 8 0 13 5	1 5 8 0 13 5	<u> </u> 			
	AT PRESENT.	Rental.	8	Rs. a. p	100	2 12 0					:	:	:	157 4 11 29 0 11	157 4 11 29 0 11	128 4 0			
		Tenant area.	7	Acres.	:	2.60	मेव	नय	 		:	:	:	†116-20 *34-71	116.20	59 35 22:14			_
į	MENT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. я. р.	9 2 0	:	0 9 11	:	0 9 11		:	:	0 5 3	0 8 10	9 8 0	† Kind W. R.			
	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	າລ	Rs. a. p.	2 12 0	ŧ	1 0 0	:	1 0 0		:	:	1 14 0	36 12 0	38 10 0				
	AT FO	Tenunt arca.	4	Acres.	5.88	:	1.62	:	1.62		:	;	5.75	88-99	72.63				
		Class of Tenants.	က		Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round		/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	-			
	pus	Details of Cass Grade	61				*						`						
		No. and Name of Village and Mahat.	1				1 Niljai						o New Jo	1 20 2 2					

Acreage rate seems now rather high even for a good village in many cases: rate has gone up with the price of grain: grain payments of settlement are now worth twice what they were. I would abolish them, and level up the whole denand. Arreats of no account. There is plenty of noom for cultivation to extend here, and the tank will irrigate more land than it does. Even including grain payments the rate is very low 43; I would level up with 50.	Another rive village on the Chanda-Mul road,	kar is an austree man who reaps where he has	shortcomings. She is only badly off, and the	nortgagee, but the debt is now wiped off: the assessment here is very light indeed: it was a		additional classed II. 4 Cand 2 D. only one man is at all gloids, classed II. 4 Cand 2 D. only one man is at all substantial. The soil is mostly ward, but the irrigation is average, still the rice sown this year is broadcast. There is only one sander of kludkasht land: occupied area has expanded considerably, but failow figures are now dangerously high. Hents have been raised here by the miroduction of grain payments; lutte cash is paid. Arears of rents are high but defaulters have abanioned their land: only one new tenunt has come this year. Rents are very uneven indeed, some being really high, while others are very low. I would do nothing except level here. A rate of '65 will suffice to level rents, and substitute cash payments: a fairly large area is still rent free.
					65	
	:	:	:	67 68	48.	
	:	-	:	+88	+88 8.5()	
	:	:	:	1 4 5 0 2 11	1 4 5 0 2 11	
	:	:	:	94 2 0 1 0 0	9± 2 0 1 0 0	93 2 0
	:	;	;	†73.96 *,, 47	73.96	18 50 09.04 19.00
	!	:	:	01 01 0	0 10 10	Kind Kind
	:	:	:	22 0 0	22 0 0	
	:	:	:	32.50	32.50	
	Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makhuza	absolute occupancy	Accapany	All-round	
			3 Mahadwadi	Mokasa,		

Nove -The original Settlement of 1866 -68 is in force in first 45 villages. Summary Settlement was done in the rest (11) except Sonapur, a clearance lease village. No Summary Settlement figures are available for any except those of revenue; villages summarily settled belong to the old Ghatkut pargana.

* These figures are given throughout, excluding the area, held on kind rent, and without rent.

STATEMENT C.—Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued.)

		Remarks and reasons for rate.	13	A macful little wice village belonging to the	malguzar of Kelzar. It is all but rith but is	It has a remiy line tank sman vice control of murkhand area is excellent; still it is very badly account in the room and has been fluctually for	propriet The fallow land because to the proprietor mostly; still tenants have little resource (1 A 9 B 7 C and 1) mostly Gonds and	Morars). The depression here will probably be only of short duration now, but it is a villar of the control of		also increasing. Rents are rather uneven, but paid up well as a rule. The malgurar gives no but the training the but the training and it may the training.	field to his tenants, and is now concerned forward only about half of the rice land occupied is under	crop this year, and as it is a village with a bad history, I would do nothing beyond level ren's. In hetter hands a village with such	good irrigation would now be well on the way to recovery.	The incidence on pure cash payments is very high.	A rate of 50 will same for this vilage:	A strip of jungle opposite to Nagala on the Andhari river. The only cultivation is a patch of sugarcane irrigation from the river: the soil is very sandy.
		Unit-rate proposed.	12						[Sanctd. 70.]							
		Incidence per soil- unit.	=	Ç	25	.59	.86 1·02	98. 96.								
	Increase (+) or decrease	· 4 5 5 1 .	0.7	37.	0.F.(-)	(51		+63								
		(—) per cent of peraction per acre.	6		0 7 10	0 5 11	10 40 67	1 3 10							~	
	AT PRESENT.	Rental.	∞		5 1 0	1 0 0	83 6 0 18 12 0	84 6 0 11 12 0		72 10 0	:					
		Tenant area.	1-	Acres	3 60	2.70	+65.34	#1.88* #0.89		28:76 28:76						
:	MENT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a.	x :	0 12 2		0 12 2		+w. k. Kind						
	INER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	5	ಪ ಚ	၀ ၀ :	0 0 99	:	0 0 99								
	AT FORMER	Tenant area.	4	Acres.	14:19	86.78	:	86.78								
		(lass of Tenants.	.33		(Malik-makbura E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round								
	рив		22													
		No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	-			i	4 Sandala									

The village possesses a tiny bori which used to irrigate a little rice: all this land has been fallow for many years. The village was set-	tled with a family of poor Marars: it has passed to a Chanda saokar, who may spend a	little money on setting it: it should be a useful property with the river along its boundary. The one tenant is a poor Marar: I would not enhance his present rent. A rate of '65 may be taken.	A larger but still disappointing village, Its	Brahman proprietor owns several other villages and is well off, but meet of his villages seem	depressed. It is a rice vullage; but the soil is only of low class, and the irrigation from large	but smallow borns very second class: 1t is one of the villages which had a bad year in 1896-97. The following year it was felly sown, but since	then it has nuctuated a great deal and the rice area is quite low again this year. This is probably due to the poverty of the irrigation.	Home-rarm is only small. Tenants are classed HA, 10 B, 2C and 8 D: B class men are Golkars with small holdings: the others are smull Marars and Gonds with big debts and no credit. One holding is mortgaged. Practically no grain rents here. The rate has dropped through extension to a little, very poor, wawar land. Arrears are never high, but holdings have recently changed hands too frequently, and at present some tenants seem inclined to abandon land. Here again I propose to do nothing beyond level present payments. A large area is at present held rent-free: incidence on cash payments is '67. A rate of '75 may be taken for levelling and fixation, with big margins to naslik-mak-buzas.	→	man. Here again small patches of chillies are irrigated from the nala; occasionally sugar-	cane also is grown. One b class marar still has a holding of this class. The cropped area has mever exceeded 8 series. Aming the local	only 2 or 3 a	annas. I would take a rate of 30 as in Niljai.
	.65						75	Sancta, 'bo'.					06.
89.	89.		£6.	-48	84.	99.	19.		.18	:	:	:	:
	+150		:	:	<u>(-)</u>	:	+25		(-)3	:	;	:	:
0 10 10	0 10 10		0 6 10	0 7 1	11 0 11	1 1 8 1 7 10	1 1 6		0 2 6	:	:	:	:
2 0 0	2 0 0		67 13 10	11 2 0	52 O O	176 10 0 175 6 0	228 10 0 227 6 0	1 4 0	4 14 0	;	:	:	:
2.96	2.96		159-44	31.87	49.29	160·10 *117·68	209·39 *166·97	39-72 39-72	30.88	:	:	:	÷
0 4 4	0 4 4		0 6 10	:	1 1 5	:	1 1 5	W. R.	0 2 7	:	:	:	
3 0 0	3 0 0		75 7 0	:	184 8 0	:	184 8 0		4 14 0	:	:	:	:
	11.15		176.28	:	169-65	:	169.65		30-50	:	:	:	;
Absolute occupancy,	-		(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round		(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round
5 Maralsaori						6 heizar					7 Sarajkhera		

STATEMENT C.—Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

pus s		AT FU	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT	MENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+) or decrease			
No. and Name of Village and Mahal Olass Octails or Class Octails or Chrade.	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre. 1	~ .	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
	જ	41	ı	9	1-	80	6	01	111	12	13
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A cres.	Rs. a, p.	Rs a p				
	Malik-makbuza	:	:	:		1		:			
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	;	:				;	 -		had close to Dangaon. It is owned by a rich brahman who has two other and better villages
8 Akamir	Absolute occupancy	62.06	19 10 0	0 5 1	13.16	3 0 0	0 3 8	(- 28	<u></u> -		in the group and on the whole looks after them, well,
	Occupancy	:	:	!	+ 12.42 * 4.19	0 8 0	0 0 8	:	.75		the viriage is "ruh" but has a sman bort, and in 1898 had 13 acres of poor rice land cropped; but it is in the middle of forest and paid very
	All-10und	62-06	19 10 0	0 5 1	25.58 * 17.35	3 8 0	0 3 2 3		-15	.30	rents: it has all been abandoned and reultivation is in small patches of irrigarden land on the hank of the nala. R
				+ W. B.	8.33 8.133			<u> </u>			for these patches are absurdly fow, and arrears are nominal; but nearly all those baris are "ran" and on very thin soil. Tenants are
											small Marars—I B and 5 C: they pay a few annas each. I would almost beave rents low here to concerns the extension of cultivation
											Nost of the occupancy land is held rent free. A rate of '30 may be taken to redistribute rents
	(Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:		more evenly over the land. A strip of land bordering Phabgaon: it has an
	E. Malik-makbuza		:	:	:	į	:	:	:		excellent though small tank, which can be filled from a neighbouring nala. Soil only
9 Вардноп Тикит	A bsolute occupancy	;	:	:	:	÷	;	:	:		wardt, and nothing out rice land.
	Occupancy	23.37	11 0 0	0 2 6	† 16-35	0 0 9	0 5 10	-22	.35		viloge is owned by a brailman living in herar, who has apparently forgotten its existence:
	All round	23:37	11 0 0	0 7 6	16 35	0 0 9	0 2 10	- 22	55.	38.	there is only one tenant and his land is fail ow this year. The sir land has been fallow for
				t Kind W. R.	15:29	0 0 9		<u> </u>			years, though it lies directly under the tank and can be fully irrigated. I would not inter- fere with the one reut paid: this would be an

						21.
excellent village if properly looked after. It once had a "basti" but has gone from bad to worse since 1892: it was then fully cropped (60 acres, with rice. It is practically a portion of, Dhabgaon and tenants of that place would take up land if they had any encouragement as the tank is still quite serviceable. As the one tenant's holding is fallow I propose to take the present rate of 35.	A really first class rice village of large size. It	is neid on two-third Jama till the death of two shareholders: it will then be fully assessed:	the propretors are ten resident Telis: 2 are rich men, but many of the others are really poor:	they are always quarrelling. The soil is all ward, but the irrigation here is almost perfect; one large tank lies at the top of the village, and	supplies water to a line of subsidiary tanks along the slopes if they do not fill properly; practically every field of rice is fully irrigated,	and the normal rice area is over 600 acres. Sugarcane as a rule covers a large area. In 1899 rice and cane coverer 100 acres: the figures then rose to 256 and 434 in consecutive years; and all the land is cropped this year. There is nothing except the rice, and the outturn has been very heavy this season. Home-farm covers 215 acres and only little is sublet. Sub-rents for cane land run to Rs. 13 per acre. Tenants are Telis and Marars, classed 2A, 17 B, 11 C, and 18 D, far too many in 10 class but B class is well represented: C, and 90 class have high grain and cash debts, and very few cattle. Still on the whole they are little below the average, and they must have plenty of credit to crop their land so well now credit to crop their land so well must have been enhanced many years ago. No grain rents at all. Arrears are always nominal: an 8 anna kist was paid up last year. There has been a large extension of the rice area since Settlement, as new boris have been added at the bottom of the valley. This is far the best village in the group and one of the best in the talksil. I would put the rate up, and give big margins to the poorest men. I propose to take a rate of '55 with very big margins.
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		~			0 0	+-
	:	:	;	218 8	218 8	
	:	:	:	370-53	370 53	
	/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	

o Dabgaon Makta.

STATEMENT C.—Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

pus s		AT FC	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	MENT.	·	AT PRESENT.		Increase (+) or decrease			
No. and Name of Village and Mahal. Class	Class of Tenants.	Tenont area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre. F		Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
2	က	4	5	9	7	œ	6	10	11	12	13
	/ Malik-makbuza	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	A cres,	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	:	:		A "rith" and "ran" village owned by four
-	E. Malik-mak buza	:	:	:) जय	N		:	:		poverty-stricken Brahmans. It has a fair tank, but the water has to come for a mile through scrub before it reaches the ambanked land
II Rampur Tukum,	Absolute occupancy		: 6		: ;	/ ·	aha.		·		An old thekedar has been in lossession for many years. He has no home farm, but has a
	occupancy	11.00	> (7	1.14.92	oc .		+455	9.		big holding in Dewara, and at present lives in this village; he has one B class tenant only.
-	(All-round	68:44	0 0 6	0 2 5	14.92	12 8 0	0 13 5	+455		04.	but his land is now all fallow. About 40 neres
				† Kind W. R.	14:50 -42	12 8 0					or the was youngup to the year reso, cut sinted then has been practically nothing. The soil is only wardi and the tank too far away to be of much use. The one rent paid is not really low for this class of cultivation. A willage of this class of cultivation a series of very good rice years. I would not enhance the one rent
	(Malik-makbuza	44.94	5 0 0	0 1 9	:	:	:	:	:		paid. A rate of 50 will suffice. A smallish rice village with a good record.
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		Over 100 acres are irrigated from two good tanks and cane is frequently sown. The cropping
12 Danger Heldi	Absolute occupancy	:	÷	:	:	:	:				dropped in 1899, but has since recovered: even warpani land has been cropped this year.
	Occupancy	84.37	89 4 0	1 0 11	† 209·89 *91·78	234 5 9 90 2 0	1 1 10 0 15 9	(+ ₇	.56 .44		Malguzar a rich Brahman widow, living at Chanda of rather a grasping disposition. Home- farm only small, but she wants more land from
	All-round	84:37	89 4 0	1 0 11	209-89 *91-78	234 5 9	1 1 10	1 + 2	56.	09.	tenants. Tenants are classed 1 A, 6 B, 10 C and $ 9 D$: the
				+ W. R. Kind.	30·25 87·86	144 3 9	<u> </u> 			Sanctd. 60]	rich men are the Teli malguzars of Dongar

			29	•					
Haldi Tukun. With the exception of A and B class the tenants are very poor smal men, with rather higher debts than usual. Still rents have always been paid weil, and they seem to lave plenty of credit for seed. Soil in murkhand area is largely morand—fairly productive. Rents are paid largely in kind, introduced since Settlement, hence the rise in rate. Malik-makhuza land was an old resumed Tukum which has merged in malguzari area; it was held by the malgurar himself at Settlement. Rents in merchanged by the malgurar himself at Settlement on but leave other rents low. Here I would enhance tairly freely in the case of richest user but but leave other rents low; on the whole the tenantry are none too stable. I would take a rate of '60 to redistribute the present demand, and fix cash rents.	A distinctly good though small rice village close	but a Komti has been in po	village is very lightly assessed and by this	debt well. It has 40 acres of rice land all of it fully irrigated; the soil is of slightly better flows.	onns that usual in chese parts, one or two numbers being Bersi. Cropping has been stable except in 1899-1900; the village is	none too well cropped this year, as tennals have not much credit. Tenants mostly Kompris and Gonds 3 A, 1 B, 3 C and 1 D: except the 4 Komptis they are a poor lot involved in debt. One of the Komptis pays an absurdly low rent, the others pay rather high grain rents. Rice is the only crop here. The all-round rate has increased through imposition of grain rents: the rice area has expanded very largely, and the rates would irrigate even more land. Arrears are always low and the present rate is not high considering that the whole village is murkland 1 would raise the rents of the richest tenants here, and abolish grain payments. I propose a rate of 65 in order to touch all rents: but poor men may be given big margins.			
,			:	5.5	<u>1</u>				
	:	;	:						
				+81 (-)60	+87 (,60				
	:	:	:	- 5	Telesconia de la constanta de				
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		 :		:	<u>} </u>				
	รม	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	·					
	Melik-makbuza	-mak	1000	cy	ъ				
	lik-m	Malik	solute	Оссирапсу	All-round				
	/ Ж	<u>6</u>	Ä	>	A11				
13 Ambey Tukum									

STATEMENT C .- Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District-(continued).

Increase	(+) or decrease	(-) per cent of Incidence present in-per soil- proposed. Incidence cidence unit. proposed. per acre ner set- ner set- tlement.	9 10 11 12 13	i a. p.	6 3 (-,9 16 Another smallish rice village with a good tank	rrigate this not so unstable when see the still is not so unstable when seemed when seemed to see the still is not so soon	9 11 +15 46 Haldi or Satara Tukum.	Proprietor is a Chanda Rampti, of average means: he lends some grain and the rice area is more and the rice area is more and the rice area is more and the rice area.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Absolute occupancy tenant land was abandoned about eight years ago: there have recently been no changes, but tenants are only very small men—1 B, 4 C and 2 D, mostly Marars.	The soil is all classed as wardi, but is very near morand for productiveness in the murkhand area: the rent rate is quite low; it has dropped lately through a good holding going to the home-farm.	Rents are always paid with ease: grain rents prevalent, and this is a village which is rapidly recovering: but I would not enhance much as the cropping is still defective Including grain payments the rate is now 51. I would take 55 for fixing cash rents on all land.	•
	AT PRESENT.	Rental. per	æ	Rs. a. p Rs.	4 10 0 0		8 0 0 1	24 8 0 1 2 12 0 0	32 8 0 1 10 12 0 0 1	21 12 0			_
		Tenant area.	7	Acres.	10-11	सर	6.43	22.26 †8.56	28·68 *14·98	9.05			_
	ENT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a. p.	0 6 10	:	1 1 3	;	1 1 3	*Kind. W. R.			
	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	5	Rs. a. p.	5 1 0	:	39 0 0	:	39 0 0				
	AT FOI	Tenant area.	4	Acres.	11.84	:	36.25	:	36.25				_
		Class of Tenants.	က		/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round				
İ	рия	Details of Cuss Grade	23					:	·				_
		No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	1					14 Satara Komti					

	31
is very badly cropped this year: most of the tenants have no credit and have gone off temporarily as labourers. Proprietor is a non-resident Marhatta, badly in debt, and this village is morigaged to a Chanda Saokar: homefarm covers a quarter of the occupied area, but is mostly fallow.	Tenants only Gonds. 2B, 5C and 3D:very small men with few eattle. The village has fluctuated considerably during the last ten years: there is little to bely out the rice, and tenants want help frequently in the way of swd. Maik mackutzas have surrendered their land; and one or two reuts have been reduced. As it now stands the rice is by no means high; but this is, village which will not bear much enhancement. Sub-rents run high; but only very small areas are sublet. Rental arrears prevalent. I would do nothing but level here. On the present incidence of '60 I would level with a rate of '65. A small but good rice village. Malguzar a Nagpur Brahmin who never comes near u: one of the tenants collects rents, pays revenue and sends the balance to the proprietor. The tank is good and soil very ferrile though of low class: rice is the only crop. The village is very stable. The cropping dropped in 1899, but recovered again in two years, land is now fully 2D, very good for their caste, have no money sublet their holdings for great profit, land is in high demand. Some grain rents look high: but arrears are practically unknown. Hents very uneven. Absolute occupancy tenant rate absurily low: rates have dropped by extension. This is one of the small villages which have recovered rapidly: many of the rents can be raised: the rate is very low for a village with so much good rice land: nearly all of it is well irrigated. Including grain payments the rate is sery low for a village with irrigated. Including grain payments the rate is
3.	09. :
£ 5 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	: 52 : 50 : 12
+ 35	+ 3 (-)18 (-)13 (-72)
1 7 4 0 11 11 0 6 3 0 12 10 0 8 1	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
6 0 0 33 0 0 13 0 0 39 0 0 19 0 0	20 0 0 0
4·12 † 14·35 *33·44 48·47 *37·56	7.35 3.56 3.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
1 1 4	#Kind W. R
22 10 0	36 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
20.90	 3.12 30.81
Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round .
15 Satara Bhonsly	16 Satara Tukum

STATEMENT C .- Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District - (continued).

рия		AT FORMER	RMEB SETTLEMENT.	MENT.		AT PRESENT		Increase (+, or			
No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Class of Tenants.	Tenant, area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.		Incidence per soil- unit,	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate,
1 2	æ	4	5	9	2	80	6	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	p. Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	/ Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	6	:	:		· 0
	E. Malik-makhuza	;	:	1	सन	1		e co	:		rith and hes close to the jungle. It has a fair tank, but the water has to come half
17 A1.	Absolute occupancy	:	:	:	पमे		i	750	:	-	mile through the jungle, and the irrigation is only second class: still most of the rice land
1/ Ambe Unanora	Occupancy	36-90	50 8 0	1 5 11	+ 22.55	35 8 0	ი; w	+15	89.		year. Proprietor is a Bra
					C.5.7.7	I L	lezek	 91 +	 구		only hardy off. She has no home-tarm here. Tenants are well off; residents of Umri: they
	(All-round	36.90	50 8 0	1 5 11	22:55 *22:35	35 8 0	1 0 0 2 2	+ 15	89. 63.	. 50	pay their rents up well. Rate has dropped slightly as holdings have changed hands frequently; it looks comparatively high for a
					+ W.R. ·20					. Sanced. .60.]	putch of this class, and the land is not crupped well except in fair rice years: the soil is only wardi. In an isolated patch like this, I would do little beyond level the present
											demand; a rate of '(0 will sumee for that purpose.
	(Malik-makbuza .	:	:	:	4 99	2 3 10	0 7 2	:	.18		A very fair rice village. Proprietor is a Sonar
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:		lly in debt; the visiage has re sed for nine years for debt to a
10 17	Absolute occupancy	48.97	77 11 0	1 9 5	43 07	52 12 0	1 3 7	(-) 23	.41		Saokar. The tank is large, but was silled up somewhat, and the murkhand area as
to ciuri rotdar	Occupancy	65 34	32 8 0	1 4 2	+244.69	182 12 0 140 8 0	0 11 11 0 0 11 5	(-) 43	.54 .51		Classed is small for the area of the tank : cane used to be largely grown, and is to be revived this year. The village has some morend wa-
	All-round	114.31	160 3 0	1 6 5	*239.32	235 8 0 193 4 0	0 13 1 0 12 11	(-) 42 (-) 43	500	09.	War land, but the rice land is mostly ward. It has a good history. Normal rice area is about 170 acres; it dropped to 2 acres in 1839,
ngga ngganaga				+ W. R. Kind	8:45 39:99	42 4 0					but last year had gone up to 140, and now very little land is fallow. Next year the

village will be fully cropped. Tenants are mostly Marns: 4A, 4B, 14C and 3D: debts are small and they are a better lot of mes thry filtees show, with plenty of credit. Only a few grain rents, and arrears are always low. Maintees the village is quite stable. Occupancy tents are all round low, and very uneven in the murhand area; rate has dropped from inclusion of wawer land. The village has made considerable progress since settlement, and may be reckoned among the better rice village, in the group. I would jutt up most of the rents here: if the tank were deepened it would become a really first class.	Practically part of Umri Potdar, and owned by	the same Sonar boy. It is a resumed Tukum grant. But the tukum tank is only a small keep	now broken and useless. There used to be				Abother very good village. It was given on	clearance lease to one Gampatel, Teli. In 1887 he was given proprietary rights. He has	constructed three excellent tanks, and it is now an exceedingly prosperous rice village. Sice is the only crop, with some cane: the
					.60 (Sanctd .50)	7			
	:	:	;	:	Senetd				
	;	:		23.60 25.60	 188				10000
		:	•	\$ 8 8	() () () ()			:	
	;	:	6	0 48 0 0	00 48 50 20		:	:	:
	:	;	:	12 8 8 4 0	12 8 0 8 4 0	4 0	:	:	:
	:			+48.04	48.04	79-8 0-80	;	:	:
	:	:	:	0 12 1	0 12 1	† Kin.	:		
	;	:	:	11 4 0	11 4 0		:	;	
	:	:	:	14.87	14.87		:	:	1990
	Malik-mak busa	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy		 Pe		skbuza	E. Malik-mak buza	
	(Malik-s	E. Malil	Absolut	Occupancy	AN-round		(Melik-makbuza	E. Malik	
									

19 Umri Tukum...

STATEMENT C .- Keltar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District-(continued).

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		He has enhanced one or two rents: but pre- sent rate is not high considering the charac-	10 01	all sons or nephews of the malguzar: cane will be larvely sown here in a few years	Some slight enhancement of rents can be made. The village should be reated lightly at assess-	ment to allow for the expenditure on the	tanks. They will require repairs frequently, as the embankments are comparatively new	and weak in places, Arrears nominal. There	are no cash femos here. I would sake of to	forest, and it is isolated. Still the forest is	raluable and a large sum is made in Siwai	Dongar Haldi: home-farm here is only 4 acres	It has a large good tank, but rather badly situated and in want of repairs, and a large pro-	portion of the rice land is unirrigated. This		and most of the country are going (classed 2A, 5B, 6C, and 5D); all the richer men are non-residents.	Grain rents are paid on a large area: including them the occupancy incidence is 57; on pure	cash payments it is '66. I would take '69 and merely level.
	Unit-rate prop 18ed,	13														o.	Sanctd. 50			
	Incidence per soil- unit	11					- · · ·					:	:	.27	.57 .66	03.	23.			
Increase (+, or decrease	(-) per cent. of present in- cidence per acre on that of for- mer Set-tlement.	10				6	Trans.	λ				:	:	8(-)	+ 27 + 40	8	07 +		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 	
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. n. p.	(2		1	3		:	:	1 4 9	0 10 7	1	0 12 9			
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	æ	Rs. a. p.		Service Services							:	:	19 11 0	132 11 0	٠	101 6 0	51 0 0		
	Tenant area.	7	Acres.		100	a) Rui	व	14 14	ते			:	:	15.18	+ 199.82 * 111.63	00 216	*126.81	82-73	2	······································
HENT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a. p.									:	;	166	0 8 4	2	o 10	† Kind		
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT,	Rental.	īG	Rs. a. p.									:	:	19 11 0	36 12 0	ļ	0 90			
AT FO	Tenant a rea.	4	Acres.				<u></u>					:	;	14.00	70-71	16	17.48			
	Class of Tenants.											Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy		Ali-round			
bus e		69												·						
	No. and Name of Village and Mahal	1													zi Gilbilli					

								35			
A small village that was purchased for Rs. 35 by Raisya Moreshwar (Head Clerk in D. S. P.'s	office, now stationed at Nagpur) in 1883; the	village; but the vendor was a fond. Though in the middle of jungle it is a distinctly good little village with a good tank	H	-	ست⊸ سنت	A small rice village on the road close to Chich-rall. Pronrietor is a Chanda Brahman: he	owns other villages and is rather a good manager. Here he has 6 arres of kind-knah	land only. It possesses a fine but rather shallow tank. Which badly requires remains	and a proper stone turum. The soil is fertile, and after three years' depression the land was	0 2	sown for three years. There are no open fields at all. Most of the holdings were abandoned soon after Settlement and were then given out at lower rates: rents are distinctly low here. Tenants are mostly rich, Chanda men 2A and 3C: only one man is badly in debt. Though this is a pure rice village, it has entirely recovered during the last year, and I would put up most of the rents slightly. Most holdings are composite: all rents are paid in cash. The area without rent is large: it is mostly "khamori cultivation in the tank bed, held by Gonds, only 7 acres of occupancy land pays rent. I would take a rate of 50 with margins here.
			č.	Sanctd, 40						.50	
:	:	.35 35	69.	.41 .42		i	:	-39	94.	99 90	
:	:	++ 24 24	::	++32		:	;	74 ()		(
, tuescuere	:	1 3 7	1 7 9 1 8 10	1 5 4		:	3	1 1 8	0 1 8 0 5 9	0 12 5 1 0 2	>
š	:	73 10 0 63 ± 0	44 2 0 28 14 0	117 12 0 92 0 0	10 8 0 15 4 0	:		53 8 0	2 8 0	56 0 0	
	:	+ 60·19 * 50·34	(a) 29.69	89.88 * 68.95	8.46 8.46 2.62	:	:	48.56	+23-82 *6-97	72.38 * 55.53	16.85
	:	102	:	1 0 2	+ Kind (a) Kind W.R.	:	:	2 1 3	:	2 1 3	+W.R.
	:	108 3 0	:	108 3 0		;	:	134 11 0	;	134 11 0	
		107.15	:	107.15		:	:	64.78	:	64.78	
		upancy	•	:	1	nza	kbuza	upancy		:	
		Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round		(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	e de la constant de l
		22 Menali Tukum							23 Valm:		

STATEMENT C .- Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda Vistrict -- (continued).

											•	
	pur s		AT F	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	SMENT.	7	AT PRESENT.		Increase (+ or decrease			
No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Clas	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	cent of presentin- cidence peracre on that of for- iner Set-	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
-	¢1	င	4	5	9	7	8	6	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p				
		(Malik-makbuza	6.50	8 4 0	1 4 4	8:23	8 14 5	1 0 7	(-)18	-32	•	A good village, 13 miles out from Chanda, on the Mul road. It with Tempta and Pinalklust.
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	中中			:	:		
24 (Thichmali		Alsolute occupancy	84.44	167 0 0	1 15 8	983	22 0 0	2 3 10	+13	19.		ment; in 1890 these three villages passed to Vithoba Mamedwar for Rs. 1,000, practically a
ontoligati		Occupancy	;	:	:	et242-97	226 14 0	0 14 11	:	Ĥ.		debt transaction; he is a notoriously bad landlord, but has not been here long enough to
•		All-round	17.78	167 0 0	2	10.012	0 F1 8F6	3 4	::	£ .	, co	anect the village as yet. It has an excellent tank and sugarcane is
			; ;	>		*219.87		22	(-)	ç ç;	Sanctd. 50]	usually found nere; the cane cultivation will revive very shortly. The soil is mostly wardi,
												but there is a good strip of morand and nearly all the 150 acres of rice land gets full irriga-
					tw.R.	32.93						tion. The cropping here has been very stable:
												famine and all the land has been cropped this
												year except one or two warpani holdings. Home-farm is only small, but is beginning to
			•									increase Tenents one a more missellencous let of mon.
												classed 34, 88, 150 and 3D: few of them are
												poor, and few really rich; as a body their cash debts are rather higher than usual and some of
		-					,			-		them are short of plough-cattle. Occupied area
				-								has more than doubled since Settlement, and
												village. Rent rate has fallen through extension
												to poorer rice land, and some jungle has been
												cleared to grow juar. No grain rents. Rental
											n week	stand are very uneven and mere levelling
												will give a good rise in payments. I would not put on full enhancement here; the mal-

Maille-maklutas												guzar is a true Saokar and most of the tenants owe him money. I would take a rate of .60 here with hig margins.
E. Mailt-makhura			 :	:	!	:	÷	:	:	<u></u>		A small rice village lying close to Chichpalli. It is owned by two brahmin widows, poor but
Absolute occupancy 1368 9 8 0 011 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 8 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 8 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		E. Malik-makhuza	:	:	:	:	÷	:	:	:		quarrelsome. It has a good tank, rauner wanting repairs but large for the area of rice
Occupancy 1368 9 8 0 0 11 1 146375 61 8 0 0 15 5 (-)33 1-22 All-round 1368 9 8 0 0 11 1 14952 9 0 0 0 15 5 (-)33 1-22 All-round 1368 9 8 0 0 11 1 14952 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 E. Mailk-makbura 800 1 8 0 0 3 0 805 1 8 0 0 3 0 Absolute occupancy 463 5 0 0 1 1 3 437 5 0 0 1 2 4 +6 Absolute occupancy 463 5 0 0 1 1 3 437 5 0 0 1 2 4 +6 All-round 4-63 5 0 0 1 1 3 437 0 0 11 1 All-round 4-63 5 0 0 1 1 3 437 0 0 12 0 12 1 All-round 4-63 5 0 0 1 1 3 437 0 0 12 0 12 1 All-round 4-63 5 0 0 1 1 3 437 0 0 12 0 12 0 12 1 All-round 4-63 5 0 0 1 1 1 8 All-round 4-63 5 0 0 1 1 1 8 All-round 4-63 5 0 0 1 1 1 8 All-round 4-63 5 0 0 1 1 1 8 All-round 4-63 5 0 0 1 1 1 8 All-round 4-63 5 0 0 1 1 1 8 All-round 4-63 5 0 0 1 1 1 8 All-round All-	6 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Absolute occupancy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		land below it; a little cane is occasionally found here. The soil is only wardi but pro-
All-round	Zo J B m v c a 1 a Tukum.		13.68	x 0		+63-75 19-52	x x	0 15	+ 39 (-)33	.58 1.22		ductive. Tenants mostly Gonds, 38, 4C and 1 D: a particularly good ter of men with
Nalik-makbuza 800 1 8 0 0 3 0 80 i 1 8 0 0 3 0 1 1 8 0 0 3 0 1 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4			13.68	∝	0 11 1	63 75 *19 52	200	0 75	1 58(-) 58(-)	.58	09-	the year of actual famine the rice land lass ten always fully cropped here, and practically no land is fallow now. The home-fam is only
Maik-makbuza					tkind *W.R.	31 22	[∞					small. The sublet area is only very small, but sub-rents rule very high for a village of this size. Variation in rate here is due to substitu-
E. Malik-makbuza												ton of grain rents: very few cash payments, and the grain rents are only low. Rents as they now stand are exceptionally uneven, but
E. Malik-makbuza			 					1	L			always well paid up Levelling up here will give a fair amount of enhancement. The occupied area has nearly
E. Malik-makbuza 8.00 1 8 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0						पत्यमेव			12			doubled since Settlement, and the assessment of here is very light indeed. Including grain payments the incidence is 58. I would level with a rate of '60.
E. Malik-makbuza		Malik-makbuza	00,8		က	8 0.5	. 64 9	e 0	la.			A small rice village close to Chichpall: it passed with that village to Vithoba Mamedwar in the same transaction. Rice is the sole cron the
Occupancy		E. Malik-makbuza		0	1 1 3	4:37	. •	. 2	9+			tank is good and irrigates the whole village: but the cropping has fluctuated lately very
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$, ,	; ;	:	i	†37 22 *30.54		0 11 0 14	::	·40		sually. Tenants and Goods, and Class, our very sual men: two abandond last year. Village is surrounded by Government forest, and would assist the contract of
66.8			4.63	0	1 1 3	41.59	12	0 15	(-)13 - 27	39	9	All the best land was home-farm at Settlement. No home-farm now.
					†W,B.	86 88						Present rents all cash : quite high enough for the class of m-n wto pay them. It would not be safe to raise them much except in a series of gool years: land badly cropped this year, Arrears occasionally found, but men in default have absconded. I would simply level here with the present rate of '40.

STATEMENT C .- Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District-(continued).

	Unit-rate Remarks and reasons for rate.	12 13		A useful rice village purchased with Tomta		marron and the one of the curvature in and managed by a point of the curvature of the curva	poor, and there is practically mounting of value hesides the rice. Tenants all Gonds with one exception a poor lot,	though debts are small cossed 1 b, † C and 35 2 D; very small men. Occupied area has increased through a little wave land of very	poor quanty being taken up. Village has nucluated considerably in bad years; it is now fairly fully cropped; but the rice has been sown	broadcast this year, as seed was very short. Absolute occupancy tenants abandoned many tasses accortibity holding have been given out	at reduced rents. Rents paid up well now: tut this is one of the smaller villages which	must now be treated leniently; it has had very had crops for several years, and is only a	with rate of 35 here as the present rate is so	A strip of land in the midde of Government	forest owned by a bankrupt Mohammadan.	If he had the inclination and means to make some improvement, it would be an excellent	village. At present he has only one tenant and
	Incidence per soil- unit,	11		.24	:	:	9. 53	92, 56					 	:		:	:
Increase (+) or decrease	<u> </u>	10		+ 30	~	TING (3_	(-)35 (-)22					 	:		:	:
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p.	7 7 0		(C)	0 7 7 0 0 12 12	0 7 7 0 9 2					 	:		:	:
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	80	Rs. a. p.	0 0 9			36 4 0	36 4 0	-					:		:	•
	Tenant area.	7	Acres.	12.65	स्य	मेम	+76.34 *63.51	76-34	12.83					÷		:	:
MENT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a. p	0 5 10	:	0 11 9	:	0 11 9	+W.R.					:		:	· :
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	5	Rs. a. p.	6 10 0	:	25 0 0	,	25 0 0						:		•	•
AT FO	Tenant area.	4	Acres.	18.06	:	33.97	:	33.97						:		:	:
	Class of Tenants	9		(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-mak buza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round						(Malı k-mak duza	7.7	E. Mailk-makbuza	Absolute occupancy
Бпв	No. and Name of Village and Mahal. Class Details of Class	1				27 Pipalkhut							 				28 Jhari

47 A perennial spring runs down the centre, and all the rice land could be irrigated from it;	09.	Sanctd. '45 7 acres. Been graward, b tically bome-far I would t	A small rice village. The proprietor is a training	_	repaired, and going to	31 35 self the malguzar is now demanding rents for the mukadam's and kotwar's khid-mati muafi	31 the rice area began to fluctuate in 1894, and most of the land is fallow this year. Claudi	are all Gonds, badly in debt. There has been a big rise in the occupied area.	Inere are no grain rents nere; some rents have been cubiniced. The ill-round rate is very low; but considering the history of the	village and its present condition I would leave most of the rents severely, alone here. Arrears	are rather fight occasionally. No home-farm, I propose to take 35 for levelling and fixation only.	••• • _	•51 Chands The proprietor is a Bern patwari—a	-34 Day on boundary and lost of The soil is mostly mostly and lost on the soil is mostly mostly on a lost on the soil is mostly mostly on the soil is mostly mostly on the soil is mostly mostly on the soil is mostly mostly on the soil is mostly mostly on the soil is mostly mostly on the soil is mostly mostly on the soil is mostly mostly on the soil is mostly mostly on the soil is mostly on the	46 The solits mostly warm and floors only poor. 46 The village has two large tanks: but one is 48 very shallow and on the whole the irrigation is	45 .55 only crop, and a full area has been sown this .47 Year. Tenants mostly Marars and Gonds:	2 A, 8 B, 7 C and 4 D. A class men are Chanda brahmins, the tenantry are distinctly rich, though some of them are only small men. Rents are paid with ease, and are very meven, especially in the warsalang area only a few
	 .			: 	: 							:					1
(—)38 (·- 34	(-) 48(-)	<u> </u> 	:	:	÷	: :	++	 				:	፥	+ 71	: :	(-)	
0 6 8 0 7 2	0 6 8		:	:	:	0 10 1 0 11 7	0 10 10 0 0 11 7		縁	3			0 5 8	1 3 10	0 10 1 0 10 9	0 10 5 0 11 2	
4 0 0	0 0		:	:	:	29 8 0	29 8 0					:	2 15 0	0 0 6	126 2 0 108 10 0	135 2 0 117 10 0	17 8 0
19.66 *8.97	99.68	69	:	:	:	† 46 70 * 40·79	4:70 40:79	5.91	(८) यने	7		:	8.32	7:-7	† 200·64 * 161·77	207 91 * 1 6 9-04	11.72
ο 10 10	0 10 10	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	:	:	0 2 10	<u>:</u>	0 5 10	+ W. R.	1.51-1		,	0 4 3	:	0 11 7	:	0 11 7	† Kind W. R.
9 4 0	9 4 0				2 8 0	:	0 8 9					2 3 0	:	86 13 0	÷	86 13 0	
13.71	13 71		:	- 	15·12	 :	15:12	<u> </u> 				8:52	:	120.31	:	120 31	
Occupancy	All-round	,	(Malik-makbuza	g. Malik-makhuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round					(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	1
						29 Haldi Ramud- war.						-		90 Ni bolo	BIRD BIR		

STATEMENT C.-Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District-(continued).

Class of Tenants. Tenant Rental. Incidence Tenant Rental. Incidence Tenant Rental. Incidence Tenant Rental. Incidence Tenant Rental. Incidence Tenant Rental. Incidence Tenant Rental. Incidence Tenant Rental. Incidence Tenant Rental. Incidence Tenant Rental. Incidence Tenant Rental. Incidence Tenant Rental. Incidence Tenant Rental. Incidence Tenant Rental. Incidence Tenant Rental. Incidence Tenant Rental. Incidence Tenant Rental. Incidence Tenant Ten	рив		AT FOI	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT	MENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+) or decrease			
Sametd. 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.			ncidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
Malik-makbuza Malik-makbuz			4	īG	9	7	×	6	10	=	12	13.
Malik-makbuza			Acres.	ซื	æ	Acres.	8. p.	ಣೆ				
Malik-makbuza			and the second s			सयमेव			(Circle)			grain rents. There has been a good increase in the occupied area: fallow figures have increased, but the village is by no means depressed. It is not quite so stable, from cropping figures, as some of its neighbours; but still it has done well for a village of its class,
R. Malik-makbuza						नयते			\ _			Absolute occupancy tenaits disappeared many years ago The rate has fallen through, ne or two Wawar falls being taken up; no rents have ever been reduced. On the wichel would put on some small enhancement to most of the rents, with a rate of 55.
E. Malik-makbuza			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		A hig patch of forest owned by Chandi Prasad. Till recently he has kept it for siwai; but now
Absolute occupancy		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	i	:	:	:	;	he has constructed a useful tank, taken up some rice land himself, and is going to settle a
Occupancy		A bsolute occupancy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	÷	<u>0</u> 9.	village.
All-round 1.35		•		:	:	+135	:	:	:		Sanctd. 45.]	At present only 10 acres of land have been broken up; but in a few years its tank should
(Malik-makbuza 1.92 0 15 2 0 7 11 15 Absolute occupancy, Occupancy 15200 75 12 0 75 12 0 75 12 16 75 12 16 73 4 0 0 10 6 + 44 156			:	:	:	1.35	:	:	;	:		attract some tenants: at present there is nothing but home-farm and siwai. I would value
Malik-makbuza					+ W. R.							this land at 60, and assess the village leniently.
E. Malik-makbuza		-	:	:	:	1.92		=	:			A small poor rice village in the middle of jungle.
Absolute occupancy, 1950 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-	E. Malik-makbuza	;		•				: +			The soil is only poor and the irrigation inferior, except in the sir land which covers nearly 30
Occupancy 152-00 75 12 0 6 8 0 1112 02 73 4 0 0 10 0 + 44 .62	29 Mosele Melone	Absolute occupancy,	19:50		>		>	• 9		1 0		per cent of the occupied area. This village
	oz mamia monasa		152.00		00 CJ		₩.	0 11	++	. 3		and Walgaou Wele sold in 1000 of a standard

to a Chanda Saokor for Rs. 1,000, cash. Tenants on the whole are poor, with high debts; classed 1 A, 3 B, 6 C and 2 D; the richest men come from Chanda and pay very low rents. Rice is the chief crop: there is some ringni to help it out, and a little linseed: but this is a poor village and cropping has fluctuated violently during the last ten years. Some holdings were abandoned three years ago, and occupied area slows a drop: fallows are still high and the village was badly cropped this year.	This is a village of poor type and I would do nothing beyond level here: a fair rate may be taken in order to give better rents on the good holdings, which at present pay very little. I propose a rate of 46,		8 miles from Chanda, It passed in 1886 from a Marhatta to a Kompti for debt; the debt was	certainly not incurred through over assessment. It is a stable little rice village: the	soil is only of low class, and the tank small still the rice area has kept up very well for the last ten years except in 1899-1900 and	he occupied area ome-farm is large	Kice land seems very productive, and the wawar land, though looking poor, grows kharif juari well when the rains are full as this year. Tenants all Gonds: 5 B and I D very substantial men for their caste. No grain rents, and arrears are always nominal. Settlement rate was absurdly low, even for a jungli rice village: rents have been enhanced before the village changed hands; none of the tenants can remember enhancement, but they are very young men. No land is sublet. I would put on some small enhancement here: this is a village with a good history; but it should be rated lower than larger and better placed villages, on cash rents the rate is ·82: but rent-free land is valuable. I would take a rate of ·75 for levelling and fixation.
.65 [Sanctd. 50]						.75 Sanctd. '60]	
1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		:	:	:	.69 .82	.62 .82	
++		:	:	:	+157 +192	+153	
0 10 0 110 0 110 0		:	:	:	0 13 11 0 15 10	0 13 11 0 0 15 10	
81 4 0		:	:	:	42 12 0	42 12 0	
128.25 *118.39 9.86		:	:	:	+49.23 *43.26	49*23	26.9
0 7 10 +W. B.		:	•	1 2 2	0 5 5	9 9 0	† w . B
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171.50		:	:	.55	45 18	45 40	
All-round		(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-mak buza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	
	renge et el e terre delle e energ			aigaon	lokasa		

STATEMENT C.—Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

						•	•				•	
	bus s		AT FO	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	dENT.		AT PRESENT,		Increase (+, or decrease			
No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class Grade.	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	(-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former set-tlement,	Incidence per soil- unit,	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate,
1	63	က	4	ru,	9	2	8	6	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		Malik-makbuza	12 50	11 0 0	0 14 1	12.11	11 0 0	0 14 6	7	86.		
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	;	:	स	1		0	:		belonging to the same brahmin malguzar; he is a fairly good landlord. The soil is
34 Forda Indap.		Absolute occupancy	157-19	100 0 0	0 10 2	65.22	31 0 0	0 7 7	(-)52	66.		chiefly morand, rather blacker than is usual in this class of village, and is very productive.
war,		Occupancy	:	:	:	+89.62	93 0 0 49 4 0	1 0 8 0 14 3	25\ 	(F.		The tank is only small, but quite deep and the irrigation is on the whole good. Tenants are only Gonds, with one or two Komtis, 2 A, 4 B.
		All-round	157 19	100 0 0	0 10 2	154.84 *120.37	124 0 0 80 4 0	0 12 10 0 10 8	+26 +5	- 	·45	8 C, and 2 D; about an average lot of men, with only small debts. Home-farm is very small. The rice area kept up very well till 1899; it
					+ Kind W. K.	22 10 12 37	43 12 0					had a bad drop and has not yet quite recovered. Still on the whole rice land is better cropped than one could expect. Rice is bractically the only crop. Drop in absolute occupancy tenant area is due to holdings lapsing for want of heirs: there has been no surrender of land of any importance. The rent rate has risen as holdings have changed hands; and one or two grain rents have been put on. This is another of the lightly assessed villages. The present rate is only low for good rice land. I would enhance slightly in most cases here, but the very lemint to small tenants. Arrears are always nominal. A rate of 45 will suit this village, with margins.
		(Malik-makbuza	:	:	į	:	;	:	:	:		A useful little rice village on the "Mal" road
		E. Malik-makbuza	;	:	i	;	:	:	;	 :		close to Chanda. It has a good tank and the rice is fully irrigated. It is still rather hadly
		Absolute occupancy,	10.75	2 12 0	0 4 1	4 11	1 4 0	0 4 10	+18	22.		cropped for want of seed; but the depression here is only temporary, as all the tenants

		Tenants are mostly Gonds: 2 A, 3 B, 4 C and 3 D. A class men are chanda Komtis: the Gonds are quite substantial men. There is no homefarm. The rent rate has dropped as new fields have been taken out: rents are very uneven indeed, some in the murkhand area being exceptionally low. Arears are quite nominal. Though new fallow figures are still high, one or two of the rents on the best rice land should be raised: mere levelling will give about the desired amount of enhancement.	A Tukum grant on \$\frac{3}{2}\text{ths} iama in perpetuity held by arich Brahman widow. It has a good but small tank well placed, and rice is of some importance, though really juar and linseed are of light class, but wawar land by the abadi is of light class, but wawar land by the abadi is well manured and very productive. The village is quit stable: the cropped area has fluctuated only very little. Tenants classed 5 A, 6 B, 8 C and 10 D; but the last class includes some men with tiny holdings who have never owned cattle: on the whole a very strong lot. Old fallow figures are high as some holdings are not fully cleared. Homefarm is fairly large, but some of the old sir has been leased to tenants. Retts are very low in many cases. Absolute occupancy tenants habitually sublet for enormous profits. The rate has dropped through extension of the occupied area. Arrears are always low, and due only to slack collections. I would enfine rice village. I propose a rate of 70 with margins: 59,	
4	.45 Sanctd.·35.]		0.2	
.38	888		:: : 13 55 51 51 51 74 74	
	+255 +283		+8 (-)28 (-)28 (-)29 (-)17 (-)17	
0 15 4	0 14 6 0 15 7		(
45 8 0	46 12 6		3 6 0 142 5 0 145 11 0	
+ 47.53 * 43.82	* 47-93	27.17	46.72 46.72 * 835.81 * 835.83 * 835.83 20.97	
:	0 4 1	+ W. B.	0 1 1 0 8 11 0 7 4 4 4 4 . R.	
:	2 12 0		3 6 0 109 12 0 113 2 0	
:	10.75		 51.37 196.76 248.13	
decupancy	All-round		Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-1 ound	,
35 Lohara			36 Sina'a Makta	

STATEMENT C.-Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District-(continued).

	te Remarks and reasons for rate.	C.F.	1.5	:	Č o	quarretsome. At Settlement it was a rabi	crops are grown. Linseed and juari are as important as the rice, though the rents for	Wurkhund khart land run up to Rs. 5 per acts. The occupied area has risen considerably, but fallow figures are high as the land is	Tenants are mostly substantial men—3 A, 11 B,	paid up with ease. The home-farm is rapidly expanding. Rents are now very even owing to	the rapid expansion of the occupied area. I would enhance most of them. Cash sub-rents I un distinctly high.	On the whole I would enhance somewhat freely here: this is one of the villages which is not	uepressed, though its cropping has fluctuated and fallow figures are not low; justi has taken the place of the rice in had vears.	propose a rate of '85 here.	Another of Chandi Frasad's few rice villages close to Chanda and duite prosperous still	The soil is only poor, but the irrigation is first	The home-farm has extended considerably and		a poor lot of men-1 B, 10 C, and 5 D; nearly all
	Unit-rate	61						Ψ 										.65	
	Incidence per soil- unit,	=			:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	80 47.	7.55						<u> </u>	•	:	:	÷.	_
Increase (+) or	బ్లిషహ్ " :	10			:	: +	27	-18							 :	:	:	- 67	
	Incidence per acre.	G	Rs. a. p.		The state of the s	1 2 11	62 - SEPI	2020						or or)	:	:	0 11 6	
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	00	Rs. a. p.	,		23 8	± «	9 1	68 5 6					e. e.	ו	:	:	86 14 0	•
	Tenant area.	7	Acres.	;	Tig.	19.01	+ 304.59 * 262.52	\$24·50 * 282·43	25.67	16.40				4 87		:	:	+120 83	
SMENT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. 8. p.	:	:	0 10 10	1 5 4	1 3 4	+ Kind	W. R.				:		:	:	2 2	
MER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	5	Rs. a. p. Rs.	:	:	28 3 0	235 4 0	263 7 0						:	:		:	108 12 0	
AT FORMER	Tenant, area,	4	Acres.	:	:	41.75	176 28	218:03						:	:	_	 :	- 50 59 	
	Class of Tenants.	က		(Malik-makhuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Оссирансу	All-round				<u>-</u>		Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	in the second second	Occupancy	
pu# ss		77					:										:		
	No. and Name of Village and Mahal.					37 Walwat											38 Chargion		

it has how competerly recovered. Sub rents are puid on a very small area, but ran to 185, 3	for the best rice isd. The all-round rate in distinctly low, but some wawar land has been included in tenants holdings lately. On the whole here I would simply level the present rental demand; tenants are very small men, and their holdings are comparatively proc. The assessment practically depends upon the home-farm valuation. On each rents the incidence is now 63. I propose to take a rate of 65 with margins; that rate will suit the homesarm best.	good village that has been established since bettlement. It belongs to Chamis Proceed in	close to Chands, and has always been valuable	village; juari is always the chief crop; the	bold is the control of the control o	though it contains a large amount of sand. The linseed area is high in years of good and prosperous rain-fall. The village has been	
n nas now competers	for the best rice is.i.d. The all-roun distinctly low, but some wawar been included in tenants' holdings latthe whole here I would simply level sent rental demand; tenants are versen, and their holdings are comprove. The assessment practically upon the home-farm valuation. On the invidence is now 53. I proposerate of 65 with margins; that rate the homefarm best.	A good village that has bettlement. It below	close to Chanda, and	village; juari is alw.	will grow both rabi	though it contains a The linseed area is high prosperous rain-fall.	progressi steadily for what high, as new it sken up. Home-farning well cropped. Tenning well cropped. Tenning uter some debit quite an average lot o very subtrantial. Resent to land as nortgag. At precent rents are been taken up at m wardi recently broken and fields of older quite realize this in prepared to pay bettee. The siwal is valuable; they have been exclusion of all the cultivators of all the cultivators of all the cultivators of the land that has her yet been assessed fixation run very hig for rabi land.
5.88				90	48	63. 97.	
		:	;	+133	: :	+1050	
		:	:	0 1 2	00 20 20	0 1 2	
		;	:	0 3 10	175 13 0	01 0 921	
e Se	22.68	:	;	3.25	+ 488·16 * 390·49	491-41 * 398 74	29.26
:	* *	:	;	9 0 0	:	9 0 0	+ W.R.
		ŧ	;	0 10 9	:	6 01 0	·
		:	 :	23.88	:	23.88	
		Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
					20 Paili		

STATEMENT C .- Molzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District (continued).

pue s		AT FO	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT	MENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+ or decr.ase	-		
No. and Name of Village and Mahal of Class Details of Class	1 lass of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence	cent of present in cidence per acre con that of former Set-thence.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1 2	က	4	5	9	7	ထ	6	20	11	13	13
	Malik-mak buza	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	તું હ જા	Ps. a. p.	:			A small village close to Walwat. It belongs to
	E. Malik-makbaza	:	:	:	:	:	(;			area. This "rith" and is really a second class rice villace. Soil is fair, but the irrication is
	Absolute occupancy		:	:		30		:			only good in the very best of years; still the
40 Mhasala	Occupancy	41.38	33 0 0	0 12 9	138 93 1	48 8 0	 	+ 50 + 56	. 52 . 82	: :	after four years of depression. Tenants are a rich lot of Mahars—5 8, 3 C, and 1 D: they live
	All-round	41.38	33 0 0	0 12 9	40.54 *38.93	48 8 0	1 3 2	08+	7.9	08· .:.	about ten years ago by the malgazar: they are hovever paid up regularly, and the rate is not
				+ W.E.	1.61			<u>'</u>			rice land. Still this is one of the villages which now require lenicht treatment: it is writh close to Government fores, and the
											drightion is not that class. Land seems in demand as an abandoned holding has this year been given out at a slightly higher rent; and I propose to merely level existing rents, and not nut enhancement out o all. A rate of
	(Malik-makbuza	£.	:	:	;	:	:	:	:		80 is high enough for this class of village. A rice village held on three-fourths jama in per-
	E. Malik-mukbuza	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		men, but with strange ideas of management.
41 Mahasala	Absolute occupancy	11.75	11 5 0	0 15 5	11.38	11 5 0	0 15 11	+	.46		for reduction of revenue: the lambardar has
<u></u>	Occupancy	80.81	179 0 0	2 3 5	† 1±0+13 * 107 60	274 14 0 233 4 0	1 15 4 2 2 8		26. 66.	d G	absolute to avoid paying revenue; the sir land is all old fallow, and they tried to prevent tenants croping their own loidings this year.
		92.56	190 5 0	2 0 11	151-81 * 115 98	244 9 0	1 14 2 2 0 11	~ ~ :		6	irrigation distinctly good, though the tank
			}	+ Kind.	23:45 9:38	41 10 0	!				

			47		140
too frequeutly, as one or other entants. Rentrate has dropped as some of the Settlement sir has been let out to tenants are yelve bow rents; therate is now not high considering that it is paid for first rate rice land within a mile or two of Chanda. Two rents are badly in arrears; others are paid with ease; this year the tenant holdings are fully cropped with two exceptions. Though tenants are well off, this is not a really stable village under the present namagement; i would simply level the present cents; it was very hadly excepted at afterfation last year, and the but the incidence very high. A rate of % will suffice for levelling. A large flourishing village on the torders of the Kothari group. It is divided into two portions, frate a make a plot of 137 acres held on	a quit rent of Ne. 7; secondly, the gaoganna	three-fourths kamil jama in perjecuity. The	gaoganna is 16. 50. These have now been declared separate malals.		ν E
					Sanctd. 60.
		18:	.683 5.56	61 40.	<u>Ž</u>
:	:	+7	- 24	277	
;	E	1 6 11	1 3 4 0 14 6	1 3 5	§
•	;	15 4 0	435 1 0 185 1 0	450 5 0 200 5 0	250 0 0
•	:	10.01	+ 359-86	\$70.50	113.46
	;	1 5 4	1 9 6	1 0 2	W B.
<u> </u>	:	15 4 0	241 8 0	256 12 0	
:	 ;	11-44	151-82	163.26	
Malik-mukhuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	1
		Manora Tukun	ed Makta.		

STATEMENT C.-Keltar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District-(continued).

<u> १</u>		AT FO	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT,	MENT,		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+) or decrease			
No. and Name of Village and Mahal Of Class Details of Class Circles.	Class of Tenauts.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.		Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
21	8	41	9	9	7	∞	6	10	11	5	13
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Es a. p.	Acres	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
								· Commence de l'alternation de l'alterna			This is a good village, but only small enhancements should be made. It is close to the market and grain rents should be abolished. I propose to take a rate of '70 here to fix cash rents: men that now pay those cash rents may be given good margins so as not to put on too large an good margins rate of '70 will suit both
	/ Malik-makbuza	;	:	:			Parent L	:			mahals
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	;				:			
•	Absolute occupancy	:	:	:				;			
Manora Makta	Occupancy	38·18	4 8 0	0 1111	+10×92 +61·46	77 ± 0 20 0 0	0 11 0	161+	.65 .53		
	All-round	38 18	0 8 7	0 11 0	108-92	77 ± 0 20 0 0	0 11 4	168+	65 53		
			-	+Kind W R	25.39	57 4 0	} 				
	/ Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:					
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	÷	:	:	:					
4 3	Absolute occupancy	11-44	15 4 0	1 5 4	10-64	15 4 0	1 6 11	7	.37		
-3 Manora Tukum	Occupancy	113 64	237 0 0	2 1 4	+250 94 *142:33	357 13 0 165 1 0	6 10	£ #	.63 56		
	All-round	125.08	252 4 0	2 0 3	261 58 *152:97	373 1 0 180 5 0	1 2 10	- 52 - 52 - 1	†9.		
			-	+Kind W. R.	88.07	192 12 0					

							49			
A small "rith" village close to Manora and be-	longing to the malguzar of that village. He holds it on a quit rent of Rs 9: the kamil-jama	is Rs. 10 only. It is an excellent little rice village: the tank is in good repair and com-	manns the whole vil age area. The tenants are Sao Telis classed 2 A, 3 B, 13 C and 4 D, only a very moderate lot of small men.	E 60	recent years, owing to the visinge being rith and tenants having no seed. Practically all rents are paid in grain: they have now been valued at fair average rate; the rate is now distinctly low, and we could enhance freely if the land had been better cropped. I would level up with a rate of '65, and fix cash rents.	The malguzar spent Rs. 1,400 on constructing and repairing the tank. Allowance will be made for this at assessment, A large village on the Kothari border. It and	Actuary were auctioned for Ks. 1,525 in 1896. It has a good tank badly in need of a turin, and occasionally the dues for came have gone up to Rs. 90. The village is now held by	Chandi Prasad and a Marwari, the latter has a small home-farm. The area under rice has dropped but only out-		here is only slight. The soil is rather above the average for a rice village. Fenants are classed 6 A, 9 B, 34 C and 13 U: about an average lot of Gonds and Mahars. Rental arrears are of no importance. The rate has been raised by ligher rents being paid for abandoned fields. In the murkhand area a far rate is paid, but other rents are all extremely low though the land is well protected and a large area is held rent-free by new tenants. I would here raise rents somewhat freely: it is one of the good villages in the group and many rents are wonderfully low. All rents are paid in cash. A rate of 55 will suit for fixation and raising the lowest rents.
				.65	Sanctd: '95.				55	
			 8.8		oue ou	0 <u>5</u>	74-	7 8	+ 8	
			53	.59 		ن	:	يذيذ	777	
:	:	:	+389	9f - 9g		Të+		6++	+4×	
:	:	÷	1 7 3 0 2 7	1 7 3		0 10 2	. 7	0 4 0	0 7 10	
:	:	:	148 8 0 1 0 0	148 0 0	147 8 0 8	19 7 8	3 12 0	300 9 u	304 5 0	
:	;	:	+102 33 *6·27	102.33	0.90	56.93	2.5‡	+618-97 +536 79	621 51 * 539 33	∞ ∴ ⇔
:	:	÷	0 4 9	0 4 9	Kind	9 8 0	1 14 9	0 7 1	0 7 3	+ W. B.
:	:	;	15 8 0	15 8 0		11 2 0		242 6 0	252 11 0	
:	:	:	52.62	52.62		50 : 3	5.37	519.91	555 31	
(Malik-makbuza (R. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	1	/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	
_		AP Nimeston Charles	To Filmgala makta					44 Kawad jai		

STATEMENT C-Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District-(continued).

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		A very small poor isolated rice village held on	man. It has very poor soils and feeble irrigation and half the vice hand occupied is still fallow.	Tenants are a bankrupt lot of Gonds, classed 1 A 1 B 6 C, 2 D and 4 B. They pay grain rents	in ragar (nusked rice), now valued as an unarket rate of Rs. 10 per khandi. As a rule the rents are well paid up. The rate has risen the rents are well paid up. The rate has risen the rectangle of this grain navment.		it is .38. I would take a rate of 45 to level up the rents and fix cash payments. The rate mast be kept low as the village is practically	A small village of 100 acres, lying in the Ghat-	Caltivation consists of 25 acres of baris, cropped mith maize 33 acres of wayner land under	juar, and 20 acres of rice land, now mostly	ants are Gonds classed 1 B, 3 C, and 6 D rents are paid up well; but the village is merely a great of contract of contract that has	small clearing in the militer of forces, one masses established itself since Settlement. Tenauts pay rents from the rice; and as that is now had a demonstrated in the last is now that it	panty ucpressed a wound simply for the party property party property party of (60, as present payments. I propose a rute of (60, as present payments need reduction, and a margin may be given to the privileged tenants.
	Unit-rate proposed.	12					.45	Sanetd.						09.	
	Incidence per soil- unit.	11		:	:	₹¢. ::	<u>ç</u> ; 4	.38 57		:	:	.20	·61	15.	
Incrase (+) or decrease	cent of present incidence per acre on that of former set-incidence per acre on that of former set-itlement.	Ξ		:		+37 - 48	31~			:	:	-19	:::	1-46	
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p.	4		0 12 4 0 4 8	0 8:8 2.4	0 3 7		:	:	0 7 4	0 9 10 0 8 2	9 6 8	
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	8	Rs. a. p.	÷		0 7 1 1 5 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9 10 0 3 10 0	29 8 0 4 12 0	18 12 0 6 0 0	:	:	4 0 0	36 2 7 25 14 7	29 14 7	10 + 0
	Tenant area.	7	Acres.	÷	H	(a) 25·79	+41.21	67·00 * 21·21	21 91 16 17 7 71	:	:	8.72	+59·06 * 51 (10	67.78 * 59.72	4.56 3.50
MENT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a. p.	:	:	0 6 0	;	0 6 0	(a Kind † Kind W.R.	;	:	0 6 0	÷	0 6 0	+ Kind W.R.
At former Settlement.	Rental.	ē	Rs. a. p.	:	:	22 15 0	į	22.15 0		:	:	10 12 0	:	10 12 0	
AT FO	Tenaut area.	4	Acres.	:	:	40.68	:	40 68		:	:	19-03	:	19-03	
	Class of Tenants.	et.		(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	J	(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	<u></u>
pns	No. and Name of Village and Mahal. Class Details of Orsale.	1 2					45 Kanhalgaon						46 Blintali		-

programme of the second	/ Malik-makbuza	5.12	1 0 0	0 3 3	:	:	:	:	:	:	Very similar to the preceding, the only differ-
	E Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	5.10	1 0 0	0 3 2	:	.52	:	garden land. All the village is classed as
A7 Vamit boni	Absolute occupancy	14.69	4 8 0	0 433	:	:	:		:	:	"ran : tenants are tronds (Z D, S t., 4 D and I E) and even their juari is grazed down by deer.
T Bawle bott	Occupancy	:		;	+44·18 *40·51	14 2 0	0 5 7	: :	0ç.	::	Land seems to have been in demand here occasionally, but it is only poor soil. The present rate of 50 will suffice for this class of
-	All-round	14.69	4 8 0	0 4 11	44·18 * 46·51	14 2 0	0 5 7	+14	64. 63.	(\$ (\$)	village.
				+W.R.	3.67			1		Sancta. 40 J	
	Malik-makbuza	;	:	:	;	:	:	:			A small village on the road between Pomburna
	E. Məlik-makbuza		i	:	;	:	:	:			and Kothari, owned by two resident Brahmans. It has two small tauks, and the rice clopping
2000000	Absolute occupancy	1.81	4 0 0	61 50	:	:	:	:			has now quite recovered; it has a good stretch of juar land that has helped out the rice well,
o Grandell	Оссирансу	46.56	0 0 06	1 14 11	+150.29	195 14 0 29 14 0	1 4 10 0 8 3	33	.7.)	
	All-round	48 37	94 0 0	1 15 1	150-29	195 14 0 29 14 0	1 4 10 0 8 3	33	711	G <u>/</u> .	Tenants are classed 2 A, 2 B, 7 C and 5 D: an average lot of small tenants with low debts. Arrears are unimportant.
				† Kind W.R.	21.53	166 0 0					This village has made good progress, and seems to be well managed: tenants ar- Sao Telis and Gonds, with good credit. The rice land is well irrigated, and the soil in wawars is above the group average.
											occupied area. Grain rents are paid on a large area; in rice land, they look high, and in wawar land they are very low; some rents are paid
											partly in cash and partly in kind. On the whole here I would take a rate to allow some enhancement; it is a good little village. I propose a rate of 75. Managing 1.
	/ Malik-makbuza	:	፥	:	:	:	:	:			to men who pay nothing but cash. A medium-sized village owned by a Brahman,
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			Who holds oor 4 other villages in this part of the tahsil, he has no home-farm. It is a
49 Borda Tukum	Absolute occupancy	17.12	30 8 0	1 12 6	16.21	30 8 0	1 14 1	9+	99		
Dixit.	Occupancy	91 35	159 4 0	11111	+143.45	$\begin{array}{cccc} 200 & 9 & 0 \\ 4 & 14 & 6 \end{array}$	1 6 4 0 6 9	-2) -76		02.	water. Cane is occasionally grown, but at present there is little besides the rice. Tenants are classed 4 B, 13 C, 11 D, and I E: most
	All-round	2F-80I	189 12 0	1 111 11	159.66 * 27.80	231 1 0 35 6 6	1 7 2		63.		or the poor men have very minute holdings. They have practically no debts, and rents are well paid as a rule. Holdings still contain
				+Kind W. B.	100.23	195 10 6					very little fallow, and the village is not depressed now.

STATEMENT C.—Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13	The rate has dropped through extension. Most of the miscellaneous crop land is still held rent-free. Rents are paid partly in cash and partly in kind. The rate is now very moderate with a fair valuation of the grain rents. Incidence on pure cash rents is only 55, but the true village rate is 63. This is a good little village, and I propose to level up with a rate of 70.	Another rice village of the same size and churacter. It is held on half iama by a Chanda	Kompti: there is a fair sized home-farm. The soil is only poor, but the irrigation is very	good: the rice area has been well maintained and some sugarcane is still found here. Rice	is practically the only crop. Tenants are principally Telis, classed I A, 2 b, RC 5 D and 1 E nonrown are really labourers	with tiny holdings, but tenants here are all in the proprietors debt rather (wdly; all payments, are credited to debt account and arreats	
	Unit-rate proposed.	12							[Sanctd. 70].
	Incidence per soil- unit,	11		:	:	1.03	8.5	46, 66.	
Increase (+) or decrease	cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	10		:	:	- 23	- 33	- 36 - 25	
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p.	:	:	3 3 9	2 2 9 2 0 11	2 13 9	
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	8	Rs. a. p.	÷	:	20 6 6	96 0 0 15 0 0	146 6 6 65 6 6	81 0 0
	Tenant area.	7	Acres,	÷	:	15.57	+ + + + 16	59-73 *22-86	2.88 2.88 2.88
ENT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a. p.	:	:	4 3 1	3 3 11	3 12 10	Kind W. R.
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	5	Rs. a. p.	;	:	142 2 0	0 8 92	218 10 0	
AT FOI	Tenant area.	4	Acres.	:	:	33.88	23.59	21-12	
	Class of Tenants.	83		(Malik-mak buza	E. Malik makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	
Бпв	No. and Name of Village and Mabal of Class Details of Class Citation of Class Of Class Of Citade.	1 2				50 Borda, Tukum	Zullurwar.		

He has only a small farm. The soil here is good for a rice village and the irrigation is first class—the rice area is now fully cropped, and was well maintained even in the worst years. Minor crops cover only a very small area: but holdings contain little fallow and the occupied area has risen well. He occupied area has risen well. Find the promen are really labourers, but as a body they seem only poor m-n, with, very tew teatle. Extrasion to cheaper land has pulled down the average rate. Rents are paid chiefly in kind, and the true rate of the village is 65, is a good village, and I would level up to 70. Herts might have been freely raised even now it the true real of the village is 65.
first class—the rice area is now fully cropped, and was well maintained even in the worst years. Minor crops cover only a very small area: Minor crops cover only a very small area: Minor crops contain little fallow and the occupied area has risen well. Tenants are clasted 1 A, 3 B, 14 C, 6 D and 2 E; here sgain the poor men are really labourers, but as a body they seem only poor men, with very tew cattle. Extrusion to cheaper land has pulled down the average rate. Rents are paid chiefly in kind, and the true rate of the village is 65. It is a good village, and I would level up to 70. It is a good village, and I would level up to 70.
41 0 0 171 15 2
20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
-

STATEMENT C.—Keltar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13	The basti is large and prosperous: a weekly	bazar is held here— Tenants are of all castes,	have high cash debts, and several holdings are	mortgaged: D class contains some really large	presper us, Most holdings are composite:		and are paid partly in cash, partly grain. A	rate is 47, and it is exceptionally low. This is	really almost the nest vinage in the group, and its irrigation has kept it from depression:	the mortgages are of long standing.	I would just one take up to by news, and give margins to men with big debts. Grain rents changed he applished	should be avoidned.	Proprietor is a dismissed forest ranger, now a	petition-writer: badly in debt and at logger-	P :	which are all first class he has taken to sub-	mitting forged resignations from the tenants in hones that the land will be settled with him	<u> </u>	excellent tanks, and only such this mounts are fallow; the village would have completely recovered if the malguzar had not involved a	The state of the s
	Unit-rate proposed.	12																		.80 [Sanctd. 65.]		
	Incidence per soil- unit.	11												•	}	œ. 	.55	.75	99	£7.88		
Increase (+) or decrease	(—) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Set-tlement.	10						mo v						Ş	81	:	74-	:	;	7 31		
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p.		6					- THE	3			ď	э ээ Э	185	0 14 0	1 11 6	4	1 2 3		
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	8	Rs. s. p.			The second	難小學			A LA		"		ì	241 7 9	24 0 0	70 4 0	62	228 6 2	558 6 0 298 10 2	289 11 10	
	Tenant area.	7	Acres.		1	स	र्गाः यम	e F	ा. नय	ते					443.58	15.75	80.15	+301.58	* 181-17	381 73 * 261 32	100.05	20 00
MENT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a. p.												6 01 0	:	1 10 7	-		1 10 7	† Kind	4 · F
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT,	Rental.	5	Rs. a. p.												285 15 0	:	536 5 0	;	•	536 5 0		
AT FC	Tenant area.	4	Acres.			-									425 22	:	322.38		:	322-38		
	Class of Tenants.	က													(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-mekbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occurancy		All-round	,	
bas	Details of Class Grade.	(3																· 				
	No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	1																54 Karanji				

STATEMENT C.—Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(concluded).

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		If the rice revives this might be a prosperous little village; it is now in very low water. I propose to level with a rate of '55 giving margins to absolute occupancy tenants.	A tiny isolated village belonging to two resident Gonds: they farm 28 acres. The village has	made progress since Settlement, but has fluctuated greatly in recent years. Both mal-	guzars and Gond tenants are completely in the hands of a Chanda Saocars.	The soil is only poor, and irrigations nominal: rice used to be the chief crop, but it now covers		of a large fallow area in holdings. This village falls into the lowest class. I propose a rate of 30 for levelling.	A patch of 77 acres near to Pomurna given on a clearance lease to a Kunbi; he built a tank	and was granted proprietary rights. But it is a poor village with had soils: the bori is large,	but shallow and hardly holds up any water: 13 acres are cropped with rice, and a few	acres with til: it is all practically in the home- farm: 3 tenants have very small heldings: 49 acres are shown as occuried, but 15 are	fallow A rate of 30 will suffice never ver been settled	given for comparison.
	Unit-rate proposed.	12							08:						93 93	
	Incidence per soil- unit.	11			.24	:	69.	.28	.35		:	:	:	<u>2</u> 2	.25	
Increase (+ or decrease		10			23	:	+16	:	-45		:	:	:	-32	-32	
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p.		2 7 0		9 8 0	0 3 0	0 4 0		:	:	:	0 5 4	0 5 4	
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	æ	Rs. a. p.		2 5 0		7 8 0	12 2 0	19 10 0		:	:	÷	7 14 0	7 14 0	
	Tenant area.	-	Acres.	स्य स्य	8 00	एट यते	14.11	65.10	79-21		į	:	:	† 23 50 * 23·46	\$ 23.50 * 23.46	9
fent.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a. p.		0 5 11	:	0 7 4	:	0 7 4		;	:	:	0 7 10	0 7 10	+ W.R
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	5	Rs. a. p.		2 5 0	:	12 4 0	÷	12 4 0		:	:	:	14 4 0	14 4 0	
AT FOF	Tenant area.	4	Acres.		6.22	:	26.78	:	26 78	-	:	:	:	29.23	29-23	<u> </u>
	Llass of Tenants.	8			/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	A bsolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round		(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	,
bara	No. and Name of Carvillage and Mahal. of Carvillage and Mahal. of Getrains	1 2					57 Kemala						,	os sonapur C. L. V.		

										57	7		
A medium-sized village close to Pomurna owned by eight poor Gandlis; one of them is a patwari;	they have a very summary method of treating	shallow: the village has two tanks, but the	half the rice land indoned. The home	unrea-journis of the occupied area and is still increasing, but a third of it is sublet for debt.	lenants are classed 1 A, 4 C, 2 D and 1 E; about an average lof: but the proprietors give them no encouragement to stay in the vil age.	ته س	incidence is "bo. I prop use to level up to '60 only; a higher rate might have been taken if the village had been properly cropped; but it is distinctly depressed.						
			Ç	3							о 1	Sanctd. '55 .	
	;	:	.56 .22	.56				38.	89.	.47 .46	.56 .54	.55	
	:	:	-79	2:-				-12	£	-23	-15		
	:	:	0 10 8 0 2 4	0 10 8 0 2 4			Roup.	8 6 0	0 10 7	0 15 9 0 15 3	0 14 2 0 12 3	0 14 4	
	*	:	29 7 0 3 4 0	29 7 0 3 4 0	26 3 0	and the second	TOTAL FOR THE GROUP.	677 1 6	113 3 0	808 15 4 729 1 0	6,762 2 10 3,935 13 4	7,571 2 2 4,664 14 4	79 14 4 2,826 5 6
	:	:	† 44 15 *22:07	44·15 *22·07	18:19		GRAND T	1,171 29	171-36	(a)821.74 *766.03	17.627.55 15,137.97	8,449·29 *5,904·00	1,512 95 1,512 95 976-33
		:	0 10 11	0 10 11	† Kind W. R.			0 10 6	:	9 f I	0 14 4	1 1 3.	(a) Kind † Kind W.R.
		:	65 8 0	65 8 0				758 11 0	:	3,219 0 3	2,551 2 0	5,770 2 3	
			95.66	95.66	-			1,152-17	;	2,513-24	2,841.60	5,354.84	
1 Mattheway 1		in in	Occupancy	All-round				(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	Total for tenants	
-					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								

* These figures exclude areas held on kind rent and without rent throughout the group.

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

Pioneer Press, No. 818.-2-8-06.

CHANDA:

30th June 1904.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Rent Rate Statement C for the 11 Ryotwari villages falling in the Keljhar Group of the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

सन्यमेव जयने

	Remarks and reasons for rate proposed.	12		A chack demarcated and surveyed in 1896; never yet settled. It is a strip of sandy soil on the Andhari river. One Varar is in possession of a number, but has never cleared it and never will; he will abundon when asked to pay a rent. As the village is surveyed, it may be settled; but there is absolutely no demand for land here. The rents here entered are the valuation of the land at patch rates, but they have never been realized yet. I would enter a rate of '25.	This chack was surveyed in 1895-96. There has never been any demand for land yet and the survey was done only because one man had a patch in which he grew some chillis. He has since abandoned. There is an old bori here, and an abandoned village site; but what was rice land is all submerged when the Andhari is in flood. The soil is only ward. A very low rate must be taken 35 is high enough for this class of village.	A patch surveyed in 1897 adjoining Dhabgaon. There may have been some demand for land then, there is none now. Six tenants, all substantial men, have holdings: but they are only half cleared and seldom cropped. The soil is only morand, growing ringni: the whole village has been classed as "rin," it is simply overrun with pig. No rents have ever been realized here, though patch cultivation, kistabandis have been regularly submitted. A very low rate must be taken: the land is worth next to nothing now, it has to compete with first class rice land and all the fields are isolated. The minhai area is nothing but sand with a little scrub growing on it. A rate of '25 will suffice: this is a worse village than the 2 preceding, in some ways: but it is larger, and may come into demand.
OPOSED NED.	For occupied.	11		.25. 08.	÷	\$\$. \$\$.
UNIT RATES PROPOSED AND SANCTIONED,	For nnoccupied.	10		·25 [Sanctd. ·30]	.25 [Sanctd, 30]	-25 [Sanctd30]
	Unit incidence.	6		9+	:	:
NUMBERS.	. Нате рет асте.	œ	æ	0 4 0	à	:
Occupied numbers.	Kent.	2	1	10 15 0	एत :	:
	. вэтү	9	Acres.	43.81	38-90	158.20
-wnu	Area of unoccupied bers.	û	Acres.	160-27	351.62	484.72
.819d	anua isdaian 10 s91A	4	Acres.	104-89	197-83	700.98
	Details of tract in which situated.	67		Keljhur mal- guzari group.	Ditto	Ditto
	Name of village.	83		Marar Saori Chack	Saraj Kheda Chack	Kanhalgaon Chack
	Serial number.	 4	<u>'</u>	-	N	m

			3		
A patch of poor soil adjoining Umri Potdar. One or two Banjaras live here, and some good Umri tenants have a little wawar land; the soil is only fit for ringui and kultha. Numbers are only half cleared yet, athough tenants have had their land for 5 or 6 years. Demand for land for this class is only very small: it has to compete with good rice land, and only a low rate can be taken, no rents have yet been paid. I would take 30 here.	A plot of land lying between Dongar Haldi and Dongar Haldi Tukum. It is all sandy soil, but some tenants from the latter village have a holding or two, hadly emborized and now all fallow; no rents have vel been paid; only a few annas an acre win be fixed. Here again I would take a rate of 30.	A large village close to Chanda on the Moharli Road, surveyed some years ago, but never settled. Land here has come into good demand during the last 3 or 4 years, but holdings are heing cleared very slowly. Still the village is inhabited, has a bori and well, and now seems to be securely established. The soil is only morand, but linsed is being	sown in some corners: juar is the principal crop. Tenants are classed 6A, 16B, 17C, and 1D; the rich men all live in Chanda; one man pays a nominal reat. This village adjoins the Chanda group and resembles poorer high-lying villages of that group. By comparison with rents in those villages a rate of 35 is suitable here. I would go a point lower for unoccupied land, as it is very sandy.	Adjoining Padmapur and of exactly the same class, but not quite so large a village. Land here also is now in fair demand for rabi crops. The chief soil is morand. Holdings are not yet fully cleared, but there is a respectable area under linseed and cotton as well as juar. Present rents have been fixed at patch cuitivation rates. I would take 35 here also, and 30 for unoccupied numbers. This village was traversed some years ago, but has only recently been surveyed.	A large village that has been long surveyed, but never assessed. It lies close to Aksapur, and five poor tenants of that place have taken up land here. The soil is poor, and is in poor demand, as the neighbouring village (Aksapur) has a very bankrupt lot of tenants. This village will never become "abad," unless a good patel can be found and a well sunk. I would keep the rate as low as '25 for this land to encourage settlers. No rents have yet been paid.
i	:	95 95		об 35	66. 08.
99.	о́;	.30 [Sanctd. ·50]	1	.35 [Sanctd -50]	.25 [Sanctd30]
i	; 	Ç	M	25	ŧ
i	:	0 0	सन्यमेव ज	୍ଦ ଅ	:
:	;	51 70 4.		e 81	:
81.92	€9-∓9	812.35		377.81	108-63
385.18	74.29	536:10		92.71	939-59
134 13	89. 61 .	965-97		25.45	510.75
:	:	:			<u> </u>
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto
:	Ryot-	:		: .¥	:
Borgaon Chack	Dongar Haldi Ryot- wari.	Padmapur		Kondhi Chack	Berdi Rith
	.	ဇ		\	∞

	Remarks and reasons for rate proposed.	12		A chack with rather better class soils close to Pombhurna. This village will be better taken in than Berdi very short-	ly; the demand for land is improving and the soil is of better class. Land occupied has only recently been allotted and is just being cleared; a little linseed and juar have been sown. This village has only recently been surveyed; in a few years it will probably be well taken up. But I would keep the rate down to 25 as it is somewhat distant from Chanda and in the middle of jungle. A small, but useful village on the road between Karanji and Dhaba. It has a small deep tank, with 60 acres of good rice land, still well cropped. The soil is only morand, but juari also covers a fair area. Tenants are Gonds, classed 1B, 60, 160, and 1E; they are all old tenants and live here. But several of them have lost their cattle for debt; quite recently the patel had his plough bullocks taken by	decree of the civil court. It is an old well established village with a good abadi: but at present rents must be left alone. I would take the present rate of 30 here. This was originally a malguzari village that was abandoned soon after settlement. A large chack that was demarcated and surveyed in order to give the Chintaldhaba men more wawar land. At present they do not want it, as they are so short of cattle. The soil is all morand, and holdings are only half cleared. When the Chintaldhaba men have improved in status, they will take up this land. But until then the rate must be kept low. A rate of '25 may be taken for all land.	Chand: P. Hemingway, The 30th June 1904.
OSED AND	For occupied.	11		Ġ	3.6 08	ş, e,	:
UNIT RATE PROPOSED AND SANCTIONED,	For unoccupied.	10		•25	[Sanctd. 45]	.25 [Sanctd. ·45]	:
	Unit incidence.	o,		:	0 8 .	25.	114
ed nombers,	Rate per acre.	ø	Rs. a. p.	:	0 4	% % 0	0 1 7
Оссирівр	,Rent.	L	Rs. a. p.	÷	136 2 2	26 10 0	249 13 3
	.я9тА	9	Acres.	283.36	406.93 136	22.891	2,525-31
-wnu	Area of unoccupied	õ	Acres.	616 66	:	998:37	4,639-51
bers.	mun isdaím lo serA	41	Acres.	181.87	121.60	438 21	3,484.56
	Details of tract in which situated.	ಣ		Keljhar mal-	Ditto	Ditto	:
	Name of village.	¢.i		Pombhurna	Chintaldhaba	Chak Chintaldhaba	GRAND TOTAL
,	Serial number.			Ø.	10	Ę	

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ROYTWARI FORM B.

Abstruct of area and assessment at date of settlement for mausa Rydwari villages No. 11, in the Keljhar group.

	Total revised assessment.		17	BS
	Total deduced assess-	ment.	16	ž.
	Total area.		15	Acres. 10,549-38
HAI.		Area.	14	Acres. 3,384·56
MINHAI.	No. of	survey numbers.	13	242
	Proposed		12	æ ² :
UPATION	Deduced	assess- ment.	11	ස් :
AVALLABLE FOR OCCUPATION.	3 A	Total.	10	Acres.
VAILABLE	Анба	Cultiv- able.	6	Acres.
V		survey numbers.	8	236
	Prestore	ussess- nent.	2	8g ::
	Deditord	assess- ment.	9	B.
		Present payments.	10	Rs. a. p. 249 13 3
ALREADY OCCUPIED.		Total.	4	Acres. 2,526.31
LREADY (AREA	Unculti-	es .	Acres. 1,327.09
V		In cultiva- tion.	21	Acres. 1,198-22
		No. of survey numbers.	1	226

[Article 371 of the Central Provinces Settlement Code.]

RYOTWARI FORM C.

Details of Land Classing Keljhar (Ryotwari villages).

			***************************************		RICE LAND,	eb.		GARDEN LAND.	Minor crops.	Total.					
		LANCING CR ANADAS LINEAR A	Warthenia takar.	Warthenia sawan.	Warthenia gbilan.	Warslang.	Murkhand.	Bariabadi warpani.	Mutfarrikat.						
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
B. Kanhar Morand	; ;	::	8.48	2:38	.40 1·48	 31-98 33 Eh	 14-59 3-70 1-15		428-94 1,009-62 9-96-61	429.34					
Khardi	÷	;	1.40	:	;	5.10			266-21 ran. 151-41	08-808					
Wardi	:	:	4 34	2 08	.49 5.66 ran	3.01	::		150-89 ran. 240-95 3-50 kh.	371-73					
Bardi Retari	::	• :	::	4.44 ran.	 1 · 14 ran.	: :	: :	: :	110.08 ran. 11 08 43.31	11.08 48.89					
Occupied	:	:	14.22	08.6	9.17	40.39	18·29	13 77	2,419-67	2,525 31					
B. Kanhar Morand	: ;	·	 ::	 : :	: :	: :	::	: :	146.48	146.48					
Khardi	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	724-18 ran 711-56	823.12					
Wardi	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	1,075.31	1,295 79					
Bardi	į	;	:	:	:		:	:	46.67	69-17					
Ketarı	:	:		:	:	•	:	:	65 29 600 ran	71.29					
Unoccupied	:	:	:		:	:	;	:	4,639-51	46,39 51					
• '	Total	:	14-22	08.6	9.17	40.39	18.29	13.77	13-77 7,059-18	7,164.82					

[Article 371 of the Central Provinces Settlement Code.]

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RYOTWARI FORM D.

Details of cropping of area in cultivation in number already occupied, Keljhar (Ryotwari villages No. 11).

	Total.	Acres.			1,198·22
	New failow.	Acres.			279-91
	Net cropped.	Acres.			918-31
	Double- cropped.	Acres.			2.12
	Total.	Acres.	55.01	865 42	920 43
	Others.	Acres.	.3.0	47.56	47.86
	Juari.	Acres.	:	598.33	598.33
Crors.	Gram.	Acres.	6	20-14	20.14
Ş	Tur.	Acres.		9.61	9.61
	Sugarcane.	Acres.	:	सायमेव जयने	:
	Cotton.	Acres.	;	5707	57.07
	Oilseed.	Acres,	:	25.71	25.71
	Rice.	Acres.	54.71	16-91	71-62
	Linseed.	Acres.	:	60-06	60-06
	Wheat.	Acres.	:	:	i
!		·····	 	:	:
			Irrigated	Dry	Tetal

PIONEER PRESS, No. 1041-31-10-06.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Revenue Pepartment.

FROM

B. ROBERTSON, Esq., I. C. S., C. I. E.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 15th August 1904.

SIR,

I am directed to convey the following remarks and orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on Mr. Hemingway's Rent-rate Report for the Kelzar Group in the tahsil and district of Chanda, which was forwarded with your memorandum No. 3698-147, dated the 22nd July 1904.

- 2. This group comprises 59 malguzari and 11 ryotwari villages which, with the exception of those on the eastern border, lie scattered about in Government forest. The soil is generally very sandy, suitable, when irrigated, for the cultivation of rice and cane. Rice cultivation therefore plays an important part, covering 53 per cent. of the total cropped area, and the next important crop is juar. Most of the villages contain tanks, but few of them are capable of holding water in years of short rainfall. The tract is not therefore secure from harvest failures, and has consequently suffered in recent years. The cropped area continued to rise till the year 1895-96, when the series of bad seasons commenced and unirrigated rice land was freely abandoned. The Settlement Officer now reports that much of this land is being taken up, and the return of normal years will, it is hoped, restore the tract to prosperity. Notwithstanding this deterioration, the area under crop shows a rise of 16 per cent., while the cultivated area has risen 34 per cent. since the last settlement. The tenants on the whole enjoy a fair standard of comfort, and only 27 per cent. of them are badly off. The malguzars are non-resident Brahmins, and are generally harsh landlords.
- 3. The Settlement Officer has raised the sanctioned fact patasthal from 54 to 65, for the reason that the sanctioned factor this tract where cane is grown on a large area, and the land is with rice in the interval when cane is not grown. You rec and I am to say that it is accepted by the Officiating Chief

- 4. While the acreage rate paid by absolute-occurrence that sharper has shrunk from Re. 1-4-6, to Re. 0-15-9 since settlement, that the condition of the group. The all-round rate of tenarry payments has fallen from Re. 1-1-3 to Re. 0-14-4. The Settlement Officer has adopted a mandard unit-rate of 65 against the present all-round unit incidence of 55, but you recommend that it should be lowered to 55. This latter rate is justified in the present condition of the group, and is sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. Following this standard you suggest somewhat numerous changes in the direction of lowering the unit-rates proposed by the Settlement Officer for individual villages. Mr. Lely considers that your proposals are sound, and a list of the alterations, as approved by him, is appended to this letter. With these changes in the unit-rates you estimate that the payments of malik-makbuzas will not be raised more than 25 per cent., and that the ryoti enhancement will range between 8 and 10 per cent. against 12 per cent. proposed by the Settlement Officer. The proposal that in grain-rented villages present payments which are in excess of the deduced rent, may, when combined with heavy debts, be reduced is also accepted.
- 5. You agree with the Settlement Officer's proposal to assess revenue at 50 per cent. of the malguzari assets and anticipate that progressive assessment will be necessary in cases where the increment in revenue will be large. The Chief Commissioner is quite in accord with your views in this respect, and desires that such cases should be dealt with in the Assessment Report.
- 6. The 11 ryotwari villages are very backward, the demand for land being weak. The Chief Commissioner sanctions the adoption of the standard unit-rate of '55 for these villages as in the case of the malguzari villages of the group, and acquiesces in your proposal to allow deductions equal to half the deduced assessment on the poorer classes of land, if such land is fallow. A list of the changes in the unit-rates, as sanctioned for these villages, is herewith enclosed.
 - 7. The Rent-rate Report and its annexures are herewith returned.

I have the honour to be.

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary.

List of Changes sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in the Unit-rates proposed for the Malguzari Villages of the Kelzar Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

3 4 6	Name of Village. Mahadwadi (Mokasa) Somdala Kelzar	•••	For Ryoti.	For Sir.	Remarks.
4 6	Somdala	•••	·55	٠ د د	
6			i l	33	Highest rents should be reduced if paid with hardship.
- 1	Kelzar		.70	• 7 0	
			.60	•60	999141 1
12	Dongar Haldi	•••	.60	.60	With large margins to poor men.
15	Satara Bhonsley Amba Dhanora	• • • •	•50 • 6 0	•50 •60	
19	Umri Tukum		•50	*50	
20	Donger Haldi Tukum		.60	.6 0	Approved provisionally.
21	Gilbilli		•50	.20	
22	Mohali Tukum	•••	'40	.40	
24	Chichpalli	••-	.20	.20	ł
28	Jhari	•••	'45	'45	İ
31	Khandala Mamla Mokasa		45	`45	
32 33	Waigaon do.	•••	'50 '60	•50 •60	
35	Lohara		'35	:35	
38	Chargaon		.45	*55	2
42	Manora Tukum and Makta		.60	.60	在各
43	Nimgata Makta		5.5	·55	
45	Kambalgaon		*35	35	8
47	Kawitbori	•••	'40	40	07
50 52	Borda Tukum Zullurwar Bordha	•••	*70 *80	'70 '80	Reductions should be made in the rent
52	bordna	•••	-00		of heavily indebted tenants who ma be paying considerably above the deduced rent of their rice land eve in the absence of heavy arrears.
54	Karanji	•••	•65	•65	With very large margins to malik-mak
	Akaspur		·6o	'60	buzas.
55 56	Ganpur	•••	'45	HEU HE 45U	i

List of Changes sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in the Unit-rates proposed for the Ryotwari Villages of the Kelsar Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

			SANCTION	ED RATE	
No.	Name of Village.		For occupied survey numbers.	For unoccupied survey numbers.	Remarks.
1	Marar Saori Chak		· 3 0	.30	
2	Saraj Kheda do.			.30	
3	Kanhalgson do.	•••	·30	.30	·
6	Padampur		.50	-50	
7	Kondhi Chak		*35	50	
8	Berdi	***	.30	.30	
9	Pombhurna	•••	'45	145	
11	Chak Chintal Dhaba	***	.30	'45	

Assessment Report for the Kelzar Group, Chanda Tehsil and District.

1. In several villages of this group the sanctioned rate is lower than the rate proposed by me; but in fixing rents the enhancement that was estimated with the lower rate sanctioned has been slightly exceeded. The reason for this is that in the very best villages of the group—and the best villages here are very good indeed—it has been possible to raise the rental moderately, if not freely; and since the rental demand in those large villages forms a large proportion of the total rental demand of the group the enhancement in them is reflected to an equal extent in the total figures. In the smaller villages, that is the average village of the group, the enhancement is quite nominal; nothing beyond levelling has been attempted. And whereever the grain payments are high they have been reduced. But in reducing these payments it has been possible to level the demand of the village in such a manner that the malguzar will not be a loser over the whole village.

Rates. 2. The usual table is appended to show the effect upon rates.

			~~~~	- Fact	~		
			E			Tenants,	
				Malik- makbuza.	Absolute Occupancy Tenant.	Occupancy.	Total.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
At Settlement 1866-68		•••		0 10 6	1 4 6	0 14 4	1 1 3
At present		•••	•••	0 9 5	0 15 9	0 14 2	0 14 4
As proposed	•••	•••		0 11 11	1 2 1	0 15 7	0 15 10
Increase per cent of prop	osed ov	er Settlemen	t rates	+ 13	12	+ 9	-8
Increase per cent of prop	osed ov	er present ra	tes	+ 27	+ 15	+ 10	+ 10

The malik-makbuzas whose revenue has been at all freely enhanced, will be found in the best villages of the group, namely, Karanji and Pomurna; several of them hold land in occupancy right also. Even after revision the incidence on their payments is only 50 against 62 of occupancy payments; and there is very little malik-makbuza land indeed which does not get really first class irrigation in this group. The plot-proprietors will still remain very privileged, even though their revenue has been enhanced.

3. In connection with the malik-makbuzas it is convenient in this group to make a note on their total payments, including cesses. In the tracts of this district that have been given a summary settlement in 1886 or 1887, except Ghatkul which was settled by Mr. MacGeorge, the usual fixed rate of cesses was taken at revision; in all other tracts, including Ghatkul, it is impossible to find any rate whatever for the cesses paid by malik-makbuzas at the present; the payments under this head vary in the most extraordinary manner from village to village. I do not remember having mentioned this peculiarity in any previous report; but it was noted at inspection by both Mr. Carey and Mr. Sly. For that reason the cesses and revenue are being shown separately in all ryotwari abstracts of villages where land is held in that right, together with the total payments. In the majority of cases the cesses give a rate of about 18 per cent on the revenue; but in some villages the present rate—that is of Settlement—as high as 30 per cent. I can find no reason for this either in the records or

the Settlement Report; it can only remain unexplained as one of the curiosities of the Original Settlement. In now revising the revenue the present total payments are being carefully considered; and since it will almost invariably be found that the amount paid in cesses by any individual man will now be reduced, we can now enhance his revenue slightly more freely without troubling the tenant: it is the enhancement in his total payments which concerns him; he cares little whether the enhancement is shown as revenue or cesses.

- 4. Improvements are found in ten villages of this group; in all cases the improvement is a small bori irrigating a little rice land. The area improved is 65 acres only, and the amount of remission earned is Rs. 57. Remission to the extent of Rs. 47-4-0 has been given; it has not been possible to give the full remission without reducing present rents.
- 5. But in one or two villages the malguzar also deserves consideration for expending a large sum on the improvement of tanks; a case of this class will be found in Manora (mahal No. 42). In these cases the remission is made in the revenue proposed, since it is impossible to give it in rents when tenants' land has been improved. The value of the improvement is calculated by me from the total soil statements of the village; by valuing the area improved at the sanctioned acreage rates, a fairly accurate estimate is obtained of the rental increase, both in homefarm and tenants' land, that is due to the improvement; and in proposing revenue a sum is deducted by me from the total assets which approximates fairly closely to this rental increase. Allowance for such improvements is one reason for the proposed revenue falling below the estimate given in the Rent-rate Report.
- 6. The proposed valuation of the homefarm falls slightly lower than the proposed incidence of occupancy rents. Nearly all the sir of this group is really good rice land. In a group where the sir is sublet for cane it is incorrect to exceed the deduced rent on the score of high sub-rents; the land is classed as patasthal, and the patasthal factor makes allowance for the fact that the high sub-rent is realized only once in a certain period.
- 7. The siwai of this group is important. In the large villages, such as Pomurna and Karanji, a large sum is made from the water dues for cane. In estimating the income under this head an average of the receipts for ten years was taken, excluding the sum obtained for land that is classed as patasthal. In the ten years for which the receipts were considered several years are included that were unfavourable for cane; the average therefore makes due allowance for the present short area But to avoid over-assessment on this score a further allowance has been made for fluctuations. But the forest also is of great importance. This group lies close to Chanda khas, and the forest area is of much the same type as is found in the adjoining Government reserves; and it is specially valuable since it lies within a few miles of a good market. But though a respectable income from bamboos, grass, mohwa, and small timber is acknowledged, not a single malguzar in this group produces accounts that are of any value in estimating the actual income, with the sole exception of R. B. Chandi Prasad. When asked for accounts, with an almost childish belief in the simplicity of the attesting officer, they produce counterfoils showing the produce removed other than the ordinary nistar, but showing the payments for that produce absolutely It is obviously absurd to suppose that the malguzars of this group allow tenants from foreign villages, and the Chanda shopkeepers, to remove as much timber and bamboos as they require free for the asking, and further enquiry has shown that the counterfoils are incorrect. In such cases a total has been struck of the amount removed other than nistar, and the local valuation put on it; and in most cases the sum thus obtained has been accepted as fairly correct. If anything that sum is low, for there must be produce removed and sold which is not in the counterfoils. In the case of Walwat, the malguzar appealed against the estimate: in this village the forest was notified some years ago; but at attestation it was found that in spite of the notification the malguzar

is in the habit of yearly removing several cart loads of large timber to Chanda, nominally for his own use, but obviously for sale. The siwai estimate in this village was obtained from a valuation of this timber; the malguzar does not deny its removal, but objects to siwai since his forest is for the time being protected. But on this man's appeal the Forest Divisional Officer examined this particular jungle, and reported that the estimate taken was very lenient and could easily be worked up to without any wasteful cutting.

- 8. In all the cases where a large income is given under this head it will be found that the acreage rate on the heavy forest is very low indeed, generally under 1 anna; and the late Forest Officer gave as his opinion that a rate of twice that amount would be quite fair in this group. Allowance has been made for the flowering of the bamboos, and the bamboos in this group have not altogether gone; in many places they have sprung up again from the old stumps.
- 9. But it will be seen from the separate mahalwar statements that a very light assessment has been proposed in villages where the siwai is the chief item in the assets. Most of these villages at present pay a nominal assessment, since little value, if any, was set on the forest at Settlement. But there is not the least reason to perpetuate these nominal assessments; this group will be all the more valuable within the next few years; when the railway is completed to Chanda all the villages of this group will lie within a very few miles of a station; and also the demand in headquarters for timber and fuel will yearly increase in the same manner as it has done in Warora.
- 10. The revised revenue is Rs. 6,705—as against Rs. 7,000—forecasted; the principal reason for this drop is the lenient assessment of the villages where the malguzar deserves it for improvements, and also the low fraction taken in villages where the siwai gives a large proportion of the assets. The fraction of pure malguzari assets taken falls below 50 per cent in no less than 31 mahals. Most of these are very small villages paying a nominal revenue; where the assets are still a minute sum the revenue must remain nominal; and in cases where it is possible to enhance these nominal payments, they have been handsomely raised even with a low fraction. In such villages the percentage is affected to a very great extent by the addition or subtraction of two or three rupees in order to leave the revenue a multiple of Rs. 5; and where such villages are so numerous in a group the total revenue also is affected to a large extent.
- 11. Progressive enhancement has been proposed in five villages only; as a body the malguzars of this group will lose money by revision; but the majority of them are men who neither need or deserve any progression; they are mostly moneylenders of Chanda who look upon their villages as a means of securing a number of clients and debtors only; few of them are dependent upon their agriculture or the cultivating profits of their estate.
- 12. In this group I propose to announce a 12-anna demand in the first kist,

  except in the very few villages where rice is not the chief crop. At present equal kists are paid in this group as in all others of the district.
- 13. The revised revenue and rents will be announced early next open season, with effect from 1st July 1905.
- 14. Eight villages of this group are held on privileged tenure; they are apparently grants to court favourites in the days of the Mahrattas. These villages are Nos. 10, 13, 36, 41, 42, 43, 45 and 50. Of these No. 45 contains two grants to the same man; in this village the tukum and Gaoganna have been declared separate mahals; they are held by the same man, but on different terms. The various tenures are given in the village mahalwar statements; the total revenue above given is the full kamil-jama.

#### B. HEMINGWAY,

## Statement showing Estate of Kelzar Group.

	Serial number of	Assets of	ESTATE.	luation of n in the	IN THE E	PAYMENTS STAIR EX- MALIK- BUZA,	tenanti	REVENUE ABLE BY ESTAT	THE	Revenue	proposed enhance- proposed incement, of cols. 8
Estate.	villages in this and previous groups submitted.	Settlement.	Proposed.	Proposed valuation or home farm in the estate.	Present.	Proposed.	Increase in payments.	Present.	Proposed.	enhance- ment.	Excess of proposed revenue enhancement over proposed rental enhancement, (difference of cols. 8 and 11.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Govind, son of Narain Kha- pre, Brahman of Chanda,	l Niljai 4 Sandala 6 Keljhar khas 7 Saraj Kheda	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. 513 12	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Кв а. р. 11 8 0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 270	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
and co-sharers Musammat Sitabai, wife of Ramshastri, Brahmin of Chanda.	3 Mahadwadi 35 Lohara	74 2 5	177 0	1 0	140 14 0	146 12 (	5 14 0	15 12 2	90	74 3 10	+68 5 10
Govind, son of Narain Vek- hande, Brah- man of Chan- da.	23 Walni 34 Borda Indap-	270 5 0	305 12	36 0	183 8 0	225 8 (	42 0 0	78 10 5	145	66 5 7	+24 5 7
Musammat Sarjabai, wife of Ganpat Rao, Brahman of Chanda.	21 Gilbili	154 11 0	497 0	13 8	386 11 9	417 4 (	30 8 3	50 9 0	240	190 0 0	+159 7 9
Ramchand ra, son of Yadao, Son ar, resident.		192 11 7	317 2	19 12	243 0 U	284 6 (	36 6 0	61 0 n	170	109 0 0	+72 10 0
Sitaram, son of Narain Komti of Chanda.	32 Mamla Mu- kasa, 33 Waigaon Mu- kasa,	590 5 8	213 4	64 0	124 0 0	135 12 (	) 11 12 0	60 15 2	100	39 () 10	+27 4 10
Harbajio, son of Laxman, Brabman resident.		329 7 3	824 12	82 12	598 13 0	604 8 (	511 0	70 0 0	385	315 0 0	+309 5 0
	47 Kawitbadi 53 Pambhurma	1,236 7 6	1,210 4	56 4	606 8 1	697 12	91 3 11	581 0 0	710	129 0 0	+37 12 1
Nilkant, son of Ganpat Rao Chore, Brah- man of Chan- da, and co- sharers,		1,236 9 3	1.491 8	68 0 7	45 6 0	766 4 (	20 14 0	878 6 0	910	31 10 0	+10 12 0
	11 Palasgaon					1		(100 0 0			110.14.7
	Grôvp Keljhar.  2 Nagala Mukasa  31 Khandala  38 Chorgaon  39 Paili		2018 8	321 4	811 14 5	1,108 4	) 216 5 7	989 9 0	1,175	185 7 0	-110 14 7
Musammat Jankabai, wife of Balaji, Brahmin of Chanda	Group Ghot, 6 Mudholi Tukum, Group Keljhar 17 Ambe Dhanor		191 2	11 0	152 15 (	170 14	17 15 0	60 0 0	90	30 O O	+12 1
Vithoha, son of Hanmantu, Komtiof Chanda.	18 Katwali	601 8 1	771 8	85 11	511 12 (	563 0	51 4 0	341 1 6	430	88 14 6	+37 10
of Agar Chand,	Groups Kothari, 16 Kothari khas Group Keljhar 44 Kaodjai	2,124 13 •6	2,522 14	108 0	1,918 12 (	2,213 4	294 8 0	1,476 3 0	1,530	53 13 0	-240 11
Shridhar, son of Laxman, Deshpaude of Kharaipeth.		2,409 5	671 0	47 12	487 14 (	591 4	0103 6 0	242 0 0	360	118 0 0	+14 10

#### Kelzar Group, Chanda District.

No. 5258, dated 29th October 1904.

FORWARDED.

This is a rice group situated in a tract which has suffered a great deal in recent droughts. In many villages the rice crops will be poor this year; but during the last two years it has improved and as new rents and revenue will not be payable until February 1906, the proposed assessment may safely be imposed.

- 2. The revised rents including valuation of homefarm fall at about Re. 1-8 per cropped acre as judged by the figures at attestation; but there are 4.000 acres still fallow in the occupied area, so that Re. 1 per acre occupied represents the pressure of the rental proposals. In a group situated like this one within easy reach of Chanda, this rental cannot be regarded as other than moderate, especially when it is remembered that the general incidence of payments is much increased by the inclusion in the rent-paying area of valuable irrigated holdings to be found in villages like Pomurna, Dabgaon and Karanji.
- 3. The village details which I have examined afford the most ample justification of the policy of proceeding with the Settlement even in the so-called depressed rice tracts. Some of the smaller villages have fallen to pieces and will receive relief; others which are paying a very light assessment would have escaped undeservedly by postponement, and innumerable holdings of tenants would have gone on paying a stereotyped rent. At the next Settlement, by which time there should be much further progress, it would have been impossible to take anything like a full enhancement.
- 4. I have gone through all the mahalwar statements and see nothing to criticise. If anything, some of the assessments are a shade too lenient. In Aksapur No. 55 I should take Rs. 10 less. The proposals for progressive assessment are quite as lenient as the circumstances require.

R. H. CRADDOCK,

Commissioner,
NAGPUR DIVISION.

## Memorandum No. $\frac{8}{11-147}$ , dated 4th January 1905.

# Assessment proposals for the Keljhar Group in the Tahsil and District of Chanda

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Department with the Mahalwar abstract, the mahal assessment statements, the rent-rate file and the Divisional Commissioner's Memorandum No. 5258, dated the 29th October 1904.

- 2. This group forms a part of the rice tract of the Chanda Tahsil. Its soils are poor, the irrigation of indifferent quality except in half a dozen villages, the tenants generally in poor circumstances and evidences of the effects of the famine still apparent. Consequently the orders on the Preliminary Report directed that rents should be merely levelled here. The rates selected were calculated to bring out a general rental enhancement in only half a dozen of the best villages, and it was estimated that the total rent enhancement would amount to from 8 to 10 per cent of present rents. The rents proposed by the Settlement Officer are just 11 per cent above existing payments. I have proposed the alterations shown in the attached statement which give a net reduction of Rs. 71-8 on Settlement Officer's proposed rents and reduces the rental enhancement to a little more than 9 per cent - It will be seen that the only alterations of any importance are in Nos. 41 and 50. Numerous reductions were expected in No. 50, but not in No. 41. The usual evidences of excessive rent are not apparent in all cases in that village: but as rents are undoubtedly very high compared with the other villages of the Group, and as the village is in an unusual and unsatisfactory condition generally, it seems justifiable to reduce.
- 3. The homefarm contains 1.478 acres and has been valued at Rs. 1,990 with an incidence of 60; the incidence of revised occupancy rents being 62 and the standard rate 55. I have proposed a reduction of Rs. 37 in the homefarm valuation of No. 20. This is really an improvement allowance. The Settlement Officer had allowed for the improvement in assessing revenue; but the allowance can more properly be made in valuing the homefarm. The group contains 38,000 acres of unoccupied waste, of which a large part is situated in convenient proximity to Chanda town. Consequently there is a considerable siwai income estimated at Rs. 1,470 (after deducting something for fluctuation) or 11 per cent of the assets.
- 4. Fifty per cent of malguzari assets was the standard approved for this group. The Settlement Officer has assessed them at 48 per cent, giving a gross revenue falling at 51 per cent of the gross assets. In addition to alterations of revenue, consequent on the rent reduction proposed in Nos. 41 and 50, I have raised or lowered the malguzari revenue in a dozen villages, giving a net increase of Rs. 35 in the demand. The malguzari revenue proposed is Rs. 5,893-12-0 which falls on the malguzari assets as now proposed at between 48 and 49 per cent. I do not think a higher revenue can safely be taken considering the importance of siwai income in this group and the insecure character of much of the cultivation. The gross revenue is enhanced from Rs. 4,220, to Rs. 6,740 or by 59 per cent. Of the enhancement of Rs. 2.520, only Rs. 727-11-10 is covered by rent enhancement, consequently the profits of some malguzars will be materially reduced. As many of them are well-to-do men with other means of livelihood, and some will receive additional profits in other crops, the Settlement Officer considers progressive assessment necessary in five villages only, viz., Nos. 3, 10, 18, 37 and 59. In Nos. 3, 10 and 59 for the reasons given in the abstract, it does not seem necessary to refrain from taking the full revised demand at once.
- 5. The Settlement Officer's proposals regarding instalments may be accepted. The revenue will be announced with effect from 1st July 1905 and will run for the same term as in the other groups of this tahsil.

# General Assessment Statement for the Keljhar Group, in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

## I.—Revenue Demand.

As fixed at				DETAI	L OF BALANCES.
last Settle- ment.	At present.	Detail of changes,	Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Re. 1866=68) 3,736	Rs. a. p. 4,220* 2 5	This figure includes revenue for 45 villages settled for 30 years in 1866-68 and for 13 villages settled again in 1888. For Sonapur a clearance lease village Rs. 24. Total = Rs. 4,220-2-5. Increase is due to resumed muafis partly.			

## II .- Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT.		AT PRESENT.	}	
Name of each shareholder,	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Remarks.
1	2		4	5
		1/h/\(\)		

## III.—Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

	\ \ \				ľ	osition (	CLASS.					
Soil Class.			t t		1							Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres,	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
											[	
				1 								
ļ												
	! ! !	,	<u> </u>	i :		!						

## IV .- Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar- cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Kodon.	Tilli.	Gram.	Jawari.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Area double- cropped.
At Settlement (1866-68)		Acres. 4,045:37	1	Acres. 33:07	Acres. 35:25	Acres.	Acres. 1.24			Acres. 208:35	Acres. 657·09	Acres. 6,385·61	Acres. 20:92 = 6.364:69
At present In 1895		3,879·24 5,560·07		62·12 51·21	164·47 308·18		i	<u> </u>	2,212·73 1,221·54		! 	\	105.91 = 7,375.92 $307.30 = 8.598.13$

# V.—Details of Village Area.

		000	OCCUPIED AREA.	EA.				UNOCCL	UNOCCUPIED AREA.	3.E.A.			AREA 11	AREA IRRIGATED.	D.	-			
1	AREA	AREA IN CULTIVATION.		Area out of					Under	-		1	-		Z	ē	Number	•	Number
	Under erop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.	i.e., waste and iallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves, Tre	Tree forest.	Scrub- jungle and grass.	water, nin and rock, and cover- ed by roads and buildings.	k, Total sr- area un- occupied.	<del></del>	Fotal area of the cal	From oth	From other Tc sources,	Total, t	ot irriga- ar tion ti wells. ti	of artificial platanks	Number of ploughs.	of plough- cattle.
1	67	က	4	νo	9	7	80	Ç.	10	11	-	12	13	14	15	16	11	18	19
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres. Ac	Acres. Ac	Acres. Ac	Acres.		<u> </u>		
At present	7,375.93	2,437.02	9,812.95	1,736-21	11,549.16	7.92	29,612-22	4,853.10	3,619-65	5 38,096.89	89   49,646.05	6.05 3,425-61		64-35 3,48	3,489.96	37	172	992	2,940
In 1895	8,598·13	1,472.41	10,070.54	1,709.50	11,780-04	:	:	: 	:	37,774.11	11 49,554·15		·  :	4,6	4,695.08	-88	129	 :	÷
Percentage on total area of areas in Cols. 4, 6 and 15.	:	:	20%	:	23%	:	:	:	:	:	:	<del></del>	: 		- % L-	:	:	<del></del>	÷
Compare entries of last Set- tlement for Cols, 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	6.364.69	÷	7,300.28	:	8,087.08	:	स	H	:(4)		49,351-92		:  :	:	579.28	95	122	280	1,190
							VI.—1	Details	-Details of Holdings.	lings.			}						
		HELD BY	HELD BY MALGUZARS.	RS.	HELD BY MALIK- MAKBUZAS.		HELD BY REVR- NUC-FRRE GRAN- TEES.	REVR-	HELD BY REVR-   HELD BY ABSO- NUE-FRRE GRAN-   LUTE-OCCUPANCY TEES. TEES.		HELD BY OCCU- PANCY TENANTS.		Held by tenants of superior	l	HELD BY ORDI- NARY TENANTS.	I	HELD RENT-FRICE OR BY PRIVILEGED TRNANTS.	I	Total occu- pied area (to
	As sir,	ir, than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area. hc	No. of holdings.	Area. hole	No. of holdings.	Area,	class in ordinary tenant right.	No. of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.		In lieu of T service.	agree with Col. 6 of Table V.)
1		က	4	ر د	9	7	<b>o</b> o	<u></u>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	61
	Acres.	s. Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	    	Acres.		Acres.	1	Acres.	<b>4</b>	Acres.	Acres.	1	Acres.	Acres.	1	Aeres.	Acres.
At present	995.25	25 483.17	1,478·42	520.69	134	1,342.65	9	40.50	135   8	821.74	1,340   *7,	*7,627.55	:	:	:	146.88		91.42	11 549 16
1895	921·70	70 521.81	1,443.51	:	:	1,069.71	:	124.57		846.66	∞ .:.	8,072.18	:	:	:	223.41		:	11,780 04
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in Cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16.	ea	:	13%	:	:	12%	:		:	%2	<del></del> :	%99	:	:	:		2% 	<del></del> -	
Compare entrie of last Settlement for Cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16.	::	:	1,200-44	:	12	1,152·17	06	286.77	275 2,5	2,513·24	337 2,	2,841.60	<b>:</b>	:	:	en	3 53	89.33	8,057.08
									Kind (a) *1,512 95 976 33 W. R	Kind (a) 55-71 512 95 533 W. R.	valued a	valued at Rs. 68-4-4	4 65	besides cash	Rs.	Rs. 11-10 = Rs. 32-4-3=	11-10 = Rs. 79-14-4 32-4-3 = Rs. 2,826-5-6	1-4	

VII.—Details of Malik-makbuzus' and Tenants' Poyments.

REMARKS.

Amount in year Amount assumed of present Setules as neut, average.

Amount at former Settlement.

VIII.—Details of Siwai Income.

c

а. р.

Rs.

Rs. а. р.

Rs. a. p.

	Malikamoka					
	buza,	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy. Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Total.	Sources.
I	2		4	5	9	
	Rs. a. p.	<b>Кs. а.</b> р.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	1
At last Settlement	758 11 0	3,219 0 3	2,551 2 0	:	5,770 2 3	
2. Incidence per acre	0 10 6	1 4 6	0 14 4	:	1 1 3	Mohwa
3. At present	790 4 6	808 15 4	6,762 2 10	:	7.571 2 2	Jungle
4. Incidence per acre	0 0	0 15 9	0 14 2	:	0 14 4	d grass
5 As proposed	1,002 12 n	0 9 866	7,112 0 0	:	8,370 6 0	Water dues
Sanctioned	:	923 6 0	7,375 8 0	:	8,298 14 0	Tattas Fishery
6. Incidence per acre	0 11 11	1 2 1	0 15 7	:	0 15 10	Tamarind Mango
Unit incidence of proposed	0 <u>ç</u>	-54	62	:	19.	Toli Hides
7. Increase per cent of proposed	7.5.+	+15%	+10%	:	+11%	Teak Mohwa, mango and tamai
8. Compare as deduced from rates	1,180 11 0	996 5 0	7,229 14 0	:	8,196 0 0	Total
1895	699 11 10	855 4 2	7,651 11 8		8,506 15 10	

IX.—Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht, and Land held by Privileged Tenant.

	VALUATION ADOPTED.  Payments of malik	For area held by privileged tenants.	8	1 .	6 1 5 2 1,002 13
	VALUATIC	For sir and khud-kasht.	2	Rs. a. p	1 5 5 1 5 6
	Total rental	Rental Compare (Columns 1, yalue strent anctioned actually ent-rates, paid,	9	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. 2,300 3 0 1,990 0 0 315 0 0	1 5 5
ć	D BY PRI- Tenants.	Compare rent actually paid.	2	:	:
	AREA HELD BY PRI- VILEGED TENANTS.	úc ≒	4	Rs. a. p. 314 2 0	1 5 1
KASHT.	AREA LEASED OUT. VATED BY MALGUZARS MALGUZARS	Rental Compare Rental value sanctioned paid to rent-rates.	က	Rs. a. Ils. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. 303 6 375 4 5 1,682 11 0 314 2 0	1 6 111 2 1 5 5 1 5 1
SIR AND KHUDKASHT	ASED OUT.	Compare rent actually paid to malguzar.	2	Rs. a. Rs. a. p. 303 6 375 4 5	1 11 2
SIRA	AREA LE.	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	1	Rs. a. 303 б	1 6
					Incidence per acre.

		_						_	_	_		_		
0	<b>-</b> C	0	0	Ċ	0	0	0	0	C	0	0	0	ó	0
<b>-</b> -	<b>C</b>	Ç	0	<b>•</b>	0	0	=	0	0	0	0	0	0	်ဝ
320 271	263	4	Ġ.		10	B	<b>7</b> 0	31	CI	4	4	14	11	1,470
0		=	c	::	=	=		•	=	0	0	0	0	0
0	=	Þ	=	0	0	0	C	0	0	=	0	0	0	
377 331	308	c	10	525	10	56	2	¥5	ಣ	5	9	lõ	14	1,710
		_						~						<u> </u>   o
														∞
:	: :	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		1.001
: :	: :	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	÷	:	narind	

X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.

EMENT.	Total,	6	Rs. a. p.	1,001 8 8,958 9 10	(1866-68)
ST SETTLI	Siwai receipts.	<b>o</b> o	Rs. a.	1,001 8	
COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	Estimated value of sir, khud-kasht, and land held. by privileged renants with rate of valuation per acre.	2	Rs. a. p.	1,470 13148 2 6,528 13 3 1,428 4 7	
COMP	Cash rental,	9	Rs. a. Rs. a. p.	6,528 13 3	
	Total,	5	R8. a.	13 148 2	1,470 [13,039 10]
	Siwai recelpts.	4	Ks.	1,470	1,470
	Payments Of malik- of tenants makbuzas as pro- posed, proposed.  Annual value of sir, khud- kasht, and as held by proposed. privileged tenants.	က	Rs.	2,305	2,268
	Payments of tenants as proposed.	7	Rs. a.	8,370 6	8,298 14
	Payments of malik- makbuzas as pro- posed,	1	Rs. a.	1,002 12	1.002 12

 $XI-Assessment\ Proposals\ and\ Comparisons.$ 

				ANALYS	s of inco	ME ON WHICH	I ASSESSMEN	T RASED.
		Percentage of	Percentage of			RESULT	ING FROM VAI	UATION.
Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	present revenue on total estimat- ed income of former Settlement (Col. 9 of Table X).	proposed revenue on total estimat- ed enhanced income (Col. 5 of	Present rental	Estimated siwai receipts (Col. 4 of Table VIII).	ing actual	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants. excluding cash receipts (i.e., Col. 8 of Table IX, minus Col. 5.)	Rent enhance- ments proposed (difference between line 5 and line 3, Cols. 2 and 6 of Table VII).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs.		'   	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs. a, p.
4,220 2 5	6,705	47	51	8,736 11 1	1,470	1,614 11 7	<b>3</b> 15	1,011 11 4
[Sanctd	6,740	•••	52	•••		1,577 11 7	•••	90 <b>3 3 4</b> j

#### XII.

	Сом	PARE INCREASI	INCREASE DECREASE R CENT N	INCIDENCE	E PER ACRE				
Actual increase  (+) or decrease  (-) of proposed  on present  revenue.	In proposed cash rental (Cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land (Cols 3 and 7 of Table X).	In siwai income (Cols. 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. of proposed revenue over pre- sent revenue.	Area in cultivation (Col 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (Cols. 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former Settle- ment.	Proposed revenue on present area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(1866)Rs.2,484-13-7	Rs. a. p. +2,844 4 9	Rs. a. p. +876 11 5	Rs. a. +468 8	Rs. a. p. +4,189 8 2	+59	+34	+47	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
[Sanctd. 2,319-13-7	2,772 12 9	839 11 5	***	4,081 0 2	55		46		0 11 7]

## XIII.—Distribution of Revised Revenue between Malik-makbuza and Malguzari Lands.

Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands,	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relin- quished to malguzar as drawback.	Fercentage of draw- back on r-vised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (Col. 5 of Table X, minus Col. 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6
lis, a, p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1,002 12 0	846 4 0	156 8 0	16	5,858 12 0	48
[Sanctd,		··•		5,893 12 0	49]

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Pioneer Press, No. 823-12 6-06.

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Per c. nt.

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795.94 86.82 4,382.17 55.42 9,812.95 4,480-78 6.63 4.81 Total. 4,044.48 48.48 3.69 € 2.54 1,897.09 51 90 13ran 460 07 MINOR CROPS 18.91 652.61 12.14 1.01ran. 2.87 1.93 Mutfarikat 8 Barisan ta motasthal. 5 12 2.1213.04 3 44 29.09 Bari Mar- Barisanta ban walit, patasthal. 121.95 15.902.00 39.04 1 07 88.6 71.65 2.91GARDEN LAND. ...... ... ... ... ... cussea according to soils and positions, &c., for Keljhar Group. Bari Mar-han war-pani. Bariabadi Bariabadi warpani, walit. 33.07 ·60kh. 16.51 ·40kh. 2:13 29.73 179-70 18:11 50.61 48imp. Warthani Warthani Warthani Warsalang Murkhand. 99.82 1.78kh. 116.87 ·76kh. 2.60can 7.61ran 615-73 26.76 26.02·91kh. 1,451.70 .31 RICE LAND. 207.19 ... 12.23 4.95 42.56 60 kh. 1.81 61.40 36.58 22-22 ş 52 478-99 19.802 2955186.90 16.16 3.72 280-72 27.51 Sadha. 11.34 5.58 Wahuri, Bandhia, Band. WHEAT LAND. Pathar. 2.44 Class. 3ersi Kanhar ፥ ፡ : ndhri ... ÷ : Kauhar ... Roil forand hardi tari ari ardi hari arri ıari thari hari hari ırdi

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Revenue Department, No. 1802, dated Nagpur, the 20th March 1905.

#### RBAD-

Report by the Settlement Officer, Chanda, submitting proposals for the re-assessment of the Keljhar Group in the tahsil and district of Chanda and Memorandum No. 5258, dated the 29th October 1904, from the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, ferwarding the report.

Memorandum No. 8—147, dated the 4th January 1905, containing the remarks of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture on the Settlement Officer's proposals.

#### RESOLUTION.

The existing condition of the group as regards cultivation and assets, the effect of the settlement on the tenants' rents and on the malguzars' jamas, are exhibited in the following abstract. The figures also indicate the extent to which the Chief Commissioner has accepted or modified the proposals of the Settlement Officer. They may thus be regarded as a summary, from the point of view of the ryots, the malguzars and the Government, of the basis and results of re-assessment:—

		~ FEE			Acres.	
1.	Gross area of the group		543.	•••	49,646	5
2.	Area under cultivation at last s	ettlement		•••	7,300	)
3.	Area now under cultivation		1013 1013		9,813	3
	•	40/40/200	47		Per cent.	
4.	Percentage of increase of (3)	over (2)	4	•••	34	Ļ
5.	Percentage of rise of price of st		rain grown i	n group		
•	during currency of last settler	ment	(7 <del>11</del> )	•••	30	•
			120		Rs.	
<b>6</b> .	Total assessable assets at last s	ettlemen <b>t</b>	श <del>ले</del> •	***	8,959	9
7.	Total assessable assets at prese		ent proposed	by the		
	Settlement Officer		***	•••	13,148	3
8.	Total assets as adopted by the	Chief Comn	nissioner	•••	13,040	D
					Per cent	
Q.	Percentage of increase of (8) o	ver (6)			40	5
,	•				Rs.	
10.	Total enhancements of rent incl makbuzas at present settlem	luding reven ent—	ue payable by	y malik-		
	(a) effected by the Settlemer	nt Officer	••-	•••	1,01	2
	(b) as accepted by the Chief	Commission	er	. ••	94	0
		,		P	le. a. p	<b>.</b>
11.		of ryoti area				_
	(a) at last settlement			•••		3
	(b) as now proposed by the			•••	٠.	
	(c) as sanctioned by the Chie	et Commissi	ioner	•••	0 15	y
					Rs.	_
I 2.	Present revenue		•••	•••	4,22	0
					Per cen	t.
13.	Percentage of (12) on (6)		•••	•••	4	•
14.	Percentage of (12) on (3)	•		•••	3	2
					Rs.	
15.	Revenue now proposed by the	Settlement	Officer		6,70	-
16.	Revenue now sanctioned by the	ne Chief Cor	nmissioner	•••	6,74	o
					Per cen	ıt.
17.	Percentage of (16) on (8)	•	•••	•••	5	3

- 2. Under the proposals of the Settlement Officer, the rents paid by tenants have been raised from Rs. 7,571-2-2 to Rs. 8,370-6-0 or by 11 per cent., as against a forecast of 8 to 10 per cent. sanctioned in the orders on the Rent-rate Report. The rent-rate per acre will rise from Re. 0-14-4 at present to Re. 0-15-10. In view of the depressed condition of the tract, the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture considers the proposed standard of enhancement to be rather high. He has therefore suggested reductions amounting to Rs. 71-8-0 in the rental demand of 3 villages (Nos. 6, 41 and 50). Subject to these alterations, the Chief Commissioner approves of the proposals of the Settlement Officer. The revised demand of the group will then stand at Rs. 8,298-14-0, giving an enhancement of a little over 9 per cent.
- 3. The assessment on malik-makbuzas was very light and their payments have been raised from Rs. 790-4-6 to Rs. 1,002-12-0, or by 27 per cent. This falls at Re. 0-11-11 per acre, which is lower than the all-round ryoti rate. The assessment is reasonable in the circumstances of the group and is accepted.
- 4. The home-farm covers 13 per cent. of the total occupied area and the valuation adopted for it by the Settlement Officer amounts to Rs. 1,990, giving a rate of Rs. 1-5-6 per acre. The proposed valuation is moderate and is sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, subject to a reduction of Rs. 37 recommended by Mr. Standen in the case of Mauza Dongar-Haldi-Tukum (No. 20) on account of an allowance for improvements effected in the village.
- 5. The siwai income is of importance in this group. The average income is estimated at Rs. 1,710-11-0, and after allowing for fluctuations, the Settlement Officer has assumed Rs. 1,470 for purposes of assessment. The assessment is reasonable and is approved.
- 6. The total revised assets of the group as accepted by the Chief Commissioner aggregate Rs. 13,039-10-0. The Settlement Officer proposes to impose a revenue of Rs. 6,705, which falls at 51 per cent. of the proposed assets. The fraction of malguzari assets absorbed is 48 per cent. as against the sanctioned standard of 50 per cent. The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture has suggested changes in the malguzari revenue of a few villages which have the effect of raising the proposed demand by Rs. 35. Considering the importance of siwai income and the insecure character of much of the cultivation in the group, the Chief Commissioner agrees with Mr. Standen that a higher fraction of malguzari assets cannot be taken, and accordingly sanctions the proposals of the Settlement Officer as modified by him. The malguzari revenue will then stand at Rs. 5,893, falling at between 48 and 49 per cent. of the malguzari assets. The revised total demand will be Rs. 6,740, which falls at 52 per cent. of the sanctioned assets, resulting in an increment of 60 per cent. over the present revenue of Rs. 4,220.
- 7. In five villages (viz., Nos. 3, 10, 18, 37 and 59) the Settlement Officer proposes to introduce the revised assessment progressively, with a view to ease off the enhancement. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture in thinking that in the case of villages Nos. 3, 10 and 59, progressive assessment is unnecessary, as the net reduction in incomes involved is not large. Sir Frederic Lely therefore sanctions the following progressive assessment in the remaining two villages (Nos. 18 and 37) as recommended by Mr. Standen:—

					REVENUE TO BE REALISED DURING TH					
			Number and nam	ne of village	•		First and second years.	Third and fourth years.	Fifth and sub- sequent years	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18.	Umri Potda	•	•••	•••	4.	•••	110	140	160	
37.	Walwat	•••	***	***	***	•••	200	250	300	
						_	•	ł	}	

- 8. Under the existing arrangements, rents and revenue are collected in two equal instalments, and the proposal of the Settlement Officer to fix the instalments at annas 12 and annas 4, respectively, except in a few villages where rice is not the chief crop, is approved.
- 9. Subject to any orders which may be received from the Government of India, the assessment, as now revised, is provisionally sanctioned for a period of 13 years, commencing from the 1st July 1905 and ending on the 30th June 1918.

[True extract.]

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

No. 1803.

Nagpur, the 20th March 1905.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, for information, with the request that, after the announcement of the revised rents and jamas, a tabular statement, in the usual form, may be submitted to this office.

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary.

## No. $\frac{142}{XI-4-16}$

## CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

(Survey and Settlement Bepartment.)

FROM

H. A. CRUMP, Esq., i. c. s.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 28th July 1906.

SIR,

In continuation of this Administration's endorsement No. 1803, dated the 20th March 1905, I am directed to forward a statement giving details of the revised assessments of the Keljhar Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. A. CRUMP,

Chief Secretary.

Statement showing the Reviseu Assets and Jamas for the Keljhar Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.

					Revised r	enta	l payable by-						!	Per-	Per-
Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik- makbuxas a revised.	18	Absolute- occupancy tenants,	Occupano tenants		Ordinary tenants.	Total of three class of tenant	ses	Total 268e	ts.	Revised revenue,	Per- cent- age of revised revetue on total revised assets.	cent- age of revised revenue on re- vised	cent- age of former revenue on as sets of former Settle- ment,
1	2	3	1	4	5		6	7		8	_	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a	a.	Rs, a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.			
1	Niljai	3	١٥	•••			***	•••		10	o	5	50	43	133
3	Nagala Mokasa		ı		153	8		153	8	306	0	145	47	. 47	37
3	Mahadwadi Mokasa	*15		***	51	٥		51	0	83	12	40	48	48	10
4	Sandala	13	۰	1 4	. 86	12		88	0	137	0	60	44	40	40
5	Marar Saori				2	o		2	0	17	4	5	29	<b>2</b> 9	48
6	Kelzar Khas	100 1	2	59 4	176	12		236	0	380	8	215	57	46	55
7	Saraj Khera	6	4							10	4	5	49	111	103
8	Akapur			4 (	2	4		6	4	11	4	5	44	44	102
9	Dabgaon Tukum				7	8	•••	7	8	27	8	to	36	36	43
10	Dabgaon Makta	6	0		572	8		5 <b>72</b>	8	1,162	4	500 Realiza- ble.	43	43	58
11	Rampur Tukum Jhadi- kar.	"			23	4		23	4	29	4	335	34	34	223
12	Dongar Haldi				272	0		272	0	286	0	140	49	49	32
13	Ambey Tukum				100	8	1 4 4 4	100		131	12	60	46	46	28
14			٥	؛ و	35	8		45		116	4	55	47	, 44	26
15	Satara Bhosley	. 36	8	7	375	8		J 36		116	8	70	бо	50	29
16	Satara Tukum			4	-	New		108		145	8	75	52	52	35
17	Ambey Dhanora				43	8	प्रमाव जयत	43	_	43	8	15	34	34	19
18	Umri Potdar	4	٥,	69	1			275		329		160'	1 49	48	29
19	Umri Tukum				21	2		21		29		10	34	34	61
20	Dongar Haldi Tukum				117	8		117		215		100	47		48
21		į		30 (	ŀ			149		205	4	100	49	49	}
22		ļ	;	82 8	1	12		ĺ		155	8	80			32
23				65 12	1	8		123		120		50	51 42	51 42	72
24		ļ	0	20 8				91 288		356		200	<b>4</b> 2 56	55	14
25		j	-		77			1		104		45	43		3!
-5 26	1_	ļ	0	5 4	1	8	***		0	35		1	43	43	3
27			0		}	12	• • •	ł	12	55 65		30	45	39 40	2
-, 28		1	-		1	4	•	t		l			21	21	2
29		1			1	0	•••	}	4	23 50	0	5 20			
30		1	4		1		•••		0	ł			40	40	12
31	Khandala	ł	7			12	***	172		193 128		90	47	46	!
J. 32	Mamia Mokasa		8	10 8	-		٠•٠		12		4	60	47	47	'
33	Waigaon Mokasa	{			İ		••	100	-	159		70	44	44	
33 34	Danis 1-3		۱	22 6	50		•••		8		0	30	43	43	
35	1.1	13	۱	33 0	t	ı	•••	154		201		90	45	42	
33	Lonara	•••	- [	1 4	55	ŏ	•••	56	12	67	0	30	45	45	1

*110 for 2 years 1905-06 to 1906-97, 140 for 2 years 1907-08 to 1908-09, 160 subsequently 1909-10 to 1917-18,

Statement showing the Revised Assets and Jamas for the Keljhar Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Concld.)

						Revised rent	al payable by—		-						
Seria No.	Name of village and mahai	Paym of ma makbuz revia	26 25	Absolute occupand tonants	:y	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classe of tenants	:s.	Tetal assets	1. F	Revised evenue.	Per- cent- age of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Per- cent- age of revised revenue on re- vise d malgu- zari assets.	Per- cent- age of former revenue on as- sets of former settle- aent,
1	2	3		,		5	6	7		8		9	10	11	13
		Rs	. а.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. z	.	Rs.	·	[	
<b>3</b> 6	Sinala Ma <b>kta</b>		•	13	6	208 8	•••	221 1	4	257	Re	t 20 alizable 72	47	47	37
<b>37</b>	Walwat			25	o	388 12	•••	413 1	2	663	8	*250	38	38	21
38	Chargaon		3 8		1	97 12		97 1	2	253	0	120	47	47	20
39	Paili Bhatali		•	2	0	226 o		228	۰	394 1	12	200	51	51	209
40	Mhasala		•	٠,		73 12		73 1	2	102	8	40	39	39	23
41	Mhasala Tukum		•	17	0	272 4	.,,	289	4	356 1		160 lizable 120	45	45	16
42	Manora Gaonganna					71 8		71	8	85	4 Res	30 alizable 7	35	35	61
48	Manora Tukum			. 21	0	368 12		389 1	2	572	Res	275 slizable	48	48	17
43	Nimgata Makta					161 <b>12</b>	ta Alli	161 1	2	200		o6 4 80 Alizable	40	40	<b>51</b>
44	Kawadjai	3	1 0		8	358 12	THEE	363		400		9		4-	-
45	Kanhalgaon			4 18	4	12 14			2	490 33 I		250 15 Nizable	51 45	49 45	63 44
46	Bhatali			_		37 2	ਹੋਰ ਤਾੜੇ ਹੋਰ ਤਾੜੇ		6			7 8	<u> </u> 		
47	Kawit-bori			7	4		alal and		1		6	20	44	44	95
<b>4</b> 8	Ghanoti ,.			"	ļ	12 0 216 0			0		0	10	45	44	182
49	Borda Tukum Dixit	i		""	,,	_	•••	261		259 1	6	130	50	50	51
50	Borda Tukum Jhulur war	1		33 36		227 6 75 12		112		294 288 1	12	140 150 alizable 75	48 52	48 52	58 69
51	Kasargata Tukum		•	42	8	206 8		<b>2</b> 49	0	383	4	190	So	50	55
52	Borda Borkar			11	12	201 8		213	4	220	- 1	105	48	48	53
53	Pombhurna	33	1 12	27	4	627 o	***	704	4	1,189 1	2	750	63	55	46
54	Karanji	33	8 8	73	8	462 0		535	8	1,193	0	750	63	54	73
55	Aksapur	4	2 12	107	0	<b>4</b> 5 4		152	4	<del>24</del> 5	4	145	59	54	64
56	Ganpur			6	8	26 8		<b>3</b> 3	٥	35	0	15	43	43	26
57	Kemala		3 0	6	4	15 12		22	0	29 1	2	15	50	47	70
58	Sonapur C. L. V					9 4		9	4	22	8	10	44	44	67
5 <b>9</b>	Selur Nagaradi .					19 0		19	0	221 1	2	90	41	41	38
	Tatal .	. 90	ig 12	917	14	7,564 8		8,482	6	13,384	Re	Kamiljama -jama -j,660 alizable		47	47

150 for 5 years 1905-06 to 1909-10, 200 for next 5 years 1910-11 to 1914-15, 250 thereafter 1915-16 to 1917-18.

† Kamil jama Rs. 6,510 For 1905-06 to 1906-07. Kamil jama Rs. 6,610 } Realizable Rs. 6,111-12 }

Kamil-j-ama Rs. 6,540 For 1907-08 to 1908-09. For 1910-11 to 1914-15.

Kamil jama Rs. 6,560 For 1909-10.

## Rent-Rate Report for the Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.

The group now under report comprises the heavy rice villages of the Rajgarh Pargana.

Position and description.

On the north it touches the Garbori and Gunjewahi rice groups of the Brahmapuri Tahsil, while on the west lies the Kelzar group, also containing pure rice-growing villages; the Rajgarh and Vyhar groups form its boundary on the east; these latter two groups also are part of the Rajgarh Pargana, but their position on the bank of the Wainganga River has given them a number of villages in which rice and rabi crops are of equal importance. In the group under report the rabi land is of little value; rice is the important crop in nearly all the villages.

- 2. This group is crossed by the Mul River: it is a shallow stream, dry during the hot weather, but subject to rapid floods during the rains. Some garden land is irrigated from wells sunk in its bed, and this cultivation is of importance in a few villages on its bank. But the most notable physical feature of this group is the large number of perennial springs that are found at the base of the hills which form its boundary on the north-west. From these springs 600 acres of rice and cane are irrigated in Marora alone, while the small cultivated areas in Padjhari Karwan, and Katwan also are protected by the same source. The flow from these springs has never been known to fail, though it becomes somewhat weak in years of abnormally short rainfall. One of the surveyed irrigation projects was the construction of a large tank at the base of these hills to be fed by these streams: but it was a scheme which needed a very large outlay, and it seemed probable, from the survey plans, that the interest on that sum was largely to be obtained by providing water to a large area which is already fully irrigated from that same source and now pays for it.
- 3. The surface of the group is very undulating, though there are no hills of any height in the interior. But these small hills have afforded numerous sites for excellent tanks which were constructed before the original settlement. In some cases the catchment area is, however, only small for the size of the tank; and during the last seven years the rainfall in this tract has been of an exceptionally capricious character.
- 4. This group contains 53 malguzari villages. They cover an area of 82 square miles. The majority of these villages are separated by Government forest. There is a thick cluster of villages around Mul, and along the southern border the villages are fairly contiguous on the roadside between Mul and Saoli in the Vyhar group: but with this exception many of the villages are isolated. But the forest here is of very poor type, and the distance from village to village is very short: few villages in this group are so troubled by wild animals as are many villages in the Ghot and Kelzar groups.
- 5. In 1891 the population of these 53 villages was 16,899, while at the last census, in Population.

  1901, the figure 12,620 was returned, giving a drop of 25 per cent. in the 10 years. As was the case in other groups of this tahsil which have lost their labourers, it is the larger villages that have suffered; the population of Rajoli has dropped from 1,342 to 1,075, of Dongargaon from 754 to 141, of Marora from 1,602 to 1,502, of Mul from 3,811 to 2,847, of Chiroli from 1,064 to 610, and of Tekari from 956 to 513. Four small villages have lost their few huts in that period, while two villages have become inhabited: seven villages have never possessed a resident tenant. In the case of Dongargaon the figures seem of doubtful accuracy; it is a large and flourishing village, and during the current year I found the basti still very populous. And since this group lies on the main road its rice crop will attract the labouring classes to return as soon as it gets a series of favourable seasons: but last year there was a very marked scarcity of labour at the time of the rice harvest; subsequent to that harvest I noted an influx of labour from Berar where the cotton crop had been a comparative failure.
- 6. The average village of this group is not quite so large a place as the average village of Rajgarh: in the latter group all the villages on the river bank are well inhabited; here the proximty of Mul with its large bazaar, and its traditional importance as being the old tahsil head-quarters, had made residence in the smaller villages unpopular.
- 7. In both Mul and Marora there are a number of shops, and there is a respectably large trading element in the population: but except in the immediate vicinity of Mul the population is almost entirely dependent upon agriculture. The Telegus have reached this group also; there are more Kapewar tenants than Kunbis: but fewer Gandli traders are found here than in the villages that are near the river. Marars are very numerous in this group, while Mahars are occasionally important tenants.
  - 8. Though over 50 miles distant from the railway, by the nearest road, Mul is the most important "junction" in the district. No less than four roads meet here; there are the two old main roads, from Mul to

Chanda and Brahmapuri, the former being a first-class road and the latter a good murram track much better than the metalled road in places; and there are also roads to Garchiroli and Chamursi which were taken up as famine works in 1899; the former was completed and is a very serviceable road, but the latter is still under construction. The three roads that are complete carry a great deal of traffic, from both the khalsa portions of the Chanda and Brahmapuri Tahsils and the more distant zamindaris. The surveyed line for the light railway also, from Gondia to Chanda, passes through this group, and if constructed it would carry the bulk of the heavy traffic; the distance by road is now very great from the best rice tracts to the principal bazaars of the district.

9. A small weekly bazaar is held at Rajoli in the group; but it is of very minor importance. All the large grain transactions in this corner of the tahsil take place at Mul.

10. The present classification of tenants is given below.-Tenants. В. D. Ε. Total. C. A. Caste. Marar QI Gond Kapewar Mahar I Kunbi ı Brahmin Teli б Dhimar Golkar зб Gandli Kompti Pardhan Gurdi Kewat б Naik Musalman Others 

The proportion of rich men is even higher here than in the Rajgarh group; but save in that one respect the tenantry here are not quite so satisfactory a body of men as in Rajgarh. A large percentage of them are men of castes which are not looked upon as supplying the best cultivating tenants in this tahsil: there are rather too many tenants of the Gond or Mahar type; such castes never make the best of their holdings, and though they may now be classed as rich they are far too ready to call attention to past losses: a Kunbi will take up more ringni to make up for the loss of his rice, and will also take the first available opportunity of bringing his rice land under crop once more; but a Gond or Mahar will not trouble to take up more land and will also occasionally leave his old holding fallow on the score of past bad seasons. In consequence of this rents are found in arrears more frequently in this group than in other groups of the tahsil from which reports have already been submitted. With tenants of this general wealth there should have been no difficulty about obtaining seed in the Mul bazaar.

Total

1,211

on the banks of the Mul River, the largest and richest communities being in the southern portion of the group near Chichala. They are very industrious men, and their vegetable cultivation is very profitable since there is always a good demand for the produce in the Mul weekly market. In some of these gardens cane also is grown on very small areas. There has lately been a slight increase in this cane area, as high profits have been made from the sale of seed: the profits would have been still higher if the tenantry generally had been more enterprising than they are: during the current year there has been ample water in all the larger tanks for cane and in the larger rice villages of Garbori it has been sown this year on a larger area; but the tenants of that tract are a different class altogether; this year the tenants of Mul absolutely refused to put down any cane though the Court of Wards offered them water at half-rates. In other groups it is the malguzars that have stopped cane-growing with a view to a lenient assessment: in this group it is the tenants themselves who decline to make the risk of another bad rice year.

- here they own 25 villages. Mul and several neighbouring villages are owned by two small boys who live in Nagpur, and their estate has recently been taken under management. The Bokhare family of Mul also has a large estate in this group; besides owning several villages they have large malik-makbuza holdings, one or two of which are old tukums. Chichala and Gotangaon are owned by a Brahmin family, several members of which are in Government service: one of them was recently Civil Surgeon's clerk in this district and was convicted for stealing a large number of surgical instruments; he was, however, released on appeal. All the members of this family, except the lambardar, have none too clean a reputation: the lambardar lives at Chichala and is a really good and sympathetic landlord: he ascribes his brothers' bad manners and morals solely to their education. Few of the malguzars here are men of the Chichala lambardar's stamp; generally they pay little attention to their tenantry.
- 13. The remaining 28 villages are divided among lambardars of no less than 14 different castes: only 15 villages are held by the cultivating classes. The best known cultivating malguzars in this group are the Kohlis, who hold Rajoli and two small neighbouring villages. Their forefathers constructed one of the very finest tanks in the district, and for some generations this was a wealthy family: but there are now nearly 30 share-holders, and this sub-division of profits has caused many of them to become impoverished; some of the smaller sharers are not mortgaged with possession, and the share-holders themselves are no better than field servants.
- 14. The Kunbi and Marar malguzars of this group are not very rich men, but all their villages are flourishing.
- 15. On the whole the malguzars of this group are not such desirable landlords as are found in the neighbouring groups, except Kelzar; but there are some cultivating lambardars who manage their villages really well.
- settlement. In 5 cases the whole village has been sold for cash. Padjhari was purchased from a Brahmin by a Kapewar in 1899 for Rs. 200, the revenue being Rs. 25; this was a fair price; the only land fit for cultivation is a tiny strip watered by a perennial stream in the middle of forest. The Kapewar bought it to grow a little cane himself; the land is valuable for that purpose, but the area is very minute. In 1886 Chategaon was sold by a Brahmin to a Brahmin for Rs. 1,050, the revenue being Rs. 220. In 1892 a Simpi bought Mankapur for Rs. 260: this village is held on quit-rent and the kamil-jama is Rs. 15 only. In 1896 Marhegaon passed from one Brahmin to another for Rs. 400 and in 1900 a Bhat bought Sadagarh for Rs. 250 cash from a Gond. On the whole these prices may be considered fair; reference will be made in the latter portion of this report to the comparatively high assessment that was placed on this group at the summary settlement; and there can be no doubt that this high assessment has cheapened these villages; in nearly all the villages that have changed hands the assessment was exceedingly high. Other villages have changed hands for debt: Akapur was handed over for a petty debt of Rs. 90. The majority of these transfers are in the southern part of the group, on the eastern bank of the Mul River. In the patwari circle of which this corner forms a part every single village has either been sold for debt or is at present mortgaged with possession. And the debts have not been recently incurred; all these transfers date from a time prior to bad agricultural seasons of the last decade.
- 17. The soil-classification of the cultivated area has been appended to the to a mahalwar assessment statement of the group. It will be seen from this table that the soils here are generally of very poor stamp: the first-class soils are found in very small patches; while 47 per cent. of the total area is on soil inferior to morand. But on the whole the soil is better than in the Rajgarh group, though this is not evident from the figures. In this group there are not the large areas of khardi that were found in the riverain villages near Rajgarh; and the irrigation is much more secure.
- as 88 per cent. is irrigated. Moreover, the irrigation of this group is of high class; over 55 per cent. of the rice land is in murkhand position, 33 per cent. only being warsalang. Reference has already been made to the truly magnificent tank of Rajoli: it is one of the largest and deepest tanks in this district. In few villages is there a site for a tank of the Rajoli stamp; but the majority of the larger villages in this group have reservoirs which should protect the rice in anything but an abnormal year; Marora, Katwan, Karwan and Padjhari have perennial springs; the tanks of Chiroli, Mul, Vihirgaon and Dongargaon are all of the largest size; while among the smaller villages Siwapur Tukum, Totewahi, Haldi, Tukum, Kheri, Bharpaili, Chikli, Golabhuj and Bendewahi, all have tanks which may rank as first-class, inasmuch as they fully irrigate the rice area below them and occasionally grow cane in some cases.

- 19. In this group there is comparatively little of the bori irrigation that is found in the Rajgarh group; it is true that some few tenants have constructed small boris, but with so many good tanks boris are not a necessity.
- 20. When the time arrives for the submission of rent-rate reports for the Garbori Pargannah of Brahmapuri Tahsil it will be found that the soils of the Garbori and Gunjewahi groups very closely resemble the soils of the group now under report. Of the groups in Chanda Tahsil Kelzar resembles this group most closely; but in the Kelzar group there are few large tanks, and the smaller tanks are not quite in the same good order as they are generally in Mul.

Occupied area.

21. The variation in the occupied area is given in the following table:—

	Under crop.	New fallow.	Total cultiva- ted area.		Total area occupied.	Total unoccu- pied.	Total area of the group.	Irriga-		No. of tanks.	
	A res.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At present	11,069	2,967	14,036	4,627	18,663	34,025	52,688	5,998	94	277	4,036
In 1895-96	12,109	1,981	14,090	4,305	18,395	34,299	52,694	7,078	169	321	
At summary settle- ment, 1888.	12,293	1,269	13,562	4,126	17,688	32,165	49,853	5,633	87	147	3,736
In 1866-68 original settlement.	10,972	1.577	12,549	<b>245</b> 35	15,084	37,194	52;278	1,106			

This table emphasizes two points of importance in the past history of the group. Firstly, it was a populous and thriving tract when the district was first brought under settlement; and, secondly, it was in a very prosperous condition at the time of the summary settlement. It is not a tract that has been opened up recently: its main roads have been long constructed, and for many years Mul was almost as important a bazaar as the district head-quarters. No villages in this group were simple jungle at the time of settlement and have since been established, as was the case in several of the Warora groups.

22. Prior to the summary settlement the group had not experienced any long period of marked agricultural depression: after this revision it was noted in the Rajgarh group that there had been a short period during which the demand for land was poor; but the agricultural conditions of the group under report are not quite the same as in Rajgarh, and the villages here continued to be prosperous until the year 1896, with the exception of the small villages that adjoin the Vyhar group. But from that year the seasons were generally unfavourable until last year: there have been years of full rainfall during this period; but there have been at least two years when the rainfall in the group was abnormally short. But at attestation the occupied area was larger than in 1888 and 1895: this is due to the wealth of the tenantry, and also the excellence of the irrigation. The new land taken up has been miscellaneous crop land; and a small area of rice land has been abandoned in the smaller villages. But the land abandoned has been of little value: all the best irrigated land has been retained and cropped; and a bumper crop was reaped last year on so much of the unirrigated land as had been sown; the outturn was exceptionally high on any rice land last season owing to the prolonged rainfall: no irrigation was required, and highlying holdings were not water-logged. Provided therefore that the ensuing season is favourable, there is every prospect of a full area under the chief crops at once; and when once that has been attained the demand for land will improve, and abandoned holdings will be once more taken up. It will be noted that the number of plough-cattle has increased since 1888.

Cropping. 23. A statement giving the cropped area is appended.—

Crop	Ping.						S S or other area of f							
	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar- cane.	Tur,	Lineced.	Gram.	Tilli.	Cotton.	Lakh,	Juari.	Other crops,	Total,	Double. cropped.	Not cropped.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At settlement,	87	5,887			158	<b></b>				3,165	1,709	10,986	14	10,972
At summary, settlement, 1888.	200	6,838			1,133			27		2,430	3,589	14,017	1,714	12,293
At present	39	5,905	144	8	129	143	148	12	149	3,719	1,153	11,537	468	11,069
In 1895-96	216	7,433	504	64	199	110	74	2	<u></u>	2,789	2,033	13,224	1,115	12,109

The area under rice is even now higher than it was at the time of the original settlement; but it is 900 acres less than in 1888, and 1,500 acres less than in 1895. These figures alone prove that all the best land has been retained and cropped; the additional land put under

rice in 1888 and later in 1895 consists of comparatively new land that has been embanked for rice: where such land has been available, these new holdings have been taken up on the outskirts of the area irrigated by the larger tanks; and in some few cases where that was not possible, small boris have been constructed to provide irrigation. But a very large proportion of this additional rice land gets no irrigation at all, and has now returned to waste.

- 24. There has recently been a small increase in the juar figures; but in 1866 the area under that crop was almost as great as it now is: the truth is that there is little wawar land of value in this group; what there is was occupied in 1866. Wheat and linseed are now grown on smaller areas owing to the early cessation of the rains in recent years.
- 25. Cane is still a crop of importance in this group, especially in the villages that border the Brahmapuri Tahsil, and villages that possess perennial springs. The refusal of the Mul tenants to grow this crop has already been mentioned. In Rajoli and the neighbouring villages the tenants and malguzars are of a better cultivating caste than in Mul: they like cane, and will grow it on a larger area whenever the water is available.
- 26. In 1888 the double-cropped area was considerable. The figure for the original settlement is probably incorrect, lakh being then included in rice. Since the second crop is almost invariably lakh this cultivation is all clear profit to the tenant: and the reduction in the area is due entirely to the fact that one or two heavy showers are necessary to sow this crop in October. Last year there were plenty of these showers, and there was a large increase in the area under lakh in these rice villages.
- 27. Though the net cropped area is short of the normal figures and the better class rabi crops are being sparingly sown, it will be seen from Statement C that there is marked depression in only the smaller villages; in the larger villages a greater proportion of the occupied area is secured by first-class irrigation.

Distribution of area.

28. The distribution of the occupied area between malguzars and tenants is given below:—

Year.	Home- farm.	Malik- makbuz <b>a</b> .	Revenue. free grantees.	Absolute- occupancy tenants.	Occupancy.	Held rent- free against malguzar,	Total area occupied.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Ácres.
At present	2,451	1,218	. 36	1,856	12,629	473	18,663
In 1895-96	2,044	1,239	76	2,162	12,476	398	18,395
At summary settlement, 1888.	2,784	1,265	110	2,363	10,375	791	17,688
In 1866.68	1,872	1,379	135	4,044	7,388	266	1 5,084

There is a slight drop in the area of sir land, though in recent years there has been some addition to the khudkasht. Of the many Brahmin malguzars the lambardar of Chichala is the only man who is a serious cultivator, though the Bokhare family and others do not altogether despise cultivation. The Kohli, Kunbi and Marar malguzars all have extensive holdings, but their villages are not numerous.

- 29. The malik-makbuza of this group is not always the cultivating tenant that was found in Rajgarh. In Karwan a large tukum is still shown in that right, which will now become a separate mahal; it is compact, and includes the abadi. And in other villages also the plot-proprietors are generally Brahmins, though the majority of the muafi grants have now been resumed.
- 30. The decrease in the absolute-occupancy area is due to small abandonments, principally in the smaller villages on the road towards Garchiroli.
- 31. The grain payments in this group are not of very great importance: composite rents of partly grain and partly cash are paid on an area of 1,239 acres in the group. In only one case does an absolute-occupancy tenant pay in grain, and the area of that holding is only 2 acres.

#### 32. The following table gives the different rates:-

Class.		At settlement.	At summary settlement.	Present.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Malik-makbuza	•••	0 3 7	0 5 10	о б 8
Absolute-occupany	•••	0 12 11	0 13 0	0 13 11
Occupa ney	***	1 1 9	0 12 9	0 12 2

The malik-makbuza rate has always been low on account of the tukum and other privileged holdings above mentioned. These tenants hold the best land in the group; in Mul Khas all the land lying directly below the largest tank is held in this right, chiefly by local Brahmins. These plots do not contain large waste areas, and the lowness of the rate is shown by the fact that the rate of sub-rents on over 400 acres is Re. 1-9-6.

- 33. In the case of absolute-occupancy and occupancy tenants the sub-letting rates are Re. 1-7-8 and Re. 1-7-2, respectively, on large areas. These figures show that the good land in the group is still in high demand. For the 582 acres of sir land that are leased out a rate of Rs. 2-2-9 is obtained: but this includes a few plots that are sub-let for growing cane.
- 34. The drop in the all-round rate since the summary settlement is caused by the substitution of poor wawar land for small unirrigated rice holdings in recent years.
- 35. At attestation and inspection the rents now paid have been carefully compared with those fixed at the summary settlement; it has been noted in particular what is the general pitch of rents in the land that has been abandoned, and for what rate those holdings have been again taken up, if they are not still waste. Generally speaking, rents were only levelled at this revision; and since all the villages were then equally prosperous, this levelling in many small villages brought out a higher percentage enhancement than was made in the very best villages: in many of the latter the rents looked comparatively high, and were not altered, though they were being paid with greater ease than similar rents in smaller villages. At present, in even the smallest villages, there are a number of holdings paying the rents as enhanced at revision.
- 36. The rates for which abandoned holdings have been again taken up vary largely from village: in the majority of cases, if the holding contains rice land of medium quality, it has been taken up at a higher rent: in one case of this class the rate paid by the new tenant is as high as Rs. 6 per acre; if the holding is unirrigated the market value is at present very low.
- 37. These cases have all been considered in each individual village; during the last two seasons I have made a practice of drafting a note for Statement C when inspecting the village and comparing the two misls on the spot.
- 38. Since there was no general enhancement in the best villages at the summary settlement and the area protected by irrigation is both extensive and still fully cropped, it is now quite possible to make some enhancement in those first-class villages, on the lines that I have proposed to adopt in the Brahmapuri Tahsil, and with that object rates have been proposed which will allow some enhancement in the case of rich tenants, who have fully cropped their holdings and in recent years have made at least normal cultivating profits from high selling prices.
  - 39. The scale of soil factors used in this group is the same as has been adopted for the adjoining Kelzar and Rajgarh groups, that is, the scale sanctioned for this tahsil with the wardi patasthal factor raised to 65.
  - 40. The present village incidences vary between the wide limits of '19 and '95. In two mahals there is no land paying rent: these are Bendewahi (No.1) and Padjhari (No. 11); in both these villages the only cultivation is home-farm.
- 41. In 5 mahals the incidence is below 30; but in one of them, namely, Sadagarh, the incidence is unduly low owing to the large area of land for which no rents have yet been fixed: the true rate of this village is. '33. In Bhadurni the rate is low because the greater part of the cultivation is marhan garden land for which nominal rents were accepted before the Marars who took it up had sunk their wells and converted the land from poor wawar to very profitable garden land. In a third village, Khalwarpeth, the rate is low because all the village is classed as "ran."
- 42. In 6 mahals the rate is over '70. In two of these villages the rate is rather higher than the normal owing to the large proportion of old fallow in the small holdings. Other villages in which the incidence is high have no cultivation at all besides a small area of really first-class rice and cane land: instances of this are Haldi, Tukum and Karwan; in the latter village there are only two holdings both of which grow cane and are irrigated from a perennial stream.
- 43. The average villages of the group have rates between '40 and '65; these villages number 35. In these average villages the rates run highest where the irrigation is most secure.

44. The present rates paid by the various classes of tenants are-

Malik-makbuza	***	·28
Malik-sarkar	•••	·45
Absolute-occupancy	•••	*53
Occupancy	***	.23

As has been already noted the plot-proprietors of this group are mainly privileged Brahmins; and it will later be seen that there is considerable scope for enhancing both the kamil-jama and the revenue actually paid. Many of these holdings are regularly sub-let for very high profits, and in such cases there is no necessity to further perpetuate an assessment that is almost nominal.

- 45. In the adjoining groups of Rajgarh and Kelzar standard rates of 60 and 65, respectively, have been taken; in the former a comparatively free enhancement has been proposed since the villages contain large areas of cheaply rented wawar land; while in the latter it is proposed to enhance in only the few first-class villages. The group now under report has certain features in common with both the Rajgarh and Kelzar groups. It is as populous as Rajgarh, has an exceptionally rich body of tenants, and uses the same markets as the Rajgarh group: on the other hand, its cultivation is of the Kelzar stamp, though it contains a larger number of villages with first-class irrigation than are found in Kelzar. In this group it will be possible to enhance slightly more freely than has been proposed in Kelzar.
- 46. Since there are in this group a comparatively large number of small villages which will now require very lenient treatment, it is advisable to keep the standard rate somewhat low. I have accordingly selected '65 for this group; but in the best villages that standard will generally be found too low.

Proposed rates.

Assets

Separate mahals will be declared in two tukum cases, namely, Karwan and Dongargaon; in the latter these separate mahals have already been formed: in the former the papers are almost complete.

48. It is estimated that these proposed rates will give the following enhancement in tenants' rents:—

Malik-makbuza ; 56 per cent.

Absolute-occupancy. 13 ,,

Occupancy ... 14 ,,

But I would note that the estimate of enhancement in the case of malik-makbuzas will possibly be inaccurate: until the papers of the tukums are completely separated it is impossible to judge the results of assessing as a mahal; but the area affected is small.

49. The present assets of the group are given below:—

Cash inc'uding malik-makbuza payments.	Valuation of home-farm and privileged areas.	Siwai income,	Total assets.
Rs. 11.728	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 16,206

It will be noted from Statement A that in many villages the assets show a considerable drop since the summary settlement. The sole reason for this decrease is the present valuation of the home-farm at the all-round acreage rate. Rightly we should have taken the valuation that was fixed on this land at the revision: but the reason for adopting the all-round rate, for the sake of safety, has been given in previous reports; and an examination of the misls of the individual villages shows that it would be exceedingly dangerous to adopt the old valuation, without question. At the time of the summary settlement a large area of sir land in the best villages of this group was sublet for cane: and through some mistake the water-dues paid on that land were taken as part of the sub-tenant's rent and the whole of the cane land was then valued at the rate thus obtained. This gave an excessively high valuation: in one village the valuation works out to a rate of Rs. 22 per acre. If those profits had been distributed over the years intervening between the cane crops, during which the land was either rested or put under light rice, a fairer valuation would have resulted: but the sir was over-assessed by no allowance being made for this rotation. That mistake will now be rectified by assessing as patasthal land. In framing the factors allowance has been made for the rotation of crops, and the patasthal factors have been purposely kept low because the periods intervening have been lengthened considerably in recent years on account of the failure of the tanks and the scarcity of seed.

50. The siwai is of importance in the cane-growing villages; but in order to avoid over-assessment an average of actual receipts during the last ten years has been taken.

Revised assets.

51. The approximate revised assets are given below: in framing this estimate I have valued the home-farm at the proposed village rate, and have made further allowance for fluctuations in siwai:—

		Malguzari a	ssets pure.		
Malik-makbuza assets,	Tenants' rental.	Valuation of home-farm and privileged land.	Siwai income.	Total malguzari assets	Total malgu- zari and malik- makbuza assets.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7 ⁸ 5	12,791	3,575	1,794	18,160	18,945

52. The present kamil-jama of the group is Rs. 9,726. This sum falls at 60 per cent. on the present assets, and 51 per cent. on the estimated revised assets. This group has always paid a high revenue; but there can be no doubt that malguzars have been called upon to pay more than they could honestly afford: mention has already been made of the patwari circle in which every single village has either been sold for a trifling sum or is now mortgaged with possession: the Mul estate, now under management, pays a very high assessment, and is deeply indebted. It is true that the malguzars can still be classed as a body of rich men; but there are several poor members, and all have been affected by the recent agricultural depression. But since it is proposed now to give some substantial additional profits from rents in the very best villages the standard fraction for revenue may still be kept high without prejudicing the malguzars: reduction will be found necessary in several villages, but if rents are slightly raised in those villages the malguzar will obtain relief from quite a trifling reduction of revenue.

- 53. It is proposed to give extra profits to the extent of Rs 1,760 from cash collections including the payments of malik-makbuzas.
- 54: If we now take 59 per cent. of the total assets as revenue, the revised revenue will be approximately Rs. 11,200-; that figure is also given by taking 58 per cent. of the pure malguzari assets and 85 per cent. of the payments of plot-proprietors. It will give an increase of Rs. 1,474 over the present kamil-jama; but towards the additional payments for revenue and cesses there will be an increase of Rs 1,760 in cash collections. If proprietors are given an additional profit of Rs 300 at revision they cannot complain of unjust treatment. I therefore propose to take the fractions above mentioned.
- 55. In the case of malik-makbuzas it may be noted that it is kamil-jama only that will be raised by 56 per cent: the enhancement of kamil-jama will be approximately Rs. 275 while actual payments will be raised by Rs. 147 only; this amount of enhancement is amply justified by the sub-letting profits.

- 76. Five ryotwari villages have been included in this group for the proposing of rent-rates. All these are small patches which were surveyed when the malguzari survey was in progress, but the villages were never regularly assessed. On so much of the cultivation as seems secure rents have been levied at patch cultivation rates.
  - 57. The occupied and cropped areas are given below:-

			In cultivation including new fallow.	Uncultivated or old fallow.	Occupied area.	Bent.
At present	***	100	Rs.	Rs. 280	Rs.	Rs.

		Lin- seed.	Rice.	Tilli,	Cot- ton.	Tur.	Gram.	Juari.	Other crops.	Total.	Double- crop- ped.	Net crop- ped.	New fallow.	Total.
At present	***	1	83	24	4	4	3	220	26	365	6	359	75	434

In two villages rice is the principal crop: these two villages are now somewhat depressed. In the remaining three villages there has recently been some demand for juar land and Belgata and Chikli chaks have been fairly well taken up But the soil in this miscellaneous crop land is very poor, and is in demand only because no land is available in the malguzari villages for this class of crop.

58. The rates now paid are quite nominal, and it is possible to take slightly higher rents, since the tenants are as a rule wealthy men and good cultivators. But it is quite impossible to compare these villages and the rents paid in them with the soils and rates of the group generally. I have proposed rates which will be found very similar to the rates taken in similar villages of the neighbouring groups. At assessment care will be taken not to put too high an enhancement on land that has been recently taken up and is still imperfectly cleared.

CHANDA:

The 13th July 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Memorandum No. 4176, dated the 17th August 1904.

## Rent-rate Report for the Mul Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Department.

2. This tract comprising 53 malguzari and 5 ryotwari villages includes the best rice lands of the Rajgarh pargana. The country is undulating, only a small proportion of it is occupied and many of the villages lie in proximity to forest, but wild animals are not numerous. The people have taken advantage of the favourable formation of the country to make many tanks and a considerable area is thus provided with irrigation, which is, however, of a somewhat precarious nature in some instances. There are also inexhaustible springs under some hills in the north-west, from which a considerable area is watered in half a dozen villages. Only 35 per cent. of the total village area is occupied, and only 59 per cent. of the occupied area is under crop. Rice covers 51 per cent. and juari 32 per cent. of the gross cropped area. Most of the rice was irrigated and there was 144 acres of sugarcane at attestation.

Soils are light. Nothing better than morand is found in any quantity and of this the greater part is under juari. Wardi, which is a good rice soil with irrigation, provides most of the rice land. Other land is little regarded. The railway is more than 50 miles distant; but these villages have long been provided with fair roads to Chanda on the west and Brahmapuri on the north, and lately two more roads have been made. The projected railway from Gondia to Chanda will pass through this group. Mul is an important bazaar. The population dropped 25 per cent. between 1891 and 1901 and labour is still very scarce. Marars, Gonds and Kapewars are the most numerous castes amongst tenants. Only about 15 per cent, have been put in the D class and 41 per cent. are recorded as in better than average circumstances. But with a fall of 8 per cent. in gross cropped area and of 24 per cent. in the area under good crops since 1895-96, it seems probable that these figures convey too favourable an idea of the conditions of tenants. This is further borne out by the fact that arrears are heavier than usual and by the references suggested by the remarks in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Settlement Officer's report. The Settlement Officer also says in one or two of the village notes in Statement C that the figures do not correctly indicate the condition of the tenants. Nearly half the villages are owned by non-resident Brahmins, who have very little cultivation. Some of the rest are held by families of cultivating castes, but they have not prospered of late years and the home-farm area has decreased since the summary settlement was made in 1888.

3. The soil factors sanctioned for the rice villages of this tahsil have been used with the one exception of the wardhi pathastal factor, which the Settlement Officer proposes to raise to 65 for the same reason as in the Rajgarh Group. This may be approved. The Settlement Officer makes no reference to prices and the subject is not of much importance in this group. The Settlement Officer showed in his Preliminary Report of the Tahsil that prices had approximately doubled in Chanda town since the 20 years settlement of 1886—68 and had risen 30 per cent. since the year of the summary settlement (1886—88).

The rates and incidences are as follows:-

Right		657		À		RATES.		Present
		स्या	भव जयर	Settl	ement.	Summary settlement.	Present.	incidence.
				Rs.	<b>a.</b> p.	Rs. ap.	Rs. a. p.	
Malik-makbuza	***	•••		o	3 7	o 5 10	0 6 8	<b>^2</b> 8
Absolute-occupancy ten	ants	***		0	12 11	0 13 0	0 13 11	<b>'</b> 53
Occupancy tenants	•••	***		I	1 9	0 12 9	0 12 2	<b>.</b> 53
Absolute-occupancy and	i occupancy	tenants		I	0 0	0 12 10	0 12 5	`53

The Settlement Officer proposes a standard of '65, which is nearly 23 per cent. above the occupancy rate, and if worked up to would bring out a much larger enhancement than can be safely taken. The Settlement Officer has not worked up to it in fixing village rates and the enhancement brought out by his rates is estimated at about 13 and 14 per cent., respectively, on absolute-occupancy and occupancy rents. The orders on the Preliminary Report direct, in accordance with the Settlement Officer's proposals, that rents shall be enhanced by 10 per cent. only. No general enhancement was contemplated, but it was thought that levelling would raise rents by this percentage. In the Rajgarh group of this pargana it has already been proposed to raise cents by a larger percentage than this on the ground that the rice land is backed by good juar land, which has helped tenants to tide over bad times. The Vyhar group is of the same character as Rajgarh. In the group now under report, as in Keljar, we should take an enhancement somewhat under the average sanctioned for the pargana, if the total enhancement is not to exceed the sanctioned limit. This limit was fixed on the recommendation of the Settlement Officer in his supplement to the Preliminary Report, and he does not advance any arguments in support of his proposal to take a considerably larger enhancement. The Settlement Officer's recommendation that rents should be levelled only was made in April 1903 on the assumption that the revision settlement would not take effect till 1905, so that the villages would have two more years to recover. The statistics which accompany this report indicate that the group as a whole is still far from having regained the position it held before the famines, and I cannot see any reason for revising the proposals sanctioned by the orders on the Preliminary Report. I therefore propose to level rents only in the group as a whole and for this purpose a standard of 55 may be taken. There are a very few villages which have been enabled by excellent irrigation facilities to maintain their prosperity and in these rates have been proposed which will bring out substantial enhancements. But in these villages also the Settlement Officer should be careful to avoid imposing large enhancements on any but really well-to-do men. He should in fact be more liberal than usual in granting margins. The rates proposed, if applied with this limitation, will probably give an enhancement of about 8 per cent.

#### 4. The revised assets will then be approximately:-

		MALGUZARI ASSETS.										
Malik-makbuzas,	Tenants rental,	Value of home- farm and privi- leged land.	Siwai. '	Total.	Total malguzari and malik-makbuza assots.							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 16,914	Rs. 17,614							
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	.2,	3,55	-179 <del>1</del>		-/,							

The malik-makbuzas' estimate is of doubtful accuracy, as the amount of enhancement depends entirely on the circumstances of a few holders. The value of home-farm also can only be very approximately stated, since I have not area statistics of home-farm in each village. The present kamil-jama is Rs. 9,726, falling at 60 per cent. on present assets and 55 per cent. of revised assets. The Settlement Officer proposes to take 58 per cent. of malguzari assets and 85 per cent. of malik makbuza assets, which is equivalent to 59 per cent. of total assets. In paragraph 53 the Settlement Officer remarks that too high a percentage of existing assets is now taken The details which he gives of the prices paid before the series of bad years began and the indebted condition of a large number of the malguzars afford strong corroboration of this view. I entirely agree with him. It is clear that poor unstable villages like the majority of those in this group cannot pay anything like a full assessment. The enhancement of rents and of the home-farm valuation will not make it any safer to assess such villages at a large percentage of assets. There are only 5 villages which appear to be in really good order at present: their revised malguzari assets will probably total about Rs. 6,000, and if it were not for the large siwai income amounting to Rs. 870 in two of them, it would be possible to assess them at the maximum. But in the majority of the villages it would not be safe to take more than 52 or 53 per cent. of assets, and in some the minimum would be more suitable. On the whole, I think, this is distinctly a group to which Mr. Craddock remarks in paragraph 12 of his note on the re-assessment of the rice tracts apply very strongly, and I recommend that we do not exceed in the group as a whole the standard of 52 per cent. of malguzari assets sanctioned by the orders on the Preliminary Report. This would give a revenue of about Rs. 9,400 and would involve reduction of the present revenue in some villages. In the case of some of the poorer villages of this group this reduction is entirely justifiable.

5. There are five small ryotwari villages in this group. They were excised and surveyed when the malguzari villages were surveyed and revenue has been levied at patch cultivation rates on the more settled part of the cultivation. The present payments are very low; but the land appears of small value, and I recommend that the low rates proposed by the Settlement Officer be sanctioned.

B. P. STANDEN,

Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records,

Central Provinces.

# General Assessment Statement for the Mul Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

#### I.—Revenue Demand.

As f	fixed at last	<b>A</b> 4 <b>.</b>	20.00	Detail of balances.				
Se	ettlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Year.	Amount. How disposed			
	1	2	3	4 5		6		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
1 <b>\$</b> 66)	7,808 o o							
1888)	9,694 9 r	9,726 7 10						

## 11.—Changes in Proprietorship.

At Settlement.		At present.		
Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	Remarks.
i	2	A 33 3	4	5
		Utitl		

## III.—Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

					स	Position	Class.					
Soil Class.												Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
				See se	eparate sta	tement att	ached.					

## IV .- Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar cane.	Tur.	Linseec.	Gram.	Tilii.	Cotton,	Lakh.	Juari and its mixture,	Other crops,	Total,	Area double- cropped.	Net cropped.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.
At Settlement { 1866	87.44	5,886·9 <b>7</b>			137.40					3,154'78	1,709*25	10,985.93	13.20	10,971.43
71888	200'36	6,837.78		<b>.</b>	1,233*34			27'06		2,430.02	3, 388-68	14,017'27	1,724.61	13,29 2'66
At present	29-28	5,904'73	143'73	8.24	128'7¢	142'87	147.67	10'48	149'14	3,719'48	1,153'33	11,536'74	467.76	11068.92
Normal year 1895	215.09	7,432.38	304.07	63.32	199.10	109.87	74.35	3.18		3,789*55	9,033°20	13,223.85	1 11523	12108.6

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			Occupied Area.	Area.					Unocc	Unoccupied Area.			A Ar	Area Irrigated.	ted.				
	Area	Area in cultivation	ion.	Area out of	- Jo					Under water, hill						Number	Number Number	Number	Number
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under,	Total.	i. e., waste and fallow of more than three years.		Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree forest.	jungle and grass.	and rock, and covered by roads and buildings.	Total Fres un- occupied.	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	of irriga- tion wells,			of plough- cattle.
1	8	6	4	w		9	7	8	٥	10	E	2	13	7.	15	16	. 17	82	I QI
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	<b>₽</b>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
At present 1895 Percentage on total area of	11,058'99	2,966'90 1,981'86	14,035'58 14,090'48 27	4,627'10 4 304'93		18,662'98 18,395'41	32.09	16,101'29 	7,868 57		34,0 <b>2</b> 5'12 34,298'66	52,688 ro 52,794 o7	94,611'5	878.74	5,998 50 7,078 27	<b>क्ष</b> र्ठ ः	3321	1,120	4,036
1889 Compare entries of last Settlement of 1888 for	12,292.66	: :	13,562.50	::	12'(	17,687.70	1:	: <b>:</b>	::	::	::	49,852.94	::	::	5,632'58		147	1,055	3,736
Cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15 16, 17, 18 and 19 1866-68	10,979'43	:	12,548.72	: .	15.0	15.084'00	स		108		:	52,277.62	;	:	1,106.47	:	:	:	ŧ
							M	-Deta	ils of	-Details of Holdings.	Š								
	·		Held by Malguzars	alguzars.		Held by Mali makbuzas.	Malik- uzas.	Held by Revenu free Grantees,	Held by Revenue- free Grantees.	Held by Absolute- occupancy Tenants.		Held by Occupancy Tenants.		Held by tenants of superior	Held by Ordinary Tenants.		Held Rentfree of by Privileged Tenants.	<u> </u>	Total occupied
		As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold- hold-	Area.	class in ordinary tenant right.	No. of hold-	Area. fr	As grant In from malguzar.	In lieu Co of Ta	area (to agree with Col 6 of Table V),
		2	3	4	ν,	9	7	8	6	0.1	11	12	13	4	5.	1 91	17	<u> </u>	6r
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres. 1	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	₩	Acres.	Acres.	P	Acres. Acr	Acres. Ac	Acres. A	Acres,
At present	:	1,774.08	677.22	2,451'30	582.52	87	11,218.35	*	35.75	164 (a	(a) 1,856'29	1,440 *12,0	12,628.39	:	;	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	259.28 21	213.32 18	18,662.98
1895 Percentage on total occupied area of areas in Cols. 4, 11 13 and 16	upied area of	1,500'82	543 58	2,044'40	: :	::	1,238.87	: :	31.94	::	96.191'z		12,475'68	: <b>:</b>	: ;	<u> </u> ::	1 8 -		18,395'41
Compare entries of Cash Settlement for 1888, Cols. 4. 11, 13, and 16.	Settlement	::	::	2,783.62	: :	::	1,265.02	::	110 54	::	2,362.56	. :	10,374'94	: :	: <b>;</b>	- <del></del>	E0.16L		17,687.70
<b>1</b> 866-68		:	i	1,871.76	Ξ		1.379'35	:	134.81	:	4,043.97		7,387.57	:	:	:	266'54	15	15,084:00
† Pure Mailk-m: Mailk-m: Mailk-m: Mailk-Sa	+ Pure Mailt-mak buza Mailt-makhuza Muaddor Malgusar Mailt-makhuza on quit-rent Mailt-Sarkar	r Malgurar rent	Acres. 978-78 41-61 139-66 08-30		18. 2. 19. 17. 0 0 18. 14. 4			g Ax _{&gt;}	Kind Kind W. R.	Area. Acres. 3'00 3'00 3'10 8'10 871'76	Cash. Re. a. P. 379 KS +	Kind. Rs. s. 1	Kind. Rs. a. P. 4 0 0 0	Total, Bs. a. g	~~~ à°°	-		1	

Payments.
and Tenants'
dalik-makbusas'
VII Details of M

								Total.	6	
	Remarks.	ro.				lement.		Siwai receipts.	8	
	sa ·	<u> </u>			Income.	Compare as at last Settlement.	Estimated value of sir,	kinuaasnt and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valua- tion per acre.	1	
ļ	Amount Assumed as average.	4			X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income	Compare		Cash rental. d	9	
Amount in	year of prosent Settlement,	3			mated E		 		5	
	former Scttlement.	Cd.		<u></u>	tal Estin		Siwai	receipts.	4	
	Source. Am fr				X.—To		٠.,	land held by privi- leged tenants.	3	
			4			à	Payments of tenants	as pro- posed,	8	
					ti i ti la		Payments of malik.		-	
	Total.	9	NS. a. p. 11,454 12 6 10,200 0 2 12 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,219 1 10 11,	12,523 3 8	d by	Valuation adopted.		For area held by privileged tenants.	8	
j	Ordinary.	5		:	Land held	Valuation		For sir kasht,	7	
Tenants.	Occupancy.	4	Rs. a. p. 8,180 12 6 8,285 11 60 12 9,608 7 80 12 2 11 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	8 1 602	IX.—Details of annual value of Sir, Khudkasht and Land hel Privileged Tenants.		Total rental	(Columns, 1, 3 and 4.)	9	
	Absolute- Coccupancy.	3	go Hood H	1814 2 0 10,709	, Khudk enants.		Area held by privi- leged tenants.	Compare Rent actually paid.	S	
			P. Hs. 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		value of Sir, Khud Privileged Tenants.		Area helleged t	Rental value at sanc- tioned rent-rate.	4	
	makbuzas,	8	R4. 8. 310 3 3 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	484 0	nual valu Privi	sht.	Area cultivated by malguzars.	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	3	
	At last Settlement { 1866 Incidence per acre At present longence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre Incidence per acre	ails of an	Sir and Khudkasht.		Compare rent actually at paid to remalguzar.	q	1,264 15 8 2 2 9			
		-	At last Settlement   Inc   Inc   Incidence per acre   At present   Incidence per acre   As proposed   Incidence per acre   Increase per acre   Increase per cent. of a over present payments.		X.—Det	Sir	Area leased out.	Rental value at sanc- tioned rent-rate.	-	1 :
			1. At last Settle 2. Incidence por 3. At present 4. Incidence pe 5. As proposed 6. Incidence pe 7. Increase per 7. Increase per 8. Compare as	1875	7					Incidenc per acree.

## XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

				Au	alysis of incom	e on which as	sessment base	i.
		Percentage of present	Percentage of			Resul	ting from valu	ation.
Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	revenue on total estimat- ed income of former settle	ed enhanced income (Column 5 of Table X).	Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and Columns 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts Column 4 of Table VIII.	tion of sir and khud- kasht, exclud- ing actual cash receipt	Rental value of land held by privileged tenan's, excluding cash receipts (i.e., Column 8 of Table IX minus Column 5).	hancement proposed (dif- ference be- tween line 5 and line 3,
ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				,				

## XII.

Actual increase	Con	np <b>are</b> in <b>c</b> rease (+	) or decrease	()	Increase (—) or decrease	(+) or	e increase decrease r cent. in	acre in	nce per cultiva- on of
(+) or decrease () of proposed	In proposed cash rental (Columns 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land (Columns 3 and 7 of Table X).	In siwai income (Columns 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	(—) per cent. of proposed revenue over present revenue.	Area in cultivation (Column 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (Columns 5 and 9 of Table X).	revenue on area	Proposed revenue on present area.
ī	2	3	<b>स</b> त्यमे	न जयते s	6	7	8	9	10
	ļ								

## XIII.—Distribution of Revised Revenue between Malik-makbusa and Malguzari Lands.

Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relin- quished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised payments.	revenue characeble	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (Column 5 of Table X minus Column).
ī	2	3	4	5	6
,					

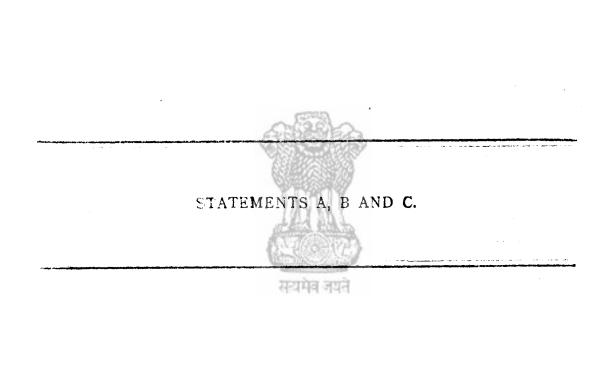
Chanda:

Dated the 13th July 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

14,035.58 27.46 6,352.24 15.00.1 174.31 \$2.501 45.03 Acres. Total. 15.802.9 Minor crops. 96.08 Bari santa motasthal. **‡** 133 167.34 III.—Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position, &c., of Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil. Bari santa patasthal. 18.80 1.63 1.63 5.60 Bari marhan wallt. Garden Land. 33 Acres. :::: :::: :::: 10.1 :: : : Acres. : : : : Bari abadi walit, .: 2.**3**8 8.58 :: \$0.0 1.06 33.65 9,916.50 Acres. Murkhand. 8,333.65 ... Rice Land. \$2.96 15.c8 ... 3.21 10.76 waildi inadtisw. 475.68 5.6.5 6.4.1 1.31 8.87 - S1.E :: 23.32 57.2 13.0 20.0 20.0 8 ::::: 1111 : : : : sacharan, Acres. ::::: **:::**: 1::::: : : : **:** 17.03 Wheat Land, Bandhia. Acres. ፥ : : : **:** ::::: Wahuri. 20 Acres. :::: Pathar, 3.40 Acres. :::: :::: Grand Total Retari Khari ... Ban New fallow exempted Khardi Khari ... Ran ... Improvement ... New fallow exempted Wardi ...
Khari ...
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New fallow exempted Bardi ... Khari ... Ban New fallow exempted Soils.



STATEMENT A.—Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

			Assets at last. Settlement.	Settlement.	_		Percentage		Assets at Present.	resent.		Increase in Assets since last Settlement.		Increase
Serial No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and musfi land,	Siwai.	Total.	Revenue.	of revenue on assets of former Settle- ment,	Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai:	Total.	Actual.	Percent. Sage,	per cent. in cultiva- tion over Summary Settlement, 1838.
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STATE MENT A.—Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Mul Group of the Ch nda Tahsil, Chanda District.—(Contd.)

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Serial No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total,	Revenue,	of revenue of assets of former Settle- ment.	Cash.	Estimated value of sir khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total,	Actuals.	98.	Increase per cent. in cultiva- tion over Summary Bettlament, 1889.
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ue for the Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District. - (Concld.)

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Serial No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and musfi land.	Siwai.	Total.	Revenue.	of revenue on assets of for mer Settle- ment.	Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total,	Actuals	Percent-	per cent. in cultiva- tion over Summary Settlement 1888.
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	Grand Total	<u></u>	11,755 4	•	1,935	7 3	525 0	0	14,225 1	11 3	7,808 0	0 0	55	11,728 0 11	1	2,576 10	10	1.001 0 0		162.4 10 11				
			10,661 11 4 5,851 2	4	5,851	0	493 0	0 10 17	17,005 14 11		9,694	- 0	57	•		:		:				<u> </u>	_	<del>-</del>
												-					-		-				1	:
_	CHANDA:																				c			
he 12t	The 12th July 1904.											•									ı,	F. HEMINGWAY,	GWA	کو

Settlement Officer.

CHANDA:

The 12th  $\mathcal{F}uly$  1904.

STATEMENT B.—Sanctioned factors for the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District used for the Mul Group with modifications in Wardi Patasthal.

_			Gol	Gohari.			`		-	Dhaner.				ບ	Garden Land,	ਆਂ		
Soils.	-,	. ′				<del></del>							Warpani.	Irrigable including caneland (motas-	including l (motas- l).	Irigable including caneland (patas- thal).	Irigable including caneland (patas-thal).	P
. —	Bandhan.	Lawan.	.aidbns6	Sadbaran.	Pether.	.izud&W	Mutfarrikat.	Tikra.	Sawad.	.nslid[	Warsalang,	Murkhand.	Khari.	Ordinary.	Khari.	Ordinary.	Khari,	Petitikk
Kanhar	%	45	54	32	4	91		:	5	80	55	65	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			%	100	For "ren" deduct 25 per cent, in
Pandhrí	ŝ,	<b>*</b>	\$	32	4	92	8	 : ~~	यते		I		28	73	SS .	:	3	the case of good soils and 33 per cent. for morand and soils inerier to it.
Bersi Kanhar	<del>1</del>	4	Ŷ	56	8	21	20	36	35	45	85	S	45	64	- 72	88	õ	
Moiand	38	32	35	81	7	01		81	23	33	45	8	36	So	9	67	ô	For "Khari":-Kanhar and
Khardi	:	8	25	ä	°.									:	:	:	:	Fandhri add 33 per cent. Bersi Kanhar and Morand add So
Wardi	8	:	35	:	:	:	37	2	81	33	94	55	35	\$ ~~	20	Š,	80	per cent. Wardi and other inferior soils add
Retari	$\sim$					<u>~</u>		,		<b></b>				:	:	:	i	75 per cent.
•	<u></u>	Never lound	Tound	:	:	<u></u> :	n	9	<b>00</b>	:	:	:	<b>7</b>	:	:	:	:	

Norn,-For 'Bari Marhan Warpani " land " gohari sadharan" factors are to be applied.

Settlement Officer. P. HEMINGWAY,

Dated the 12th July 1905.

CHANDA:

STATEMENT C.—Mul.—Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.

Note. - Figures in italics relate to Summary Settlement.

			²⁵
	Reasons for rate.	<b>8</b> 1	A tiny little village on the Brahmapuri border. The propietor is an enterprising Kohli who is now constructing numerous tanks in this corner of the tahsil, in rice-rule and clearance-lease villages: he is fairly rich, but lost his cattle through disease last rains. In this village all the cultivation is a little home-farm rice land below a useful tank. The soil is poor but irrigation good. At the original settlement tenants held the land, but it became sir in 1887. I would value this plot of sir at the group standard rate: it is a fertile little patch.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	=	.65 [Sanctd. '50.]
	luci- dence Per soil- unit,	2	
Increase (+)		a	
	Incidence per	60	e i i i i i i
At Present.	Rent.	7	
	Arca.	9	P
at.	Incidence per acre.	80	सैन्यमेव, जयते ५ ५ ५ इ.स.च
At last Bettlement.	Bent.	+	R9. 15. 15. 15. 16. 17. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19
¥	Area.	ဗ	Acres:. 11'19 .:: 11'19
	Name of Village and Mahal.		Escheated Malik-mak buza. Absolute-occupancy Coccupancy All-round
	Z		Bedewahi
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	-	-

STATEMENT C.—Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

			Ÿ	At last Settlement.	int.		At present.		Incresse (+)			
Serial and Bettlement Nos.	Name o	Name of Villege and Mahal.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acro.	Area.	Rent	Incidence per Acre.	or decrease  () per cent. of present acidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate,
-		8	3	+	8	Q	7	8	6	02	12	12
			Acres.	Кв. а. р.	Вя. Ф.	Acres.	Rs. 4, P,	Bs. a. p.		7		
		Malik-makbara	:	:	स्यम	19.13			•	i		A large village on the Brahmapuri
		Eschested Malikem a k	:	:	ান ও	.34			:	:		the Kohli family whose forefathers constructed it are still in possession
			:	Ŧ	1यने	19.46	•		:	:		but share-holders are very numerous
<b>A</b>		Absolute-occupancy	89.96	12 0 0	0 7 8	\$2.03	30 0 0	1 7 0	+ 921	8,		off. Several small shares are mort-
		- A	89.98	30 0 0	157	:	i	:	+	:		is held on that james in perpetuity. All
		Occupancy	373.20	6 25 0 0	11 6 1	+471.38	598 12 0	4	28	19.		irrigated, and still fully cropped: in
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			382.01	546 7 0	1 6 11	\$285.08	323 0 0	0 22 0	1	.25		harvest. The soil is all sandy, but produces excellent crops of rice and
		All-rond	400.18	617 0 0	8 8	406.40	634 12 0	1 4 6	71 -	è	7.5	village has a small was researes are in the home
			69.80	583 7 0	1 6 10	01.016	0 0 650	0 13 4	-10	.54		and some is subject for over use 3 per acre. Tenants are classed to A, 32 B, 12 C and 3 D: an exceptionally
					* Kind Without	15'205 rent 34'25	375 12 0					strong body of men, richer than the proprietors. Debts and rental arrears are fairly even, and
		.,							_			principally grain paymons. The internal rate is very low considering the large murkhand area. Cane is now grown on a very small area, but will
		-										This is the best istrict: the tank wn to fall, and

											status of tenants shows that they have never known famine, but have made money from high prices. I propose to put up rents freely here with a rate of '75; the true village rate is '60. This village has never fluctuated much even in the very worst season: there is no better tank in the provinces.
	Malik-makbuza	:	i	:	235	3 0 0	\$ \$	Nil	S		Practically part of Rajoli, and also owned by the same Kohlis: here the
		00.2	300	180	:	:	:	1.5			. = =
Komarwahi.	Escheated Malik-mak- buza.	:	:	:	:	ŧ	:	:	:		
	Absolute-occupancy	100.63	183 4 0	1 13 2	1627	0 0 98	1 9 7	= 1	တိ		known to irrigate cane. Here again there is nothing, but nice land evil
		58.44	37 0 0	1 4 10	:	:	•	+ 23	:		almost fully cropped, and the cultiva-
	Occupancy	:	:	:	102 57	136 2	1 5 3	Nil	19		years. Tenants are Rajoli men classed I A, o B, I C and I D: debts and
		06 66	136 8 0	1 7 6	\$0 80	:	163	07	79,		are quite
		100 63	183 4 0	1 13 2	*8.811	162 2 0	1 5 10	-25	9	54.	being very low. This village may be
	All-round	121 34	173 8 0	11 9 1	114.30		I 6 8	1.5	29.	[Sanctd. '60.]	epression: the
				*Without	rent 4 54		15 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of 18 of				in Rajoli and plentiful grain stocks, I would take a rate of 75 here also.
	Malik-makbuza	;	:	:				:	:		
	Escheated Malik-mak- buzs.	:	;	Ī.				:	:		Kajoli and Longaigaon. It is owned by a resident Brahmin who now pays half jama in perpetuity; until recently it
Alewahi alias Nawegaon.	Absolute-occupancy	8.38	0	0 9 7	9.9	4 0	0 9 7	Nil	22		was held on a quit-rent, The mal-guzar seems only half-witte. It
		8 38	0 0	0 7 8	:	;	:	+25	:		possesses a large but rather shallow tank, irrigating over 100 acres of rice;
	Occupancy	129.20	204 8 0	E 6 3	+ 257.50	254 1 O	0 15 9	38	65		here also the rice land is well-cropped, and the village has escaped depression.
		217.19	185 15 0	0 13 8	156.53	0 6 79	0 0 7	+ 15	.\$		
	7	137-88	209 8 0	1 8 4	264.15	258 1 0	0 15 8	-36	64	.75	years: it is all on morand soil. The rice are is now larger than at settle-
	The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	225.57	189 15 0	0 13 6	16287	0 6 89	690	+ 16	.40	[Sanctd. '65.]	ment, and cane is occasionally grown in the home-farm. Tenants are classed
	·			* Kind Without	87 72	189 8 0					3 A, 15 B and 16 C; a wealthy lot of men, many of whom have holdings

STATEMENT C.—Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

	At Present.	Area. Rent. acr e of former of former Settlement.	5 6 7 8 9 10		्रिक्ष समित्र जय	त	E E	: :	: :	+ 4.15 3 0 0 0 11 7 Nil .28	+ 4.15 3 0 0 0 11 7 Nil
At last Area, Acres. Bs	At last Bettlemen	Rent.	4	Rs. a. p. Rs.			 				

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						30								
	Reasons for rate.			Gaonganna contains very poor rice	tand and a tittle just: Lenants are classed 7 A, 23 B, 6 C and to D: a rich lot of Kohlis and Marars. Rental	arrears are nominal. Rents in the tukum alone are of importance. That con-	tains all the best rice lind and will now be declared a separate mahsl.	ationary: in the tukur	aropped through extension of the occupied area. This is one of the really first class villages in spile of	bad management. It has quite re- covered from depression, and I would enhance rents. I would take a rate	of '70 for the whole village: in the Gaonganna rents may be left as they are; the high incidence there is caused	by fillow in holdings.		
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	I I												
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	2		:	:	75	:	01.1	1.14	1 07	1.10			
locrease (+)	or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	6		i	:	+31	+37	+868	+3	+134	+			
	Incidence per acre.	8	Rs. в. р.	Towns.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 9 5	i	167	1 6 7	1 7 3	174			
At Present.	Rent.	7	Rs. a. p.			4 8 0	:	6480	59 8 0	0 0 69	0 0 79	5 0 0		
	Area.	9	Acres.	र्ग यमे		1.74	i	+45.75	42 08	47 49	,43.85	rent 2 09		
it.	Incidence per acre.	ro.	Rs. a. p.	i	:	1 15 6	1 14 3	0 2 4	11 \$ 11	0 9 11	1 6 7	*Kind Without		
At last Settlement.	Rent.	+	Rs, a. p.	į	:	4 11 0	4 8 0	1 0 0	39 8 0	0 11 9	44 0 0		 	
At	Area.	3	Acres.	:	:	2.38	2.38	680	58.26	81.6	31.17			
	Name of Village and Mahal.	9		( Malik-makbuza	Escheated Malik·m a k-buza.	~-		Occupancy		All-round				
						Dongargaon Gaonganna.								
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	-				-								

Bachested Malik-mark   S897   108   13   0   0   7   7                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         .
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5 : 2 : 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52

STATEMENT C .- Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District. - (Contd.)

			32
	Reasons for rate.	12	Another small village on the bank of the Mul tiver. Proprietors are eleven Gonds, budly in debt, and much poorer than their own tenants: they farm a very few acres, but have another small village. There is one small tank, but over one-third of the rice and is unirigated and very poor suiff hardly worth ploughing: all the land except the very worst is now cropped, and rice covers a larger area than at settlement. Much of this is new land recently embanked, and paying very low rents. Tenants are Marars classed 6 B and 5 C: they are quite prosperous and own plenty of cattle. Rents are paid up well. No land is sublet except the sir which fetches a rate of Rs.1.8-0. Though small, this is a village with a good history in recent years. But as many holdings are quite new, I would interfere very little with rents. The true village rate is '57. I would level the present demand with a rate of '60. At present the village is held on a quit-rent of Rs. 6.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11	'60 [Sanctd. 39]
	Inci- dence per soil unit,	01	
Increase (+)	···	6	16   16   16   16   16   16   16   16
	Incidence per	80	88. 9 1 2 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
At Present.	Rent.	7	Rs. 2. p
	Area.	ø	. a. p. Acres
į.	Incidence per acre.	ń	Rs. a. p o. 10 3 1 10 2 2 1 10 2 4 Kind Without
At last Settlement.	Bent.	<b>3</b> 7	Bs. a. p
At	Area.	e.	Acres 47.14 46.61 46.61
	Name of Village and Mahal.	es	Escheated Malik-mak-busa. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy
	Name		Ratrapur
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	-	Ġ

A small "rith" village close to Pet-	gaon. It has a trest class little tank with over 50 acres of land fully irrigated. But at inspection only a	Service holding was found cropped.  The proprietor lives at Bhandak: he	is a Brahmin and has purposely let the village go to waste. 38 acres is sir	land, and up till 1899 cane always covered over 10 acres. Since that west the land has been all follows		held on three fifth jama, and would be a valuable little property if any trouble were taken to grop it. Though "rith"	it is only a mile from P	are good. I would take a rate of 60 for this home-farm, but I would not work up to that rate in fixing	cash rents.  A finy village in the middle of	It has been lately purchas	a good price, though at present the only cultivation is 3 acres of cane land that is khudkhast. A good perennal		managed. It acres are shown as khudkhast, but it is really this cane	tand cultivated by the malguzar and a community of tenants from Bhadurni.  Practically the only assets are from	water dues, as nothing else is paid. Such as it is the land is very valuable.	I would take the standerd rate of '65 for it, as the irrigation is so secure.	The land has been classed as murkhand, but they area actually cropped is very small.
					. 09.	Sanctd. ryoti 50] [Sir 75]									<b>\$</b> 9.	[[Sanetd. '50.]	
	<b>:</b>	:	.47		.47	:			3	:	•	:	:		Ε.	:	
:	:	:	-63	436	-63	+ 20			:	:	•	Nil.	:	1.14		:	
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:	i	;	64.88	47.47	64.88	47 47			:	:	:	34.38	10.37	80.70	25.01	1801	
Malik-makbuza	Eschented Malik-mak- buza.	Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy		All-round		···		Malik-makbuza	Escheated Malik-m s k-	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy		All-round			
	Siwapur									-	Padjhiri						
	10										=		ar e				

STATEMENT C.—Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

1			34	
	Reasons for rate.	1.2	A very small village on the bank of the mal river. There is one small boring and a little rice land, and also a few acres of juar, but the chief cultivation is in 45 acres of graden land irrigated from wells in the river bed. The soil is alluvial and the profits of this cultivation are very large. Proprietors are the Deshpandes of Mul, but they seldom come here. Tenants are principally Naras, chased 8 B, 4 C and 2 D: very rich men with plenty cattle. A I reside here, except two men from Dongargaon. This village has made excolent progress; at settlement the cultivation was practically low rents to clear the land. These gardens were later taken up at very low rents to clear the land. They village has been gradually improving and has never known depression. The rents now paid are quite nominal: most of the garden rents night be doubled. But to encourage the tenants I would take 35 only I would, however, work up to that fully. The rate on cash rents is now 27.	
	Uni'-rate proposed and sanctioned,	11	35.	
	Inci- dence per soil unit.	Io		
Increase (+)		6	: : + 8	
	Incidence per acre.	8		
At Present.	Bent.	7	Rs. a. p 29 0 6 22 7 0 26 4 0 6 9 6	
	Area.	9	7.40 + 86.00 *55.06 93.40 10.44 rent 20.50	
ıt.	Incidence per	ν,	Re. a. p 0 7 8 0 7 8 0 7 0 0 7 1 0 7 1 0 7 1 0 7 1 0 7 7 Without	
At last Settlement.	Rent.	4	Ra. 2 p 3 13 0 23 12 0 27 9 0 24 12 0	
At	Area.	60	7.94 7.94 7.94 54.06 62.00 52.28	
	Name of Village and Mahal.		Malik-makbuza  Escheated Malik-mak- buza  Absolute-occupancy  Coccupancy  Ali-round	
			Bhadurni	
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	-	<b>a</b>	

in Dongargaon and you well managed by yell managed by steers: they are rich lately made great one of the tanks. It is a see of equal intringation was then irrigation was then garden crops have garden crops have it arger area than it is above the average.	Tenants Tenants Tenants or Kunbis; but other and is ever	tis now only very en when improved mot be quite first nor hard has only For that reason I village somewhat has a good history.  Payments is '44.  A rate of '50	incention in the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condit	upied area has been or some years, and or some years, and poor, but it is now from the classed of and it. Many of but substantial men. much the same as at
	fallow figures, have analys been low. The home-farm is very large. Tenants are classed 2 A 14 B, 22 C and 4 D, quite up to the average for Kunbis; one holding is morrgaged, but other debts are low. Very little land is ever sub-let, here. The rate has risen	through the extension of rice land since settloment. It is now only very moderate. But even when improved the irrigation will not be quite first class, and the wawar land has only second rate soil. For that reason I would treat the village somewhat leniently, though it has a good history. The rate on cash payments is '44. I would level up with a rate of '50	same character as Chikhli: here the same character as Chikhli: here the irrigation is only very second class, but the wawar land is perhaps rather more productive than at Chikli. Propictors are rich and resident Marars with a small farm of their own: they hold had in tenint right elsewhere. The soil on the whole is above the ordin standard and some kaphar is	10493
A good and very standing from the fight of the first Kunbi propriet men, and have limprovement in or Rice and rabic crops por and rabic crops por and rabic from poor but it is now ringni and some been grown on a before. The soil is	The home-farm are classed 2 quite up to the one holding is debts are low.	through the extension since settloment. It is no moderate. But even we the irrigation will not least, and the wawar least, and treat the village leniently, though it has a The rate on cash pay I would level up with a record.	Asmaler villa same charactirigation is but the waws more product p. ictors are twith a small hold land in The soil on ording stands	found. The occ steadily rising from more land has been in 1899 all the rith in 1899 all the rith in 1899 all the rith in 1899 all the rith in 1899 all the rith in 1899 for lithem are Gonds.  The rate is now
	os.			34
: : 4 : 4 4	. 45	\$	; ; ; ; ; ;	36.
.: : + + 130 + + 15 + 10	91+	· ·	+ + 6 + 50 + 50	Nii. +2 +29 +8
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1.04 . 53.84 + 419.17	473.01	rent 20'04	30.03	#11723 #11787 153'25 #147'89
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62.25 62.25 62.25 145.53	207.78		27.50 27.50  75.59	57.30
ж в К	<u> </u>		: ½ :	
Malik makbuza  Escheated Malik makbuza.  Absolute-occupancy  Occupancy	All-round		Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-m a k- buza. Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy   All round
Chikhli			Belgata	
13			4	

STATEMENT C .- Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District. - (Contd.)

			At	At last Settlement.	nt.		At Present.		Increase (+)	 		
Serial and Settlement Nex	Name of Village and Mahal.	lahal.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Arcs.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	or cerease (—) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
	C C		က	4	<b>v</b>	9	7	8	6	10	11	12
		1	Acres.	Bs. p. P.	ं सत्यमेव जयते •	Acres.	્ર લ	Ra. a. P.				settlement, but rents for new wawar land are very low. They may now be freely raised as all the land has now been cleared, and little is fallow. Rents for rice land are fairly high, but uneven. A rate of '45 will give the desired amount of enhancement here. The village has completely recovered from depension, and debts are quite nominal.
	(Malik-makbuz <b>a</b>	} <b>w</b> zn	23.00	0	0 1	22.43	0	0 1 2	Nst.	20.	•	A deteriorated village on the Mul road, 14 has some wayer land, but both it
			23 00	0 0 8	0 1 5	:	: 	:	Nil.	:		and the rice land is very poor, and the irrigation of little use, the tanks badly
15	Morwahi	Escheated Malik-mak-buza.	÷	:	:	:	:	:	:	: :		reed repairs; but will never get it. Froprietor is a rich Brahmin widow iving at Mul. She has a large estate
	Absolute-occupancy.	cupancy	26.75	7 8 0	0 4	i	:	:	;	- : :		** 5
	Occupancy	•	166.62	62 14 0	9 0	+339.73	94 9 9	0 + 5	98-	.33		rabilland is now fallow here. Benants
			349.90	88 8 0	7 7 0	68.761	33 I O	0	*	. 28		4 E. debts are unusually high, and many rents in arrears. They are mostly to the first transfer the strength his transfer his
		All-round	193.37	70 6 0	0 5 10	339 73	94 9 9	0 + 5	42-	.33	.35	Fullibrate the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the s
			340.80	0 8 88	0 4 1	. 194.89	33 I O	0 0	30 +	99		soil and require at least normal rainfall.  Recovery will be very slow here, and
					+ Kind Without	137'11 rent 7'73	6 8 9				· · · · · ·	little can be done with rents. I would take a rate of '35 for levelling only; the true rate is now '33.

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14 5 452'53 374 14 2 *432'70 357	12 0 0 14 5 452'53	0 0 14 5 452'53
nd 9.53 17 Vithout rent10'30		9.53

STATEMENT C .- Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District .- (Contd.)

	Reasons for rate.	21		higher rents. But as the rabi cropping as well as the rice is below the mark I would not enhance rents here too freely. There is a large home-farm, none of which is leased out. This is a more satisfactory village than Mohewahi, but it does not come up to the standard of the better villages in this group. I would take a rate of .55 for levelling only.		areas are fallow and some holdings have been abandoned. The rise in	, net	Proprietors are Nagpur Brahmins. Rice used to be the chief crop : but	the irrigation is very poor indeed, and the rice area has contracted. For a	year or two more juar was grown, but that also is now being sown on smaller	areas. Tenants are classed 3.A. 7.B, 11.C. 2.D. and 5.E. quite up to the	average; but most of them are non-resident. Rents are quite nominal		
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11											30	
	Inci- dence Per soil- unit.	2			Nil.	:	Nil.	.56	:	.24	75.	.24	.34	
Increase (+)	(—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	6			+ 177	98	Nil.	- 37	1	2 2	25	72	- 23	
	Increase per acre,	8	Rs. a. p.		0 0 0	:	0 13 11	0 + 0	:	030	8 2 0	0 3 1	0 2 10	
At Present.	Bent.	7	Rs. 3. p.		0	i	5 12 0	11 4 0	:	9 01 99	38 14 0	77 14 6	50 2 0	27 13 0
	Area.	و	Acres.	MAN	5.33	:	6.63	45.33	;	+ 357.72	236.44	403 05	4281.77	70.36
ند	Incidence per acre.	ν.	Rs. a. p.	सन्यमेव जयते	o 8	1 8 0	i	<b>†</b> 9 0	0 4 1	0 3 10	0 4 0	0 4 1	0 4	rent
At last Settlement.	Bent,	+	Rs, a. p.		1 13 0	0 11 0	÷	21 9 0	11 4 0	111 12 0	88 10 0	133 5 0	0 14 0	+ Kind Without rent
At	Area.	6	Acres.		13.38	13.38	:	54.81	90.77	463.78	357.03	\$18.59	60.10\$	
	Name of Villege and Mahal.	6			(Malik-makbuza		Bscheated Malik-mak-			Occupancy		All-round		
	Name of						Kosumbi				·			
	Serial and Settlement No.	-					80							

considering there is so much rice land land without rent is largely fallow	in this village, though it is quite value in this village, though it is quite close to Mul: what it wants is a resident makguzar. I would take a rate of 30, but would not work up to it.	A small deteriorated village close to	It has small tank, of little use except in seas of good rainfall. The occu-	remaining holdings are fallow: five	This is a village that fluctuates vio-	Summary settlement, and the pro-	prictor retired are occurred. It is practically wester now, and will take some users to recover. The some	under rabis crops has dropped consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consistent and consis	value. In its present depressed state rents must be left alone here: the vil-	lage is " rith" and the few tenants live at Mul. I would take the present	3000000	A strip of land close to Mul that is	is, and always will be, the chief crop.	this owned by the marguzar of Chi- choli. There are 3 acres of sir land	ony 2 tenants, both rich men from Mul. + the mails, making anhale his	plot for Rs. 40 the other man pays	Ks. 71, and water dues for cane as well. There is a large area of forest	which a steady income i		reduced area; and the fallow in hold-	
							•	ce 											[Sanctd. '75]		
		:	:	:	\$5.	.55	.55	<i>\$\$.</i>				.23	:	:			.28	18.	.78	18.	
		:	:	;	+ 169	+ 236	+ 169	+ 236				-3	-3	:			43	4-	43	7	
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		:	:	:	54 8 0	:	54 8 0					14 0 0	:	:		:	0 + 1/	:	71 4 0	:	
		:	:	;	+3094	91.69+	70,04	91.69 .	82.1			11.83	i	:		;	+ 32.80	31.80	32.86	31.80	4.00
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		:	:	:	105 31	47.50	102.31	47.50				11.47	11.47	:		:	44.56	43.13	44.26	42.72	
		Malik-makbuza	Escheated Malik-mak- buza.	Absolute occupancy	Uccupancy		All-round		<u> </u>		-	Malik-makbuza		_ <u>rri</u>		Ausolute-occupancy	(Occupancy		All-round		<b>-</b>
			39 Chicholi	. 11th.							<b>≠</b> 2			20 Katwan					, . <del></del>		

STATEMENT C.—Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

		Ψŧ	At last Settlement.	ent.		At Present.		Increase (+)	•		
Serial and Settlement No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	Area.	Bent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	(—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	dence per soil. unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
	8	8	+	20	9	7	80	6	10	11	12
		Acres.	ES.	वं स्थापन ज्यान हे इस	Acres.	g	Rs. a. p.				ings has made the incidence rather high. As this is a really valuable little piece of land we might raise rents slightly: but I would take 85 only here, and consider sub-rents at fixation. The rate already paid is high for this group.
<del></del>	f Mali k-makbuza	166.63	\$ 0 0	9 0 0	:	:	:	:	:		A small but very good rice and cane village irrigated from perennial springs.
		161.75	26 7 8	0 2 7	:	:	:	:	:		It has been remarkably stable in the worst years. It contains a small but
Gaonganna	띠	:	:	:	10.65	13 8 0	# 4 8	+ 3,950	66.		compact tukum, held by the Bokhares of Mul: that is now being treated as
פשם דמונה	), d Duza,	:	i	:	:	:	;	+ 684	:		a separate mahal, it is at present held on quit rent. Proprietor of the gaon-
	Absolute-occupancy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		ganna is a Brahmin of Nagpur. The soil here is rather above the average
···	Occupancy	80.37	264 8 0	3 4 8	<b>†</b> 169.74	215 4 0	1 4 3	29.	.40		for a cane village, and all the land
		65.12	82 0 0	. 4 2	96.49	0 \$ 60	103	Nil.	44.		large area. This village
~ ~~~	All-round	80.37	264 8 0	3 4 8	169.74	215 4 0	1 4 3	- 62	94.		occupied There is
~~		65.12	82 0 0	1 4 2	96.49	0 + 69	103	Nil.	#		
	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		+ Kind Without	rent	92.75	146 0 0					

 	paying full settlement home-farm,	Proprietors	ll rice	ho took village	stable for	rabi tones.	of average mail. Pro-	debt Cron-	serve	ndard	is not ruggle	rate leave	41		head.	t still station•	It, with elongs to	d the	or wards excellent	l fully nearly	o acres Cane is	There	land,	much	ch on	poor illage sently	
to Mul: it is	B >	_	to 42 acres, nearly all rice fair irrigation. Those is only	≆ંઘ	seems to have been fairly stable for the last 10 years: the land abandoned	before that was very poor soil, rabi	-	prictors have incurred some through keeping their farm here	rears and deserve	cases where a rate below the standard	snould be taken; the village is not too good, and has had a hard struggle	in recent years. I would take a rate of '55 for valuing the farm, and leave			ö_	-	house, and a good bazar. It, with other villages of this group, belongs to	2 Brahmin boys of Nagpur, and the	Se a exc	tanks, with 450 acres of rice land fully irrigated: the soil in this land is nearly	all berai, and frequently over 300 acres is double-cropped with lac. Cane is			Tenants are classed 13.A.	; very rich on	neen have large holdings. This village has not been so well cropped recently	
village close	tukum grant, now At the summary cultivation was	ts are given: their fa	42 acres, irrigation	t now, a Dhin 8 years ago.	have been fairly years: the land	was very	ation is utank is ve	ve incuri ing their	recent years	s rate bek	aken: the dhas had	irs. I wor uing the f	alone.	,	arge villa	the tractions	a good le good le go	oys of N	It has	50 acres o e soil in th	berai, and frequently over 3c double-cropped with lac.	y found o being grow	e stretch	Tenants a	and 20.D;	nougn sor ge holding so well cr	
small villa	resumed tukn revenue, At all the cult	hence no rents are given.	and with fair irrigation.	one tenant the land 8	seems to ha the last 10 ye	fore that id with no	it the irrig	prictors have incurred throwgh keeping their farm	ped in recent lenient treatment.	ses where	too good, and has	recent yes	the one rent alone.	•	eu .		house, and other village	Brahmin b	management.	nks, with a igated : th	bersi, and double-cr	also generally found on a large but it is not being grown now.	is also a large stretch of	new fallow.	26.B, 30.C,	men have large holdings. has not been so well crop	
Ā		er e	.55 lar		, t	 	ਸ਼ੁੱ ਦੂਰ 	P.E.	pe Jei			e ii.	# 		A Ve	. A.	o 5	Q 2	3 E		is is	or als	. <b>z</b> 6			H H H	
	··			[Sanctd. 45]											_										[Sanctel. 70]		
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<u>:</u>	mak-	•	:		<u> </u>	<u> </u>									<del>!</del>		mak-		:		:		<u> </u>				
Malik-makbuza	Escheated Malik-mak- buza.	Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy		All-round										Melik-makouza		Escheated Malik-mak-	para.	Absolute-occupancy		Occupancy		All-round				
<u> </u>		Kampur Y														<del>- 7 - 1</del>		Mul Khas		<del></del>							
		e e																-	?								

STATEMENT C.—Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

	Reasons for rate.	21	as it should have been considering the irrigation: but it is not depressed, in spite of the new fallow. Some old abandoned rice land has recently been given out for Rs. 6 per acre, and subrents run high, Malik-makbuzas hold all the best land directly under the larger tank, and pay absurdly low rents for it. Rents are chiefly in cash arrears are high, as the Kamdar is not strong enough to cope with the tensants: the latter are rich, and rather indifferent cultivators. Considering the subrents, and rents of recent fixation, I would take a rate of 'yo here, with margins for privileged tensats and others who have had wawas land. Many of the rents may be enhanced here freely, in spite of bad years. It he home-farm valuation was too high at the sume-farm valuation was too high drop in assets.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11	:
	Inci dence per soil- unit.	10	:
Increase (+)	(—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	6	î
	Incidence per acre.	80	er :
At Present.	Rent.	7	ે. જે : જે
	Area.	9	Acres
it	Incidence per acre.	. \$	सैन्यमेवं जयने सैन्यमेवं जयने
At last Bettlement.	Bent.	4	ể. ĕ ; Śś
Ąŧ	Area.	6	Acres,
	Name of Village and Mahal.	eq	Mul Khas.—(Concld.)
	Serial and Settlement No.		S

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	0 0 0 13	0 0 0 81	0
~	9 0 4 13	515 12 0 4	12 0 4
⊸ vo i	2 0 0 7	142 7 0 1	1 0 1
10	8 0 3 15	539 8 0 3	8 0 3
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	ind thout rent	+ Kind Without rent	+ Kind Without rent
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-	8 0 111	11680	o 8
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	0 0 1 10	1 0 0 691	0 0
11 \$	0 1 4	132 13 0 1 4	0 1 4
	ind thout rent	† Kind Without rent	† Kind Without rent

STATEMENT C .- Mul Group of the Chanda Taksil in the Chanda District. - (Contd.)

	Reasons for rate.	1.2			25. Increase in ment is due to a mu	An average sized village close to Mul	It is "rith." The soil in rice land is average, and the irrigation is fair: but	a great deal of the rice land is still fallow. There is some wawar land	a:so, lying very high and of little value: it pays very low rents and contains large fallow areas. Tenants	are average for the group 3.A, 16-B,	Mul. This village suffered severely in both famines and the cronning	Th	Rental arrears are high, f	cultivation is deceptive. The	
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11						.50					[Sanetd .vo]		
	Ancidence per soil- unit.	01				92.	:	:	<i>Lz.</i>	:	.45	7.	.43	£.	
Increase (+)	(—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	o				+ 36	+	:	1 28	- 28	9	+ 13	2	+ 3	
	Incidence per acre.	80	Rs. a. p.	F	^	o 4	;	;	0 5 4	:	0 5 3	0 4 2	0 5 3	+ + 0	
At Present.	Rent.	7	Вз. в. р.			18 7 3	:	:	20 10 0	:	179 13 0	129 13 0	200 7 0	150 7 0	50 0 <b>0</b>
	Area.	9	Acres.			126.79	:	:	62.19	:	+ 548.15	£6.967 *	89.609	* 558.45	2837 22.86
ıt.	Incidence per acte.	v	Rs. a. p.	त्यमेव ज्य	ाते ।ते	0 1 6	0 2 3	i	075	0 7 5	0 5 7	8 + 0	0 5 10	0 5 1	Rent.
At last Settlement.	Rent.	4	Rs. a. p.			13 3 0	18 7 3	÷	39 6 0	39 6 0	163 0 0	156 4 0	202 6 0	0 01 561	+ Kind Without
At	Area.	3	Acres.			139.37	129.81	:	85,19	82.18	468.75	531.88	553.94	90.419	
	Name of Village and Mahal.	6				Malik-makbuza		Escheated Malik-mak- buza.	Absolute-Occupancy		Occupancy		puncul¶		
	Name of							_	Antargaon						
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	-						,	30						

										45										1.	i
payments: it is very moderate for a village so close to Mul. But with the present fallow areas I would do nothing but level with a rate of '50. Mailkmakbuza area contains a small tukum.	iko 3ral	pensioner, living at Nagpur. If is a rice village with poor soils and defec-	tive irrigation. Holdings contain too much new fallow and there is a ten-	dency to abandon land. A little land land has been taken up, but it is of low value and pays very small rents,		paying respectable rents. They live at the Tukum adjaining The rate	sion Sugi	dering that the village is still depresed and making a very slow recovery.	I would level here with a rate of '60.		A better village than the preceding. It has only poor soils, but the irrigation	the whole: little land nd cane is still grown.	rice land is now well cropped, and some rabi land also has been taken up since Settlement. Proprietor is a		small farm here. Tenants are mostly resident Mahars and Kunbis, classed	2A, 15 B, 11 C, and 8 D. Rents are fairly even and well naid. At the last	Settlement water dues were reckoned in the home-farm valuation: they are	now assessed as siwai. The rate here has dropped through extension of the occupied area: but rents are much the	same as at settlement. The rate is comparatively high considering that	this is not quite a hist class village. It has made a good recovery and some rents may be raised. The true rate here	is about '70. I would level up with '75.
									,09	[Sanctd. '50]							75.	[Sanctd. '60]			
	98.	:	:	.65	:	98.	io.	9.	.03		;	:	:	19.	.72	<i>L</i> 9.	.72				
	4	4		1 12	1	Nil.	13	81 -	11 -		. i	:	ī	+ 24	+ 10	+ 24	10				
	2 6 0	;	:	1 0 6	:	0 14 4	1 0 1	0 15 5	104					1 5 10	1 7 8	1 5 10	1 7 8				
	43 6 0	•	:	64 6 0	:	59 8 0	:	123 14 0		Same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same o				363 5 2	274 2 0	363 5 2	274 3 0	89 3 2			:
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	0 01 0	0 010	:	01 %	1 1 4	:	1 1 5	1 2 10	1 1 4	rent	હ્યમ	ৰ ল	पत	1 1 7	4 %	1 1 7	1 8 4	rent			
g 1 mg, ma is sended in guildiguel	44 3 0	\$ 12 0	:	107 6 0	0 9 6 0	:	55 0 6	107 6 0	0 9 611	+ Without	:	:	į	174 0 0	189 12 0	174 0 0	189 12 0	+ Kind Without		,	
	93.02	14.64	:	88.16	95.65	÷	50.56	86.16	110.13		:	:	:	158.56	124.20	158.20	124 56				
Property communication	Malikinakbuze		Escheated Malik-mak-	-~੨ ਵ		(Occupancy		All-round	y.ca (1986)		( Malik-makbuza	Escheated Malik-mak-	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy		All-round		<u> </u>		***************************************	
				Tadaia Rith									Tadala Tukum	·	and the first						
Magania (Auro) (Line) - Colon (Arc)				£*						manda ang ngapandanan			28								_

STATEMENT C.—Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

					40									
	Reasons for rate,	12			A medium sized village on the Mul river. It is owned by 6 Brahmins, and they	pay only nall jame. They have divided the village into several pattis. The lambardar is resident, and both a good	cultivator and a kind landlord; his brothers have better education, but		local jail for theft. Tenants are Marars and Kunbis classed 2 A 17 B.	9.C, 8 D and r.E. quite up to the average. The soils look very poor	and the irrigation is none too good: but the rice land is fully cropped, and	the area under juar has rapidly increased; some cane is grown in baris on the river bank. Rental arrears are nominal. This is a very satistactory village in spite of its poor	soils: it has continued to make progress in spite of bad years, and it shows no signs of depression. It is	
	Unit-rate pro osed and sanctioned.	11.				<del></del> -				7.				
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	2		:	i	.73	7.	19.	.68	99.	.70			
Increase (+)	(-) per cent of present acreage incidence over that of last	6		:	i	+ 19	1	91	1	01 -	1			
	Incidence per scre.	8	Вз. в. р.		22		11 0 1	4 0	0 10 0	0 11 7	0 13 4	,		
At Present.	Rent.	7	Rs. a. p.	, i		130 7 0	126 7 0	173 1 0	148 11 6	303 8 0	275 2 6	24 5 6 0 5 5 6		
	Area.	9	Acres.		b	(a) 121'58	85.611	+ 29780	• 237.63	419.38	357.21	2.00 18.16 42.01		_
ent.	Incidence per acre.	23	Rs. a. p.	া ব্য	ते	0 14 5	1 2 3	0 11 2	9 6 0	0 12.10	0 12 9	rent		
At last Settlement.	Rent.	4	Rs. a. p.	•	:	147 7 0	149 11 0	107 4 0	135 10 0	254 11 0	285 5 0	(a) Kind + Kind Without		
1	Area.	3	Acres.	•	:	163.20	131.38	153.72	227 58	317.22	358 96			
	Name of Village and Mahal.	d		Malik-mäkbuzs	Escheated Malik-mak- buza.	Absolute-occupancy		Cocupancy		All-round				
	·					Vnichala Mukasa						·		
	Setial and Settlement Nos.	<b>H</b>			;	<u> </u>								

						<del></del>					
	( Malik	Malik-makbuga	26.50	7 15 0	•	0			:	:	:
	Escheated bura.	ated Malik-mak	:	:	:		62.08.	0 0 8 0 08.08.	o 80	° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
30 Haidi	Absolt	Absolute-occupancy	ŧ	:	i		:	•		:	:
	Occupancy	ancy	250.13	205 13 0	0 13 3	+	+ 254.46	254.46 175 4 0	175 4	175 4 0 0 11 0	175 4 0 0 11
			256.25	0 4 112	0 13 2	*	20.45	277.03	20.47	347.03	9 11.0
		.All-round	250.13	205 12 0	0 13 3		254.46	254'46 175 4 0	175 4	175 4 0 0 11 0	175 4 0 0 11 0
		•	32.95	211 7 0	0 13 2		347 03	50 03		4 II 0	Se o 11
		*******		Without	स्यामव जयत		74	*			
	( Malik	Malik-makbuza	•	:	:		6.25	6.25 4 0 0	•	0 0 0 0	0 0 0
	Escheat buza.	Escheated Malik-mak- buza.	:	:		i.		ŧ		:	:
Virai	Absolu	Absolute-occupancy	60.02	484 10 0	6 01 0	327.28	80	28 253 14 0	253 14	253 14 0 0 12 5 +	253 14 0 0 12 5
			34.166	301 11 0	0 13 4	:		:	:	:	:
	l (Occupaney	ancy	:	:	:	+ 651	-651 86	86 302 10 8	302 10	302 10 8 0 7	302 10 8 0 7 5
			444.38	224 8 8	1.8 0	56	268.50	8.29 288 10 8	288 10	488 10 8 0 8 2 +	288 10 8 0 8 2
		All-round	120.09	484 10 0	0 10	16	979.14	9.14 556 8 8	556 8	₹ 0 0 1 =	556 8 8 0 9 1
			836.13	526 3 8	8 01 0	* 89.	895.57	5.57 542 8 8	542 8	542 8 8 0 9 8 ±	542 8 8 0 9 8
				+ Kind Without	rent	•	8.53	3:53 14 0 0	0 41	0 41	0 41

STATEMENT C.-Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd)

	Reasons for rate.	12		able and would be effective if they were repaired. We can do nothing beyond level rents. I propose a rate of '50 for that purpose.	A small village in the midst of forest, owned by 3 Marars. It has a good	0, 5, 4	very high, except in the home-farm	pied. Tenants are classed 1-B, 3-C,	ption. More rice land	rate. The village has been well managed and made good progress	ce then tens	not been abandoned. It is a good little village which will recover rapidly	if treated leniently. Almost the whole area is "ran." I would take 30 with the village in its present condition.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11						•	G,			····	
,	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	01			:	:	:	:	Lz.	92.	72.	98.	
Increase (+)	(—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	6			1	;	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	22	+ 25	+ 21	
	Incidence per acre.	8	Rs. a. p.		3	:	;	:	0 9 5	0 10 1	0 9 5	0 10 1	
At Present.	Rent.	1	Rs. a. p		:	:	į	:	28 4 0	20 4 0	28 4 0	20 4 0	
	Area.	9	Acres.		:	:	:	:	448.00	# 32.07	48.00	# 32.07	7.99 on Bs. 8
t.	Incidence per acre.	8	Rs. a. р.	नन गयल	:	:	0 7 6	0 6 0	:	083	0 2 0	0 8 4	rent
At last Settlement.	Rent.	4	ВS. а. р.		:	;	0 8 6	0 0 8	:	15 0 0	0 8 6	0 0 21	† Kind Without
At	Area.	3	Acres.		3	:	20.28	3.38	:	51.62	20.28	32.23	
	Name of Village and Mahal.	8			(Malik-makbuza	Escheated Malik-malt-	Absolute.occupancy		Occupancy		All-round		
	Name of						Khalwar-	peth.					
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	1					32						

A large village in the south of the group.	An oranna snare was bought by a rich Mahratta in 1899 for Rs. 700 cash:	the other share: holder is a poor Vidur. Home-farm is very small. It has 3 tanks, but the sea decondary	is too large to be fully irrigated, and on the border towards. Totewahi the	rice land is practically dry: a large area of poor rice land is still new	fallow, but the total cropped area has been maintained as juari is grown on	a larger area. Tenants are classed 5.4, 26.B, 37-C, 11-D, and 2-E: many		and the vising does not seem depressed in spite of the fallow land: it has better cropped in the current year. The village was over-assessed	at last settlement: a rate of Rs. 22 was put on the home-farm: water	dues for cane were included in rents. This led to half the village being sold for a triffing sum. Cane has not oute	disappeared here and will revive rapidly. The rate has dropped.	through extension to poor rabi land. This is one of the good villages, and	some of the best land has never been fallow. Tenants are rich, and I would take a rate to allow full anhancement	I would take 'Go and give margins to the poorer tenants.		A small village adjoining Chiroli. It is much better than it looks and is now	in uccinicany trie same prosperous condition as at settlement. It is held on half iama by 2 rich Mahomedane	It is a pure rice and cane village with 95 acres of land irrigated from one	tank: the tank needs repairs, but seems quite effective. All the land	has now been cropped for 3 years. The proprietors have a very small	sandy, but it is productive rice land.	classed to-B and t-C: a wonderfully rich lot of cowherds: most of deal in ghi. This has been an
						Ę	<b>Sanctd.</b> '50]														٠	
7.	:	.3.	:	.\$	.46	4										: :		; ;	)	.   5	, 6 ,	
+ 40	1 5	Nil.	:	1	10	17 -	- 16								:	:		+ 134	. +	+134	•• +	
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41 7 0	:	0 0 01	:	631 0 11	1 11 629	631 0 11	627 11 1	0 0	(					}	:	:	:	173 2 0	114 2 0	173 2 0	114 2 0	59 0 0
40.87	:	11.33	:	o£.199 <b>+</b>	. 624.60	o£.199	09.759	12.11		I		V			:	:	:	† 147.82	* 67.73	147.82	# 67.73	66.48 13.61
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34.13	33.19	:	:	399.58	248.90	399.38	548.90			- , ·					:	:	1	50,907	141.93	500.00	141.93	
Malik-makbuza		Escheated Malik-mak-	Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	<u></u>	Wil-round	<u></u>		<del></del>	-					Malik-makbura	Escheated Malik-mak- buza.	Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy	!	All-round	. 1	
		33 Chiroli						<del></del>									34 Totewahi Mukasa.					

STATEMENT C .- Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District-(Gontd.)

	d Reasons for rate.	12		exceptionally stable village all along, and fallow figures are always insignifi-	cant. Some few rents have been enhanced here, and grain payments have also been introduced. The rate is now	very moderate for so stable a village, and rents are rather uneven. I would level with a rate of 75 here.	A very small village situated in the middle of innels on the road from	Mul to Charida. It is owned by Mul Brahmins, and is badly neglected. It	nas a large out station tain and rice rice land is badly cropped. The vil-	site has been taken by the proprietor	makes large profit. Tenants are Gonds			but during the last 5 years has once	here with a rate of 50. In good bands this would become an excellent vile	
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11										9.	[Sanctd. '50]			
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	01		···-			:	:	:	.25	99	55.	99.			
Increase (+)	(—) percent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	6				•	፥	:	:	<b>9</b> +	-32	+ 6	-32			
	Incidence per acre.	Ø	Вз. а. р.	Fig.	h		:	:	:	7 4 5	1 15 2	2 4 5	1 15 2			-
At Present.	Rent.	7	Rs. a. p.			3	:	:	:	0 0 15	40 0 0	51 0 0	40 0 0		11 0 0	:
	Acre,	9	Acres.			}	:	:	:	139.64	*30.24	39.94	* 20.54		52.6	Rent 9'65
Ĭ,	Incidence per acre.	10	Rs. a. p.	यमेव व	नयते		:	;	:	1 3 3	1 14 2	1 3 3	1 14 3		+ Kind	Without Bent
At last Settlement.	Rent.	4	Rs. a. p.				:	:	:	43 0 0	0 0 01	43 0 0	0 0 01			
At At	Area.	8	Acres.				:	:	:	35.81	2.31	35.81	5.31			
	Name of Village and Mahal.	R					(Malik-makbuza	Escheated Malik-mak- buza.	Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy		All-round		<u> </u>		-
	<b>М</b> ате о							Aori Tukum								
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	-						ř	3		-					

65 6 0 1 3 3 +5861 18 14 5 0 5 3 -73 '52  18 17 0 0 8 5 *4'00 2 0 0 8 0 -39 1'35  18 17 0 0 8 5 *4'00 2 0 0 8 0 -39 1'35  18 17 0 0 8 5 *4'00 2 0 0 8 0 -39 1'35  18 17 0 0 8 5 *4'00 2 0 0 0 8 0 -39 1'35  18 17 0 0 8 5 *4'00 2 0 0 0 8 0 -39 1'35  18 17 0 0 8 5 *4'00 2 0 0 8 0 -39 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 5 2 -73 '52  18 17 0 0 8 5 *4'00 2 0 0 8 0 -39 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 8 9 0 -39 1'35  18 17 0 0 8 9 0 -39 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 8 9 0 -39 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 8 9 0 -39 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 8 9 0 -39 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 9 8 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 0 8 9 0 1'35  18 18 14 5 0 0 0 9 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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STATEMENT C .- Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

		1		32								
	Reasons for rate.	12		A very small village in the midst of forest near Naleshwar. In 1802 it was	sold to a Simpi for Rs. 260. It has a large tank which at present irrigates nothing: the only land cronned is	8 acres of rice and some small makai- baris. Four Gonds have small hold-		acres. A rate of 45 will suffice for fixing cash rents here.				
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11	· Lancing Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of						. <del>*</del>			
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	2		:	:	:	.46	:	94.	:		
Increase (+)	(-) per cent, of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	6		:	:	:	77	:	-77	I		
	Incidence per acre.	80	Bs. a. p.	20	2	:	0 14 9	;	0 14 9	;		
At Present.	Bent.	7	Rs. a. p.			:	5 12 8	;	5 12 8	:	5. 21 :: 8	
	Area.	9	Acres.			:	46.29	Nil.	6.50	:	3.87 Rent 2.42	
nt.	Incid <b>ence p</b> er a <b>cre</b> .	s	Rs. a. p.	া সম	ते	:	4 1 3	i	4 1 3	:	†Kind Without	
At last Settlement.	Rent.	4	Bs. a. p.	ŧ	:	:	32 8 0	;	328 0	i		
At	Area.	3	Acres.	:	:	:	1.67	:	16.1	•		
				:	n a k	:	:		:	<del></del>		
	Name of Village and Mahal.	a		(Malik-makbuza	Escheated Malik-mak-	Absolute-occupancy	Occupancy		All-round			
	Name o				Dahegaon alias Man-	kapur.						
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	-			æ							

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STATEMENT C.—Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

	Reasons for rate.	12	low indeed, and can well be put up as the men who pay them have cropped their boldings well. Mere levelling up here will give some increase in the demand. Proprietor is a Brahmin widow, owning Marhegaon adjoining: both villages are mortgaged with possession to Sommanna Kompti of Chanda for Rs. 400, but interest has run the amount up to Rs. 900. He seems to manage the village better than the widow did. A high assessment was put on his village as it has some mahua: it has never really paid its way, and the siwal is now only a small sum. I propose simply to level rents, but would not take a very low rate for that purpose, it should be able to pay as high a rate as Marhegaon, A rate of '55 is suitable.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11	
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	01	
Increase (+)	(-) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	6	Acres.
	Incidence per acre,	€0	ර ස් රා
At Present.	Rent.	7	BS.
	Area.	9	Aeres.
nt.	Incidence per acre,	w	सन्धमेर्वुं जयते क्ष
At last Settlement.	Bent.	4	ë ë
*	Агеа.	3	Acres.
	Name of Village and Mahal.	a	Akapur Pattalwar (Concld.)
	Berial and Settlement Nos.	1	4

An open village practically forming part of Akapur: tenants of the latter place hold and here and it belongs to the Akapur malguzar: this village also is nortgaged with possession. It has	several good deep borts, and rice in ordinary years covers over 100 acres: 85 acres are now under it. Rice land is on good deep soil, and is double-cropped with lake occasionally. But the village has also a large area of wawar land: much of this is high.lying, and the soil is poor and requires resting fallow figures are always very high have and area.	Figure 2 and miscellaneous crops cover over 150 acres: but in a series of good rice years the figures contract. Still it is this wawar land which has now kept the village together. Tenants are classed 2.4, 8.B. 10 C and 7.P.:	mostly Gonds; but many of them are really substantial men. A great deal of absolute occupancy tenants! land has been abandoned; holdings seem to change hands fairty frequently, though they are not in bad demand. This and rapid extension recently has pulled down the rate. Rents are well paid, but somewhat uneven: one or two fields are sublet for profit. Rents were not touched at the summary settlement: I would take a rate here which will allow the very low rents to be enhanced; but on the whole I would not enhanced; but on the whole I would not enhanced; freely; it is only a "rith" village with "freing and, A rate of '60 will suffice to raise the lowest rents.
Nil. 31	—12 34 + 1 Nii. 58	24 .54	
01 8 0 01 11 6	202 4 0 0 6 3	228 12 0 0 6 5	
1761	0 8 5 5697 0 7 4 1. †517'12	8 5 574'09	+ Without Rent Nil.
17.31 17.31	340'00 179 8 0 168'63 77 0 0 137'69 58 0 0	340'00 179 8 c 0 306'32 135 0 0 0	
Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-mak buza.	Absolute-occupancy 34  Occupancy	All-round 34	

STATEMENT C.—Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

	d Reasons for rate.	12		A small "rith" village adjoining Tekari: it is owned by the malguzars of Tekari	and they have constructed two useful	by being rith All the best land, inclu-	is in the home-farm, which covers over half the accuming area. This is a very	fertile bit of land, of high class, grow-	ants' holdings are on high-lying land	they grow only ringui. Some of these	since settlement, but they paid very low rents: this has caused the rise in rates.	Also the home-farm has a There is plenty of ringmi here out the rice, and even the ric	well cropped. Cultivation shows a large drop, but it is in much the same condition as it has been for the last	to years: the village was exceptionally prosperous at settlement if the figures were correct. At present this village is in its normal condition. Tenants are classed 1-A, 3-B, 7-C and 4-D, an average lot of men. Rents are paid with case and some profits are made
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11										9.		
	laci- dence per soil- unit.	01	B. S B 1889; .	.23	:	.33	:	.21	:	. 78	. 81	.53	.54	
Increase (+)	(—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	Ó	_	+ 95	+ 13	Nil.	i	+136	:	Nil.	+ 39	+ 245	+ 27	
	Incidence per acre.	æ	Rs. s. p.	0 6 4	:	0 2 0	:	4	:	0 7 1	0 7 3	0 6 4	0 0 0	
At Present.	Rent.	7	Rs. a. p.	14 1 2		1.5 4	15 6 6	5 0 0	:	24 0 0	:	29 0 0	:	
	Area.	9	Acres.	35.44		8.46	43.60	18.36	:	54.48	+ 53.11	72.84	C+.14.	Without Rent 1'37
ıt.	Incidence per 2.cre.	vs	Rs. s. p.	е 6	0 5 8	:	:	0110	4	:	0 5 1	0 1 10	0 5 0	+ Withor
At last Settlement.	Rent.	4	Rs. a. p.	0 0 6	15 6 6	.:	:	0 0 6	0 0 5	:	49 0 0	0 0	0	
At	Area.	6	Acres.	44.50	43.31	:	:	77.13	18.38	:	154.10	01.00	173.48	
	Name of Village and Mabal.	q		(Malik-makbuza		Eschented Malik-mak.	buza.	Absolute-occupancy		Occupancy		- Il		
							Kukar Chi-	wandha.						
	Serial and Settlement Nos.						77	2						

from sub-letting. Individualspay very small sums. On the whole I would tuch up some of the rents here slightly, not putting on quite a full enhancement, A rate of '60 will suit this village.	A fair sized village 2 miles distant from "Mul" owned by two Kalars; it is	mortgaged with possession to another	Asiar, Homeratim Consists of a rewarres of khudkasht only. The village has two valuable pieces of soils, one is	along the bank of the "Mul" river mostly wardi but well taken up for	vegetable gainens: the second is a piece of bersi rice and close to the piece of serial transmission has two enell tanker.	it is very fertile and is generally double-	area is very poor soil, growing only ringni. The rice area is still rather	ing small rents that is fallow: fallows are extensive in wawar land also, as	the son requires results, there is a very large drop in cultivated area; but the village was exceptionally prosper-	ous at the summary settlement and does not look badly depressed apart from the fallow figures. Tenants are classed a-A, 7-B, 11-C and 11-D: rather too many noor men, and one holding is	mortgaged. Nearly all are Marars and except D class men have very low debts indeed; all grain debts have been paid	off this year. Increase in the rent-rate here is due entirely to the surrender of one or two very poor and cheap hold-	ings. Rents are paid up with ease. As rice is the important crop here, and	fallow ngues are so ngn 1 would treat this village somewhat leniently : it is recovering, but has no really good tank	and its recovery is but slow. I pro-	Sub-rents are at present little higher than actual rents. The present occu-	ונפ מן מס זוומא הב נשאבוו זוכוני
from subsmall suctouch uply, not pment, village.	fair siz	mortgag	naiar. acres of has two	along th mostly	piece of	it is ver	area is ringni.	short, pring sma are exte	very larg	ous at does not from the classed 2	mortgag except l indeed:	off this y here is d one or to	ings. R	this vill	and its r	Sub-rent than act	рапсу ка
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	Malik-makbuza		Escheated Malik·mak - buza.	Absolute-occupancy		Gecupancy		All-round									
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STATEMENT C.—Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

	Beasons for rate.	21	A large village that requires delicate treatment. It has a large tank and several boris and the land close up to the tank is very valuable bersi: there are also one or two small patches of good soil in the wawer land; but with this exception the soil is by no means as good as it looks, it is only a thin skin on the top of muram, and drains very rapidly; hence fallow figures in wawar land are always high. Rice land is over 350 acres, but only 185 are under it now and there has been no expansion in the ringni to compensate. Many holdings are entirely fallow, some of them being in the best irrigated portion. Bingni covers only 150 acres so the loss of rice is exceedingly serious. The occupied area also has dropped; sundoned, and land seems in recently abandoned, and land seems in	very poor demand for a village of this size. At settlement a family of Gandlis were in possession: a couple of years ago they sold half of the village for Rs, 550 to one of the tenants, Yes Patel. He is a man of means and may assist it to recover. The remaining Gandlis are also fairly well off: between them
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11	.60 [Sanctd. 30]	
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	O ₁	38	
Increase (+)	(-) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last. Settlement.	6	Acres.  Nil.  + 15   - 23  - 23  - 10	
	Incidence per acre.	8	B6. B. P. P. O 10 3 O 10 3 O 10 1 O O 10 1 O O 11 O O 112 3	
At Present.	Rent.	Da.	84 11 0 84 11 0 348 3 6	
	Ares	9	Acres, 25'93  79'06  48469 631'17 563'75	t 67.42
it	Incidence per acre.	100	R8. 8. P 0 8 47 1 5 7 0 6 10 0 8 11 0 8 11	+ Without Reat
At last Settlement.	Rent.	4	Rs. a. p 112 2 7 113 11 0 133 1 0 190 8 9 387 8 0 304 3 9	
Aŧ	Area,	3	21'68 21'68 104'60 96'35 443'75 585'32 585'32	
	Name of Village and Mahal.	6	Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-mak-buza, Absolute-occupancy Cocupancy	
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	-	45 Teksri	

ed to-B. 20 ferres are well paid up: very little land is sublet. Tenants are restled to-B. 20 ferres still badly depressed I would do nothing beyond level the present demand. A rate of '60 will suffice.	One of the really good villages in this group, it has two tanks and several	The irrigation than the whole too good but the soil is "bering and on the whole too good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does and but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "bers" "and does good but the soil is "ber	not included with water.  Topped with rice this year, and 103 acres double-cropped with lakh. The soil is all very productive for its class	and this double-cropping is cone yearly.  The village has also nearly 700 acres of wawar land of fair class: ringni cycorers a large area, while linseed and wheat are also found. This variety in	the cropping has helped the village considerably: it is distinctly prosuerous, and hardly shows any depression. Fallows have increased a little, but they are always high here in the present wawar land. Tenants are a very	strong lot of men, mostly Telegus classed 4.4, 12.B, 11.C and 5.D: some of them lend grain: one holding is mortgaged; others have practically no debts, except one or two Goods. Rents have been stationary since settlement:	were practically left untouched at the summary settlement, while they were freely enhanced in the neighbouring villages of much lower class. Propretor is the Kompti who owns Saolis she has a small home-farm and seems to manage this village well. All rents here can be raised quite freely, the present rents are not so uneven as is usual
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STATEMENT C.—Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

	Reasons for rate.	871		and all are paid with ease. I would take a rate which will allow all rents to be touched up. I propose to take '60.	A poor little village recently purchased	Rs. 250 cash. The Good has reserved	rent. The boris here are very small and the soil poor: there is some justin	and minor crops to help out the rice but fallow figures are very high, and	not be seen up again: at present there is 1541a January for land hore.	The occupied area has almost doubled	in area cultivated; but it is a depressed village in spite of that. Tenants	are only Gonds classed 4.B, 6.C and r.D; they are not poor for their caste, but seem unable to get seed-grain and	ne C class had not posse vullocks each they would D. The Bhat has taken	of khudkasht lately. At settlement there was nothing except the rice land; rate has dropped through extension to poor wavars. Rents are somewhat uneven, but well paid. It is impossible to do much with rents here, while the
	Unit rate proposed and sanctioned.	11										38.		
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	2			:	:	:	85.	:	21.	.33	1 5	32	
Increase (+)	(—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	6	Acres.		Nil.	ŧ	Nil.	+ 70	10	Nil.	- 53	- 57	- 62	
	Incidence per acre.	8	Rs. a. p.	<u> </u>	Paris Comment	1	e o	0 11 11	ŧ	e e	4 7	0 3 0	0 5 11	
At Present.	Rent.	7	Rs. a. p.				1 5 0	0 0 61	i	21 9 0	:	33 9 0	:	
	Årea.	و	Acres.				9.45	\$1.91	i	60.191 ‡	* 75.04	177.24	\$ 91.19	86.05
int.	Incidence per acre.	w	Rs. a. p.	सवमे	0 2 10	0 111	•	0 1 0	0 12 8	:	0 4 7	0 7 0	0 7 10	Without Rent
At last Settlement.	Rent.	4	Rs. s. p.		2 13 0	1 5 0	;	25 3 0	12 0 0	:	0 0 0	25 3 0	18 6 0	*   
Ą	Area.	6	Acres.		18.51	\$4.01	i	12.23	15.16	:	22.18	57.31	37.34	
	Name of Village and Mahal.	a			Malik-makbuza		Escheated Malik·m a k- buza.	Absolute-occupancy		Occupancy		All-round		
	Name c							Sedagarh						
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	-						47						

rice land is still largely fallow. Individual payments are very small, but the village would go to waste if they were put up too freely. I simply propose to level the present demand. There is a very large area under jungle, which contains a great deal of teak poles in places: they are only small, but distinctly valuable. The true rate here is 35. I would accept it for levelling and fixation.	A small but distinctly good village be-	saoli. It has a very useful tank which is being improved considerably, and	some tenants have built boris irriga- tion is about average for this group,	and the soil on the whole is slightly above the average for the rice land.		and increasing : it contains	considerable progress: at settlement fallow figures were high, and the vil-			and as at Bharpaili pay exceptionally low rents for the best land: rents are very uneven and the highest are paid	by resident Marars and Gonds for what is only moderate rice land. There are a few cases of grain payments	which seem, high but are never in arrears. Competitive sub-rents run much higher then rent. This is a contract the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of	stable little village. Rents were practically left alone at the summary settle-	freely now. Much may be done by merely levelling, but I would take 2	fairly high rate for that purpose. I would take 60 here with margins: the village is not unlike Kheri (No. 46).	
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	Malik-makbuza		Escheated Mank-m a K-	Absolute.occupancy ,.		Occupancy		All-round			<del> </del>		and an experience and an	in a Para service	a far y . Shiringa shirilifi	
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			ď	<b>.</b>												

STATE MENT C.—Mul Sroup of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

	Reasons for rate.	1.2		An isolated rice village of medium size. It is however only a few miles from	Pathriand Ragoliand in the hands or a Kohli: would be a really first class	lly in	but has now disappeared. Ine pro-	leased the village for debt to a Kunbi at settlement, and it was then pros-	g int taker lends	to tenants and has 30 acres of khud- kasht. He is apparently trying to keep down assets at settlement by conceal-	ing rents and producing resignations of fields, executed when the Inspector	annyed at the visible and fallow only 85 acres this year and fallow figures are still high. Tenants are classed r.A. 3.B. 14 C and 5.D: the	rent paying tenants are badly off and are mostly Gonds: on the whole they	are a very poor lot of men. The occupancy area has increased and rates have gone up by grain payments being substituted for cash. Tenants are com-
	Unitrate proposed and sanctioned.	1.7		:						·85	[Sanctd. 70.]			
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	2		:	:	:	:	85	1.30	.85	1.30			
Increase (+)	of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	6	}	:	:	Nil.	Nil.	+	+ 16	+ 11	+ 22			
	Incidence per acre,	8	Bs. s. p.	~!		à ~	:	1 9 5	0 80 1	1 9 5	0 8 I			
At Present	Rent.	7	Вв. в. р.				130	239 7 0	116 2 0	239 7 0	0 2 911	123 5 0	:	
	Ar?a.	9	Acres.				>	12.051 +	* 77.31	120.71	* 77.31	10.19	Rent 6'33	
į,	Incidence per	ıs	Rs. a. p.	स्ट	रमेव	0 13 4	2 6 0	1 7 10	2 5 10	1 6 10	I 4 10	† Kind	Without Rent	
At last Settlement.	Kent,	4	F.S. 19. D.	:		17 0 0	5 0 0	277 12 0	125 7 0	294 12 0	130 7 0			
Δt	Área.	3	A c'res.		:	44.02	8.38	18.931	\$; \$;	206.75	18.001			
Andrew Control of the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second s	Name of Villege and Mahal.	ci ci		(Mulik-mak) buza	Escheated Maliken a k-	<del>~</del>		Ceaparey		All-tound				
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	I				49 Murnadib	***	· ·					٠. سند محميد	

pletely in the hands of the proprietor. Grain rests are prevalent: they are realized when the crops are threshed and are never in arrears. The siwai is very profitable: At settlement Rs. 80 was the estimated value of the mahus, and cane water dues are generally a respectable sum. Little can be done with rents here: tenants are very poor and short of cattle. I would simply convert to cash payments at the present rate of '85. At settlement water dues is cane were included in home-farm valuation.	A small isolated rice village held on four- fifths jama in perpetuity by a family of	Gandli Saokars, resident at Saoli. Its tank is broken and useless; even when repaired it only irrigates a little sir	land below it: the bulk of the cultiva- tion is on the other side of a ridge and		practically the only crop. Rice has Conce covered 60 acres; but since 1899		about the village: still they lend some grain to tenants. The latter are all fonds 6 in number: one has bought	2 bullocks lately, but with this excep- tion tenants have no cattle. Bents	as the malguzar realizes as soon as the crops are cut. At settlement the vil-	lage was fairly prosperous in its own way: but it is a poor place at the best,	nothing here beyond level rents: but I would but some value on the fallow	home-farm. No reduction is needed or deserved: the proprietors make some	profits from the jungle. A rate of '65 will suffice here: grain rents have been added here since settlement.
						£9.	[Sanctd. '50.]						
	:	:	:	6	:	69.	:						
	:	:	:	Nil.	+ 86	Nil.	+ 86						
	:	:	- <u>-</u>	0 13 11	150	0 13 11	÷						
	:	:	9	27 8 0		27 8 0		27 8 0	:				
***************************************	:	:	:	+31.62	Nil.	31,03	:	27.53	t Rent 4'09				
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	:	š	:	:	37.44	anderweisen der mildereiten, 'Ster	14,48	Andreas ( and ) department of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of t					
	Massi marbaza	Eschesios Malhon a k-	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy		All-round							
		กับเคยูลอก	Makta.				والمالية والمالية والمالية والمالية والمالية والمالية والمالية والمالية والمالية والمالية والمالية والمالية و				- Anna - Anna - Anna - Anna - Anna - Anna - Anna - Anna - Anna - Anna - Anna - Anna - Anna - Anna - Anna - Ann		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		C)										<del></del>	

STATEMENT C .- Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District .- (Contd.)

	Reasons for rate.	12	A tiny little village close to Saoli owned by 3 Gonds, no better than tenants in a very small way. Soils on the whole are rather better than in most of these small villages, but it is really a rice village, and the irrigation is very feeble. Occupied area has been well maintained, but much of the rice land is old fallow owing to want of seed; hence the large drop in cultivation. There is only a very little juar land to help out the rice. There are three Gond tenants, rather substantial men for their caste. No rents are in arrears. This village is still very depressed; it is impossible to do much with rents. I would simply level the present demand ansess leniently. Even in good years it is only a poor place. I would take a rate of 45 only.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11	. <del>.</del> .
	Inci- dence per soil- unit.	10	: :: ; 4
Increase (+)	or decrease  (—) per cent.  of present acreage incidence over that of last.  Settlement.	6	Nii, Nii, 1   1   1   3   1   3   3   3   3   3
	Incidence per acre,	8	d 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
At Present.	Rent.	7	25 29 29 29 12 0 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	Area.	9	# 58.70 #58.70 \$58.70 \$58.70
it.	Incidence per acre.	w	Bs. a. p o 4 10 0 8 3 0 8 3 Without Rent
At last Settlement.	Rent.	4	BS, 20 2 20 3 3 9. p. 20 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
At	Area.	ဗ	Actes,
	Name of Village and Mahal.	a	Mankapur Escheated Malik·m a k-buza. Absolute·occupancy Occupancy
	Settlement Nos.	п	มีว

A small village close to Saoli. It has	two useful large boris, and tour small ones: irrigation looks only very poor,	but is more ejective than if now seems, if cropping figures are correct. The sail is about aversore and some of the	wawar land is verse, and side for its class. The village has not fluctuated	so violently as many villages of its class, and does not seem to be depres-	sed though old fallow figures are some-	Tenants are a particularly rich lot of men, classed 6-B, 3-C and 2-D: most of them are Golkars or Brahmin friends	of the malguz r (the proprietor of Saoli) and their rents are exceedingly low: a large area of land is practically	held rent-tree, though the tenants own they deserve no special consideration.  There is a drop here in the rental	demand, due entirely in this village to giving holdings to friends for next to nothing: it is not as in some cases, due to the drop in the market value of the land; the settlement rents were very low. There is no home-farm. This village has plenty of open land to help out its rice crop, and the miscellaneous crops have done very well in recent years. I would put up most of the rents here quite freely with a rate of '60.
:	<u>-</u>	<del></del> -	44	 :	64.	.20	84	64.	
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ŧ	:	:	17 5 0	:	72 11 0	:	0 0 06	:	
:	;	:	35.41	:	† 20 <del>0</del> .58	* 165.25	235.99	\$220.00	Rent 15'33
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:	:	:	22 8 0	19 3 0	62 9 0	0 0 0 %	85 1 0	112 3 0	
2.20	2.20	:	47.16	<i>t8.14</i>	18.601	180.16	156,92	222.00	
f Malik-makbuza		<u> </u>	Bharpalli { Duza.   Absolute-occupancy		Occupancy		All-round		
			S2 Bhe			er trans.			·

STATEMENT C.—Mui Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

	Beasons for rate.	12	A medium-sized village close to Saoli	and owned by a Koskati in average circumstance. Its soils are generally	shallow and poor, and the rice land	most of it gets some water even in bad years. At present over 20 acres of it are fallow. Ringni and miscellaneous	crops cover over 250 acres and an increase in their area has made up for	the loss of the rice, but their outturn on the whole is poor. The malguzar	farms 84 acres: he used to have over	tenants. Abandoned absolute-occu- pancy tenants' holdings have been let		of poor class pays little. The maink makbuza is a resumed makta, and high	pronts are made it on sucrems in the area. Tenants are classed 1.A. 10.B, 11.C and 1.D, rather a prosperous lot	ot men on paper, but many are tour resident: 3 of the C class are badly in arrears with their rents and will never	pay. Cultivation here has dropped owing to settlement new fallow now	actually econic out tailow; in accuration to the little. This year more justi would
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	11									55.					
	Inci- dence per soil- unit,	2		81.	:	:	.20	:	.20	.53	os.	.51				
Increase (+)		a		+ 146	£	:	+ 7	1	Nil.	61 +	- 13	- r5				_
	Incidence per acre.	∞	Rs. a. p.	0 2 8	Æ	¥3\ _	0 10 7	:	0 7 2	0 7 10	0 8 7	1 6 0				
At Present.	Rent.	7	Rs. a. p.	10 0 0			87 12 0	:	82 6 0	:	170 2 0	:				
	Area.	9	Acres.	20.50			132.62	:	4 184.39	08.491	317.36	* 300.77		Without Rent 16.59		
	Incidence per acre.	10	Rs. a. p.	1 0	6 8 0	। मयः	11 6 0	0 11 0	:	0 0 0	11 6 0	1 OI O		† Withou		
At last Settlement.	Bent.	4	Rs. a. p.	0 0	10 0 0	:	130 7 0	144 13 6	:	17 2 6	130 7 0	. 0				
At las	Area.	3	Acres	27.95	55.05	:	69.012	89.012	:	45.75	210.60	256.43				
	Name of Village and Mahal.	đ		Malik-makbuza		Escheated Malik·mak-	Absolute-occupancy		Occupancy		Alleround					
	Serial and Settlement Nos.	1				S	3									

P.-HEMINGWAY,

have been sown if tenants had had time to plough their land: but late rains stopped work. This is only a very moderate village: rents are uneven and many are low: but I would not work up to the full enhancement as its soils are poor, and arrears of rents are higher than usual. I would level with a rate of 55.											ä			
											'54 [Sanctd. 55.]			
	.78	:	.¥	.58	:	.23	.53	53	.5.	.53	.54			
	:	:	:	98 +	+ 14	<b>6</b> 0	+	31	1	- 22	1			
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	1,150'05	:	08.30	1,218 35	:	01 1856.29 1,610 10	01 909'1 62.58'1*	†12,628'39 9,608	*10,475'79 7,739 15	14,484'68 11,219	*12,330.08	(a) Kind 2:00	+ Kind 1,280 84	Without Rent 871.76
	0 3 7	0 \$ 10	÷	:	:	0 12 1	0 13 0	6 1 1	0 12 9	0 0 1	0 12 10	(a	+ K	Without
	310 7 6	461 11 2	:	:	:	3.274 0 0	1,914 4 6	8,180 12 6	8,285 11 8	1,454 12 6	10,200 0 2			
	1,379'35	1,265.02	:	:	:	4.043.97	2,362.56	7,387.57 8,180 12	10,374'94 8,285 11	11,431'54 12	12,737'50 10,200 0			
	(Malik-makbuza		Escheated Malik-mak-			Absolute occupancy		Occupancy		All-round				
				GRAND	Torat.									

Norg. -- Summary Settlement figures are given in stalics,

*This second line of figure excludes the area held on grain payments, and without rent, throughout the group.

Sectt. Press, Nagpur:-No. 809 Settlt.-3.10-05-45.

The 12th July 1904. CHANDA;

# SUPPLEMENTARY.

Rest Rate Report Statement C for the five ryotwari villages falling in the Mul malguzari group of the Chanda Tahsil and Chanda District.

सन्यमेव जयते

	Remarks and reasons for rate proposed.	12	A small patch of wawar land adjoining Belghata malguzari: since 1898 its morand wawar land has been in good demand	for ringan.  The village is uninhabited, but close to its parent village.  Tenants are principally Gonds, but all are well off and have cattle. This village was surveyed many years ago, but at present rents are paid at patch cultivation rates.  This land is now comparatively valuable. I would take a rate of 25 only, and fix fairer rents.	A larger village, but of exactly the same class as the preceding. The soil is morand only, but is now in demand for ringni. Holdings are being gradually cleared, and more land taken up.  This village also has no abadi, but does not really need one. Tenants are all rich Kunbis from the adjoining village. As this is a slightly more substantial village a rate of 30 may be taken.	A small village that owns an abadi. Rice and juar are of equal importance here, but the irrigation is poor, being from boris only that tenants have constructed. At present the village is somewhat depressed, but with lenient treatment it will recover.  The soil is all very poor and all the culturable land has been occupied.  The present patch rents are very low. I would take a rate of 25, but would treat some tenants leniently at fixation. Tenants are mostly substantial Kunbis.
UNIT RATE PROPOSED AND SANCTIONED.	For occupied num-	11	.25		Ģ.	÷,
JNIT RATE PROPOSI AND SANCTIONED.	For unoccupied numbers.	10	25	4	08	
	Janethence.	6	-14		.26	
COUPIED NUMBERS.	Rate per acre.	<b>x</b> 0	Rs. a. p.	JANY	0 2 6	0 3 10
Оссиртвр	Present payments.	7	Rs. a. p.	सन्यमेव न	26 10 11	41 7 0
	Area.	9	Acres. 198·29		173.56	172-29
-meu	Area of unoccupied bors.	rō	Acres. 56·19		302.17	₹.
	.isdniM to setA	41	Acres. 53:51		329.08	195-92
	nated in		group		į	:
	Detail of tract in which situated.	ကေ	In "Mul" malguzari		Ditto	Ditto
	lage.		:		i	:
	Name of village.	73	Eelghot		Сыкый	Gangalwudi
	Serial number.		п		ed	ಣ

A very small village close to Totome?	better than morand soil, but there is some demand for land by Gond tenants. The village was surveyed when survey of by Gond tenants. The village was surveyed when survey of neighbouring malguzari villages was done, but no rents have been paid until last year when some patch rates were levied. Fields are only half cleared and tenants very poor. Nothing will grow here besides ringni and til. I would take a very low rate indeed for a patch of this character. A rate of 20 will suffice.	· ·	P. HEMINGWAY, Settlement Officer.	
ફુંડું	्री			
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		ON		
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0 5 11		0 2 10	1888	
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p=4		7		
76.17 28		714.67 125	समय जयत	
76.1		714.6		
378·13		821.74		
235 35		820.46		
roul		:		
ul'g ızari.		Totai	4	
In "M malgı		C	DA: Uy 190	
Chak Kantapeth In "Mul" group malguzari.	-		CHANDA: The 13th July 1904.	
kantap			The	
Chak 1	:			
4	i en encontraction			
,		•	`	

# [Article 37] of the Central Provinces Settlement Code.]

**B**.-3.

RYOTWARI FORM B.

Abstract of Aren and Assessment at date of Settlement for five Ryctwari villages in the Mul Group, Chanda Tahsil.

	Total revised		17	Rs.	!
	Total deduced assess-	ment.	16	Rs.	:
	Total area.		15	Acres.	2,336.87
IAI.		Area.	14	Acres.	820-46
MINHAL	yo o	Survey numbers.	13		# L
	Promosed		12	Rs.	<u>:</u>
AVAILABLE FOR OCCUPATION.	Dodneod	assess- ment,	11 %	Rs.	
E FOR OCC	E.A.	Total.	10	Acres.	821.74
VAILABL	AREA	Cultiv-	6	Acres.	F2-168
1		Survey numbers.	တ	EQT	हुन भव जयन
	December	assess- ment.	2	Rs.	i
	Dodusod	nessess- ment.	9	Rs.	:
	1	Present payments.	ro	Rs, a. p.	1-
ALREADY OCCUPIED.		Total.	4	Acres.	714-67
ALREADY	AREA	Unculti- vated.	က	Acres.	22.0.27
1		In culti-	2	Acres.	434.40
		No. of Surrey numbers.	1		88

[Article 371 of the Central Provinces Settlement Code.]

**.**5

RYOTWARI FORM D.

Details of Cropping of Area in Cultivation in number already occupied. Mul (Ryotwari villages).

		U			
:	Total.	Acres.	:		434 40
-	New fallow.	Acres.	:		75-83
	Net cropped area.	Acres.	i		358.57
	Double- cropped	Acres.	:		6:19
	Total,	Acres. 68.78	295-98		364-76
-	Others.	Acres. 1.16	24.88	 	26.04
PS.	Juari.	Acres,	85 048		220.48
CROPS.	Gram.	Acres.	<b>0</b> 9. 20		3.50
	Tur.	Acres.	99- <b>8</b>		3.85
	('atton.	Acres.	4.00		4:00
	Oilseed Tili.	Acres.	23-62		23.62
	Rice.	Acres. 67-62	15.05		82.67
	Linseed.	Acres.	09.		09.
	Wheat.	Actes.	:		:
	<u> </u>	:	. :		:
		Irrigated	Dry		Tota]

[Article 371 of the Central Provinces Settlement Code.]

R.-4

RYOTWARI FORM C.

Details of Land Classing. Mul (Ryotwari villages).

	_	į.				6						
		Acres.										
·	3	Acres.										
		Acres.										
		Acres.										
	Total.	Acres.	2 00	485-90			10.12	714 67	442:77 ·64 297:08 81:25	821.74		1,536-41
Minor Crops.	Mutfar. rikat.	Acres.	.20	423.57	30-94 ran. 49-58	4.34 ran. 69.96 6.47 bh	5.00 ran. 10.12	600-48	442.77 -64 279.66 81.25	804.32		1,404.80
Garden Land.	Bari Marhan walit,	Acres.	S. C.	.50	11	99.		1.16	   : : : :	:		1.16
GARDE	Bari Marhan warpani	Acres.	É	V		-40		.40		:		.40
	Murkhand.	Acres.	:	16-01	1.90 kh.	93.88	1	56.37	::::	:		56.37
	Warsalang.	Acres.	:	7.64	3:29	22 94	•	37.95	14.92	14.92		52.87
RICE LAND.	Warthani Jhilan.	Acres.	.50	1.90 kh.	.:.	2.00	:	6.70	2:50	2.50		8.20
EE,	Warthani Sawan.	Acres.	:	2.96	1.08 KB.	20-2	:	12.61	::::			12.61
	Warthani Tekar.	Acres.	•	:	:	:	:	:	<b>:</b> : : <b>:</b>	;		:
			har	:	:	:	:	:	: : : :			;
			Bersi kanhar	Morand	Khardi	Wardi	Bardi	:	$\mathbf{d} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{Morand} \\ \mathbf{Khardi} \\ \mathbf{Wardi} \\ \mathbf{Bardi} \end{array} \right.$			Total
								Occupied	Unoccupied			

PIONEER PRESS, No. 1043-10-10-06.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

## Rebenne Pepartment.

**FROM** 

C. G. LEFTWICH, Esq., i. c. s.,

UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 5th October 1904.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Hemingway's Rentrate Report for the Mul Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District, submitted with your memorandum No. 4176-147, dated the 17th August 1904, and, in reply, to communicate the following remarks and orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner thereon.

- 2. The group comprises 53 malguzari and 5 ryotwari villages and includes the heavy rice villages of the Rajgarh Pargana. Many of the villages lie close to Government forests, but they have not suffered much from the depredations of wild animals. The soils consisting mainly of morand and wardi are of poor quality. Only 35 per cent. of the total village area is occupied for cultivation and of this 59 per cent. is under crop. Rice is the main crop occupying 51 per cent. of the total cropped area, juar (32 per cent.) being next in importance. Of the rice land as much as 88 per cent. is irrigated. In spite of these advantages the tract has considerably deteriorated owing to the famines and subsequent bad harvests. The area under crop has fallen by 10 per cent. since the summary settlement of 1888, and in 1901 the population had decreased as much as 25 per cent. since the census of 1891. The group is distant from the Railway, but there are some fair roads which afford means for the disposal of the surplus produce. The proprietors, who are mostly non-resident Brahmins, are by no means a substantial body, while the condition of the tenants, the majority of whom are Marars, Gonds and Kapewars, is not very satisfactory.
- 3. The Settlement Officer has raised the sanctioned factor for wardi patasthal from 54 to 65 for the reason that the sanctioned factor is very low for this tract, where cultivation of sugarcane is important in some villages and the land is cropped with rice in the interval when cane is not grown. You recommend this change and I am to say that it is accepted by the Officiating Chief Commissioner.

- 4. The all-round rate of tenancy payments has fallen from Re. 1-0-0 to Re. 0-12-5. The Settlement Officer has adopted a standard unit-rate of 65 against the present all-round unit incidence of 53, and with the unit-rate selected estimates an enhancement of about 13 and 14 per cent., respectively, on absolute-occupancy and occupancy rents, as compared with the enhancement of only 10 per cent. sanctioned in the orders on the Preliminary Report. In view of the fact that the tract is still far from having regained the position it held before the famines, you propose to level rents in the group as a whole and propose to lower the rate to 55, which would give an enhancement of about 8 per cent. This rate is justified in the present condition of the group and is sanctioned by the Officiating Chief Commissioner. Following this standard you have proposed changes which are in the direction of lowering unit-rates proposed by the Settlement Officer for individual villages. The Officiating Chief Commissioner accepts your proposals and a list of the alterations made by you and approved by him is appended to this letter.
- 5. As regards the percentage of assets to be taken as revenue, the Settlement Officer proposes to take 59 per cent. of the gross or 58 per cent. of the pure malguzari assets. You disagree with the Settlement Officer and recommend that the standard rate of 52 per cent. of the malguzari assets sanctioned in the orders on the Preliminary Report should be adhered to. I am to say that the reductions proposed by you on the Settlement Officer's figures both as regards rents and revenue are liberal and that care should be taken not to allow a further drop.
- 6. The 5 ryotwari villages were surveyed along with the malguzari villages, but were never regularly assessed. Revenue has been levied at patch cultivation rates on the settled portions of the cultivated area. The present payments are very low, but in view of the lightness of the soil the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the rates proposed by the Settlement Officer and recommended by you.

सन्धर्मव जयते

7. The Rent-rate Report and its annexures are herewith returned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

C. G. LEFTWICH,

Under Secretary.

List of Changes sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in the Unit-rates proposed for the villages of the Mul Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

		-	SANCTIONS	ED RATE.	
No.	Name of Village.		For Ryoti.	For Sir.	Remarks.
ĭ	Bedewahi		.20	'50	
3	Komarwahi		·6o	.60	
4	Alewahi alias Nawegaon		.65	·65	Only levelling up should be effected.
5	Golabhuj Tukum		.55	.55	
6	Tarbhuj		.20	.20	
9	Ratnapur		.20	.50	
10	Siwapur Tukum	•••	.20	.75	
11	Padjhiri	•••	.20	.20	
16	Maroda	•••	· <b>6</b> o	·6 <b>o</b>	Large margins will be necessary in many cases.
17	Chetegaon	•••	45	45	,
20	Kutwan		75	'75	
22	Rampur Tukum		.45	45	
23	Mul Khas		'70	.70	With large margins to Malik-mak- buzas.
24	Vihirgaon Tukum	•••	·6o	-60	
<b>2</b> 6	Antargaon	•••	.40	. 40	
27	Tadala Rith		,20	.20	
28	Do. Tukum		·6o	.60	
30	Haldi	•••	·55	'55	
33	Chiroli		.20	.20	1
3 <b>5</b>	Agri Tukum		.20	.20	
3 <b>8</b>	Haldi Tukum		.85	.85	}
41	Akapur Pattalwar		<b>'4</b> 5	'45	
44	Chiondha Tukum		. 40	.40	
45	Tekari		.20	.20	
48	Chargaon		.20	.20	
49	MurmadihTukum	•••	.70	-70	
50	Metegaon Makts	••	.50	.50	

C. G. LEFTWICH,

Under Secretary.

# Assessment Report for the Mul Group of Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

- 1. In the group now under report the rent-rates proposed by myself were lowered in as many as 26 mahals: but even with the sanctioned rates the rental enhancement now proposed is in excess of the estimate framed for the sanctioned rates. The principal reason for this excess is that the fixation on rent-free land gives as much as Rs. 250 in this group. The land at present held rent-free falls into two classes: firstly, there is the wawar land that has been taken up in recent years to help out the rice; in this case if the tenant is poor and is already paying a comparatively high rent for his rice land he has been leniently treated and a very easy rent fixed on his new wawar land; secondly, there is the influential man who pays nothing for a plot of first-class rice land; in his case a full rent for the holding has been taken.
- 2. In three villages only has there been any true enhancement; these are Rajoli, Marora, and Dongargaon. In the first of these the present grain rents have been converted to cash, but it will be seen that no enhancement has been made in these payments; the grain rents in this particular village are about fair; but there are a number of very low cash rents in this village. In Marora there are exceptionally numerous cases of nominal rent for the very best rice land; the malguzar is non-resident and the saokars and other shop-keepers of that place seem to have taken up land at any rent that they pleased. These three villages have large areas of the finest irrigated land in this district; and the first-class irrigation of this rice tract is probably the very best that can be found in the provinces.
- 3. In justification of the present proposals I may be allowed to point out that my original estimate of a very small enhancement in the Rajgarh pergannah was necessarily framed on incomplete information; the villages lying to the east of Mul were not attested at the time when that forecast was framed, and ryotwari abstracts were not ready for all attested villages. Subsequent attestation has shown that the riverain villages are in a better condition than they were then reported to be: and the ryotwari abstracts now show the true value of the rent-free land. In the poor and moderate villages of this group nothing has been done beyond levelling the present demand and fix trifling rents on the rent-free land; but I have ventured to treat the very best villages in much the same manner as has been proposed and sanctioned in the case of Br ahmapuri Tahsil adjoining: those villages are fully secured by prrigation; at Marora in the current year the crop now varies from 16 annas to 8 annas, the latter being on the very worst land. If in the current year, with its abnormally short rainfall, such first-class villages are cutting a 12-anna crop on a full area, as many of them are actually doing, in the interest of the malguzar an attempt should now be made to avoid perpetuating any rents that are exceptionally low. In this group it happens that the lowest rents for good land are paid in the best villages: I would invite special attention to the rents in Marora in the following holdings:—
  - No. 22.—12 acres, of which over 7 acres are first-class rice land, pays at present Rs. 8 now raised to Rs. 12.
  - No. 33.—37 acres, of which 12 acres are first-class and over 2 acres, second-class rice, nearly 5 acres in khari area, pays at present Rs. 22, now raised to Rs. 33.
  - No. 36.—8 acres, of which 7 acres are first-class rice and the rest irrigated garden land, never fallow, pays Rs. 8, now raised to Rs. 12.

It is unnecessary to give further details; other holdings of the same class are Nos. 40 43, 46, 65, 66, 69, 102, 103 and 120. In some cases the rents for the best land in the village fully protected by irrigation are under Re. 1 per acre. Yet in villages with far inferior irrigation that land fetches nearly Rs. 3 per acre. Even allowing for the disturbance of the tenant when the field is put under cane, these rents are no better than nominal.

- 4. In the interest of the malguzar in this district we should raise every single rent that we possibly can; the occupancy tenure has caused stagnation in all tracts of the district. I trust therefore that the present proposals may be approved, even though they exceed orders.
- For an explanation I may refer to the Brahmapuri Tahsil Report. It sometimes has happened that a large area of valuable sir rice land is now old fallow, and therefore no deduced rent is calculated on it; in such cases I proposed in the case of Brahmapuri to take a fair valuation of the fallow and give the malguzar relief at assessment if he requires it. That course has been adopted in the group under report. The present valuation is far more lenient than that of the last settlement, when, as was pointed out in the Rent-rate Report, the home-farm that was used for cane was over-assessed through no allowance being made for the periods that intervene between the cane crops. The extent of this over-valuation may roughly be put down at Rs. 1,200; the water dues have now been reckoned as siwai, while at settlement they were included in the rental valuation.
- 6. The siwai estimate is of importance; the principal items are water dues for cane and mohwa. In the water dues an average has in all cases been struck of actual receipts for a series of years which includes several unfavourable years; the actuals are the sums realised for land that is not sir, except in Rajoli; in that village all the sir grows cane, but through bad years at present the area

under that crop is small and the land would be too highly assessed if the whole were classed as cane land; to avoid that danger I have classed the land as murkhand and taken the average dues in the siwai estimate.

7. Since such averages make allowance for several bad years it should not be necessary to allow high margins for fluctuations; some margins have been left, and the amount taken for assessment can be described as stable.

Rates.

8. The following table gives the increase in rent-rates:-

				M	lik-		Tenants.	
					buza.	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Total.
				Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
At Settlement, 1888		•••	<i>,.</i>		5 10	0 13 0	0129	0 12 10
At present	•••		•••	0	6 8	0 13 11	0 12 2	0 12 5
As proposed	•••	•••		٥	9 7	0 15 5	0 13 9	0 14 0
Increase per cent. of	proposed o	ver settlement rates		•	+ 64	+ 19	+8	+9
Increase per cent. of p	proposed or	ver present rates		<b>)</b>	+ 44	+11	+ 13	+ 13

The malik-makbuzas alone have been really freely enhanced; but the incidence on the revised payments is exceptionally low, and in all cases large margins have been given to allow for the privileged tenure; in many cases the plot-proprietor is left considerable profits from the payments of his sub-tenants. In two villages, Dongargaon and Karwan, the tukums have been declared separate mahals and assessed on their malguzari assets.

- 9. In 9 mahals remission has been made for improvements; the area improved is 72 acres only and the amount of remission earned is Rs. 88-14—an allowance of Rs. 82 has been made—it being impossible to grant the full amount without lowering rents.
  - 10. In assessment as well as in rents I must offer an explanation for exceeding orders. The proposed kamil-jama falls at 54 per cent. of the malguzari assets, while 52 per cent. was sanctioned.
- possess several small isolated villages of the stamp that are found in Kelzar, but it has more of the large villages and a substantial body of tenants of the Rajgarh stamp. In Kelzar every single village is surrounded by jungle; in Mul nearly all the villages lie on the road within a mile or two of Mul khas, which is still the most important bazar for rice in the district. With so large a number of first-class villages it is not a group in which the true assets fluctuate violently. The villages where the tenantry are not in a satisfactory condition are the smallest in the group; the chief fault that can be found with the tenantry here is that many of them though rich are not enterprising.
- 12. In the present proposals I have lowered the revenue in no less than 14 villages. In three small villages—Bendewahi, Golabhuj and Tarbhuj—the reduction is due entirely to a very lenient valuation of the home-farm; in those villages rates were proposed which would have just maintained the revenue, since no reduction is needed; but with the sanctioned rates reduction is by rule unavoidable. In some of the others the assessment was paid with distinct difficulty. But I might point out that though the old assessment may be high it would have been paid with ease by a resident malguzar; the Farnavis estate pays a high assessment; but if the father of the present owners had looked after his own interests, rents would not be so low in Marora as they now are.
- 13. The statement of estates appended shows that every malguzar who owns more than one village, with the sole exception of Raghunath Rao Bokhare, will benefit largely from the revision; he is a rich saokar in Mul, and holds two mahals and several plots in the group on privileged tenure.
- 14. If the present rental proposals are approved the extra collections will exceed the additional revenue by over Rs. 1,100 in this group. That concession should suffice to allow for non-residence. Moreover, 15 mahals are held on privileged tenure and the enhancement of Rs. 499 is in kamil-jama only.
  - 15. The revised demand will be announced in the current open season, with effect from 1st July 1905. In the villages that have little besides rice it is proposed to make 12 annas payable in the first kist.

CHANDA:

The 22nd November 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,

## Statement showing Estates of Mul Group of Chanda Tahsil.

	Serial No. of Village	į.		posed ation	the estate	excluding nakhuza,		Bevenue pa the esta			Excess of proposed revenue en-
Estate.	in this and previous groups submitted.	Settlement,	of h	ome- m in estate.	Present.	Proposed.	Increase in tenants' payments.	Present,	Proposed.	Revenue enhance- ment.	over pro- posed rent- al enhance- ment. (Difference of Cois, 8 and 11.)
1	3	3	4 5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chandulal, son of f Fakirpatil, Wani ( of Dongargaon.	6 Tarbhuj } 7 Dongargaen }	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. :		Rs. a. p.	Rs. 2. p.		Rs. a. p. 1	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a- p-
Praihad Jaganath Fadnivis of Nag-{ pur.	16 Marora} 19 Chicholi} 20 Katwan	1,680 7 2	1,316 4 O 48	0 0 1	,214 <b>8</b> 0	1,478 8 O	264 O O	1,210 9 0 I,	315 0 0	04 7 0	159 g o
Ragunath, son of Narain Bokhare of Mul and co- sharers.	17 Chitegaon a8 Todala Tukum 35 Agri Tukum 38 Haldi Tukum)	957 13 10	1,120 4 0 136	8 0	850 8 2	88g 8 o	<b>3</b> 8 15 10	4 ¹ 3 I 2	5 <b>6</b> 5 0 0 1	51 14 10	+112 15 0
Kashirao, son of Amritrao, Brah- min of Nagpur and co-sharers.	l li	<b>3,</b> 505 9 10	2,065 4 0 105	8 o i	,97 <b>7 7 2</b>	2,159 8 o	182 o 10	1,684 o 10 t,	,560 O O -	-1 <b>34</b> O Ia	—58 o o
Yesa, son of Bond Marar of Tekari and co-sharers.	40 Akapur T. alias Bijapur, 43 Kukar Chinondha 45 Tekari	928 3 1	8 <b>2</b> 1 <b>2</b> 0 223	12 0	485 7 6	536 10 a	51 <b>2</b> 6	478 13 10	445 O O	-53 12 10	-17 5 8
Msst. Bhiorabai, widow of Ven- kaji, Brahmin of Mul and co- sharers.	41 Akapur}	297 2 to	387 4 0 13	4 0	315 II D	349 <b>4</b> 0	53 9 0	16g 12 g	195 0 0	25 3 3	-8 5 9
Msst. Anpurnabai, widow of Metu-ram, Komti of Saoli.	46 Kheri } 48 Chargaon } 52 Bharpalli }	794 la G	968 8 o 53	0 0	620 15 4	741 Q Q	tto o 8	500 10 7	550 0 0	49 5 5	—70 II 3
Jairam, son of Ramch and ara, Brahmin, and co- sharers.	Group Rajgarh  40 Borghat  ,, Mul  1 Alewahi aliai Nawegaon.	324 I O	451 10 O 105	8 0	2 <b>5</b> 8 0 0	386 14 0	38 I4 O	180 0 0 1	<b>2</b> 40 0 0	<b>5</b> 000	+21, 2 0
Krishna Rao, son Atmaram Desh-c pande of Mul and co-sharers,	46 Gowardhan	1,652 a 6	1,943 0 0 E5 i	8 o s,	,304 IS 9	1,531 12 O	<b>316 12</b> 7	995 a a £,:	160 <b>9</b> 0 1	64 o o	<b></b> 52 <b>13</b> 7
Rajol, son of Ganesh, Brahmin, of Mui, and co- sharers.	Group Rajgarh  (S Nawegaon  ,, Mul  30 Haldi	781 g a	987 4 0 81	• 0	653 IS 0	781 4 O	127 5 0	451 0 0 !	515 0 0	84 0 0	<b></b> 43 5 0
Anand Rao, son of Tanko, Brahman, { resident and co- sharere.	Group Rajgar  19 Dugala  21 Vedi  ,, Mul  31 Virai	650 <b>7</b> 7	700 I# 0 0	4 0	956 4 B	651 12 O	55 7 4	328 8 0	365 o o	36 B O	—18 15   4

### Assessment proposals for the Mul Group.

No. 5954, dated Nagpur, the 13th December 1905.

Forwarded to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces.

The Rent-rate Report of this group seems to me to give rather too bright a picture of the people and villages.

There are of course some excellent villages which have maintained their position owing to their irrigation: but if the figures of these good villages were deducted from the figures of the group the balance shows a marked deterioration. The area of rice has fallen by 1,500 since 1895, and only one-third of this deficiency has been made up by the extension of other crops.

- 2. The summary assessment of 1888 pressed hard in two particulars. It over-valued the home-farm and it maintained previous high assessments. In ordinary circumstances a majority of the villages might still have prospered fairly: but the famines and dry years have diminished resources, and the soil has not admitted of much compensation from the growth of drought-resisting crops.
- 3. Under these circumstances we have to be content now with a redistribution of assessment which yields us very little increment. Rent enhancement proper has been confined to the stable villages and the proof of its moderation consists in the fact that we are adding only Rs. 1,667 to rents in a group of 1,695 holdings or less than Re. I per holding. I am inclined to think that the Commissioner of Settlements has, perhaps, been over cautious in the matter of rent enhancement. There are 7,500 acres of fallow included in holdings which are available for cultivation, and I am perfectly sure that if seasons are merely normal we shall see an increase in the next few years. At the same time I do not think that it would be worth while attempting any further revision, and I would accept the Settlement Officer's rent proposals without change.
- 4. As regards revenue also the Settlemeet Officer has been generally lenient, though I have one or two changes to suggest, and I consider that in a few instances he might have gone a little higher. In the case of the Mul estate the Court of Wards is struggling to save some of the property of an old family. The present proprietors are two motherless orphans, and management was assumed after very special representations. The whole of their scattered Nagpur property has been, or is being, sold. To reduce the assessment to 59 per cent. in a group where 53 to 54 is the average is not in my opinion sufficient. Mul is an expensive village. Each single Government officer camps there on his way to Brahmapuri or Garhchiroli and an extra havildar has to be kept for the arrangement of supplies. On these grounds I propose to reduce the assessment of No. 18 from Rs. 75 to Rs. 65 and of No. 23 Mul Khas from Rs. 1,050 to 1,000 per contra in No. I. I would value the home-farm 14 acres of murkhand land at Rs. 30 and maintain the present revenue of Rs. 15. It is quite plain that no reduction is necessary. In No. 17 I would take 250 instead of Rs. 240. In No. 29 I would take Rs. 280 instead of Rs. 260. In No. 46 I would take Rs. 410 instead of 400. In No. 7, Dongergaon Tukam Mahal, I would take Rs. 660 instead of Rs. 650.

The Settlement Officer's total revenue will be maintained. The increment is very small: but the complaint of over-assessment will be entirely removed, and at the next settlement we should reap the reward of our abstinence.

But for the intervening summary settlement to compare the group with tracts which were settled for 30 years in 1866 we should be now claiming an increment of about Rs. 3,400 or over Rs. 40 per cent.

R. H. CRADDOCK,

# Assessment proposals for the Mul Group in the Tahsil and District of Chanda.

Memorandum No. 677 dated the 11th February 1905.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, in the Revenue Department, together with the Mahalwar Abstract, the Mahal Assessment Statements, the Rent-rate file and the Divisional Commissioner's Memorandum No. 5954, dated the 13th December 1904.

- 2. In forwarding the Rent-rate Report of this group, I gave my reasons for considering that the enhancements of rent and revenue proposed by the Settlement Officer were excessive. I lowered the standard rate and many of the village rates: and proposed a standard of 52 per cent. of assets from assessment of malguzari revenue. These proposals were approved by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner. I anticipated that the application of the village rates would raise rents by about 8 per cent. It now appears that this estimate was too low: the total deduced rents are 9 per cent. higher than present rents and as rents are quite extraordinarily uneven, and few require reduction, the enhancement obtained by the Settlement Officer is considerably in excess of this figure, being 13 per cent. I have examined the proposed rents in detail and find only two tenants' rents which require alteration. The reductions which I have proposed in these holdings lower the total of tenants' rents by Rs. 60-8-0, and leave the revised rents about 12 per cent. in excess of present payments. There are only half a dozen villages in which the majority of rents have been enhanced, and in these, too, nearly all the enhancement has been imposed on the rents of well-to-do tenants: in others only the lowest rents have been levelled up. I have corrected a mistake in the valuation of the home-farm in No. 11, thus raising the valuation by Rs. 10. The malguzari assets resulting are Rs. 17,778-2-0.
- 3. The Settlement Officer has proposed to assess malguzari assets at 54 per cent., exceeding the standard approved by 4 per cent. The Divisional Commissioner proposes certain alterations in the Settlement Officer's revenue proposals, with some of which I agree. I have raised the malik-makbuza revenue of No. 46 by Rs. 15 and have suggested alterations of Mr. Hemingway's proposed malguzari revenue in 13 villages, giving a net reduction of Rs. 155 on his proposed figures. The total malguzari revenue proposed is Rs. 9,459, falling at 53 per cent. of the malguzari assets. The gross revised revenue will be Rs. 10,085, which is only 4 per cent. more than the present demand. All malguzars except one benefit by the revision. I am sure that we shall do well to be lenient with all except the best irrigated villages of this group. Without really first class irrigation, cultivation is exceedingly uncertain in this tract, as the soil is poor.
- 4. There is no reason to believe that the total revised rents and revenue of the tahsil will exceed those forecasted in the orders on the Preliminary Report by more than the difference permitted by the assessment instructions for the Central Provinces, and announcement may be permitted in the ordinary course.
- 5. The instalments of rent and revenue proposed by Mr. Hemingway may be approved.

B. P. STANDEN,

Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records,

Central Provinces.

# General Assessment Statement for the Mul Group in the Chanda Tahsilof the Chanda District.

### I.—Revenue Demand.

	As fixed at		D. C. L. C. L. C.		Detail of Balan	ıces.
	last Settle- ment.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Year.	Amount.	How disposed of
	. 1	2	3	4	5	6
(1866) Kamil-jama	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
(1888)	9,694 9 1	9,726 7 4				

### II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

At Settlement.	وجيدا والمستعدد والمستعدد	At Present.				
Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	Remarks.		
I	2	3	4	5		
				· ·		

### III.—Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

a 11 C1	Position Class.													
Soil Class.			1									Total		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres		
(   				Please see	separate	statement	attached.							
ţ														

### IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar- cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Gram.	Lakh.	Tilli.	Cotton.	Juari.	Other,	Total.	Area double- cropped.	Net cropped area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres,	Acres,
At (1866	87'44	5,886*97			137'49		•••	,	•	3,164*79	1,709-24	10,985.93	13.20	=10,978'43
settle { 1888	200.36	6,837.78			1,133*34	,			27'06	2,430*05	3,388.68	14,017.27	1,724'61	=13,293.66
At present	29'28	5,904*73	143'73	8*24	128.79	141'87	140*14	147.67	10'48	3,719*48	1,153*33	11,536'74	467·7 <b>6</b>	=11,068°98
In 1895	315.00	7,432.28	304*07	65*31	199.36	109.87		74'35	3.18	2,789'33	3,035.30	13,223.85	1,115'23	=12,108'6\$

Area.
Village
fo
-Details
7

		Number of plough- oattle.	61		Acres.	4.036	;				3,736	; 
		Number of ploughs.	<b>8</b> 2		urtes.	1,120	:				1,055	:
		17	Acres	91317	277	321		-		147	:	
		Number of irrigation wells,	16	Acres		94	691				87	:
ted.		Total.	15	Acres.		05 06/15	7,078'27	11		•	5,032,58	1,000.47
Area irrigated.		From other	14	Acres.			:				:	:
<u> </u>		From tanks.	13	Acres.	94.011.5	2/6-46	:				:	:
		Total area of the group,	21	Acres.	52.688'TO 5.110'76	2000	22,094 07				49,052 93	53,277.64
		Total area un- occupied,	11	Acres.	14.025.12	yy.304 10	on of state	50		2.6	À	5
Unoccupied Area,	Tuder	water, hill and rock, and covered by roads and buildings.	2	Acres.	10,023,17		9	2000		0 (((	Station -	
Unoccul		Scrub- jungle and grass,	6.	Acres.	7,868.57		:	1				Y
		Tree-forest,	8	Acres.	62,101,91							72
		Groves.		Acres.	32.00				i-4.	11	-1	411
		Total area occupied.	9	Acres.	86.299'81	18.305.71		35		17.687.73		15,084.00
	Area out of	cultivation, i.e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	s	Acres.	4,627.10	4.304.03		:				:
Occupied Area,	lon,	Total.	4	Acres.	14,035'88	14,000,48		2,7		13.562.50		12,548 73
ŏ	Area in cultivation,	Fallow of three years or under,	3	Acres.	o6. <b>996</b> ₹	98.186'1				:		:
,	Αr	Under crop.	*	Acres.	86.890*11	13,108.62				13,292'66		10,97.43
			1		At present	5681	Percentage on total area of areas	in Cols. 4, 6 and 15	Compare entries of last 1888 Settle-	ment for Cols, 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	9981	

(a) Kind 200, Rs. 4 + Kind 1.380'84 1,488-8-8 besides cash Rs. 379-15-4 Rs. 1,868-8-2. W. R. 87176. VI.—Details of Holdings.

	Held by Occopancy Held by Ordinary Held rent-free or by Tenants. Tenants. Total	Area. tenart holdings, Area. from service. Tight, maignzar.	23 14 15 16 17 18 10		Acres. Acres. Acres. Acres	83.032	12,475'68
		Area, holdings.	11	-   -	aAcres.	68.958,1	
, 1183.	Held by Alsclute- occupancy Tenants.	No of holdings.	or	- -	-	5 r64	:
cours of Mountage.	Held by Revenue- free Grantees.	No. of Area.	6	- -	Acres.	4 35.75	76.1S
		Area. No		-	Acres.	1,195'86	1,238 87
	Held by Malik- makbuzas.	No. of holdings,	9	-	•	83	:
		Area of total leased	55		Acres.	52.2.85	i
	Held by Malguzars,	Total.	+		Acres.	2,451'30	2,044.40
	Held by I	Other than sir,	6		Acres.	677.32	543.58
		As sir.	*		Acres.	1,774.08	1,500.82
						At present	1895

14,035'88 27.46 51.816 Acres. 6,352.24 5,248*30 174'31 1,104,51 Total. 965-83 Bir 4.72 38 or 75.1 17.35 17.35 131.06 785.14 10.03 6,208.51 3,487.89 37.63 70.95 Minor Crops. Statement showing the area in cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c., of Mul Group of Chanda Tahsil. 2.29 39,10 53.96 8. Bari Santa Motasthal 104,84 133 <u>;</u> Acres. 118.80 ... 5.60 95. 62.1 Bari Marhan Walit. Acres. Garden Land, Bari Markan Warpani. Acres. 60. \$, 7.80 Bari Abadi Walit, Acres. 90.1 9.05 18.05 Bari Abadi Warpani, Acres. 237,76 61.882.19 30.02 5.31 02.1 Warsalang. Murkhand. Acres. 727.41 26.55 12.75 27.72 70.03 17.91 7.3 3.18 10.13 1,184.41 61.34 15.10 17.25 Acres. 3.31 Rice Land, 153.35 Warthani Jhilan. 3.11 250.32 Z.18 1.31 Acres. 971 Warthani Sawan, 98.701 36. 286.74 23.42 89.54 9.30 12.37 8.87 6.30 Acres. .0. 36.03 20.02 Warthani Tekar. Acres. . : : * 56.81 Sadharan, Acres. 3.20 Bandhan. 17.03 Bandhia. Wheat Land. Pathar. Wahuri. Acres. Acres. **Lawan**, Boil Class Total Ran 1mp Kanhar Murand Khardi Pandhri Khari Wardi Khari Khari Khari Bardi Khari Retari Ran Ran Jmp Imp

Sectt. Press, Nagpar: -No. 8c8, Settit,-4-9 c5.-45.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Revenue Department, No. 2314, dated Nagpur, the 10th April 1905.

### RBAD-

Report by the Settlement Officer, Chanda, submitting proposals for the re-assessment of the Mul Group in the tahsil and district of Chanda and memorandum No. 5954, dated the 13th December 1904, from the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, forwarding the report.

Memorandum No. 677—147, dated the 11th February 1905, containing the remarks of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture on the Settlement Officer's proposals.

### RESOLUTION.

The existing condition of the group as regards cultivation and assets, and the effect of the settlement on the tenants' rents and on the malguzars' jamas, are exhibited in the following abstract. The figures also indicate the extent to which the Chief Commissioner has accepted or modified the proposals of the Settlement Officer. They may thus be regarded as a summary from the point of view of the ryots, the malguzars and the Government, of the basis and results of re-assessment:—

1.	Gross area of the group	~ (Fig.)	0	•••	Acres. 52,688
2.	Area under cultivation at la	st settlement	343		13,562
3.	Area now under cultivation	7	88°		14,036
		CHE COM	239		Per cent.
4.	Percentage of increase of	10 /01 10 10 20	Y	•••	3
5.	Percentage of rise of price		grain grown in	group	00
	during currency of last se	ttlement	A COL	•••	30 Rs.
6.	Total assessable assets at la	ast settlement	72.3		17,006
7.	Total assessable assets at p	resent settlem	ent proposed b	y the	•
•	Settlement Officer	••• सत्यमेव जः		• •••	18,547
8.	Total assets as adopted by	the Chief Com	missioner		18,51 <b>7</b>
	70.	0) (6)			Per cent.
9.	Percentage of increase of (		. bla bas		9
10.	Total enhancements of rent makbuzas at present settl		nue payaoie by	mank-	
	•				Rs.
	(a) effected by the settler		•••	•	1,667
	(b) as accepted by the Ch			***	1,627
11.	Average rate of rent per ac	ere of ryoti area	3	F	(s. a. p.
	(a) at last settlement			•••	0 12 10
	(b) as now proposed by t	he Settlement	Offic <del>er</del>	•••	0 14 0
	(c) as sanctioned by the				0 13 11
	_				Rs.
12.	Present revenue	•••	•••	•••	9,725 Per cent.
	Parameter of (100) and (6)				57
13.	Percentage of (12) on (6)	•••	•••	,•••	53
14.	Percentage of (12) on (8)	•••	1	•••	7.5 Rs.
15.	Revenue now proposed by	the Settlement	t Officer		10,225
16.	Revenue now sanctioned by			•••	10,085
	•	•			Per cent.
17.	Percentage of (16) on (8)	•••	•••	***	54

2. In the orders on the Rent-rate Report it was forecasted that the application of the sanctioned village unit-rates would result in raising the present rents by about 8 per cent. This forecast has not been realized, as the actual enhancement obtained works out at 13 per cent. The difference is considerable and is due to the extraordinarily uneven rents that are found in this group, and to the difficulty which the Settlement Officer has had in estimating precisely the extent of enhancement to be imposed owing to the incomplete statistics that were then available. Notwithstanding the increase, it is only the

well-to-do tenants whose rents have been enhanced. The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, who has examined the Settlement Officer's proposals in detail, suggests reductions amounting to Rs. 60-8-0 in the rents of two villages (Nos. 8 and 49). Subject to these changes, the proposals of the Settlement Officer appear to the Chief Commissioner to be justified in the circumstances of the group, and are approved. The revised rental demand will then amount to Rs. 12,616, giving an increase of 12 per cent. over the present figure of Rs. 11,219-1-10. The acreage incidence will rise from 12 annas 5 pies to 13 annas 11 pies.

- 3. The revenue paid by malik-makbuzas has been raised from Rs. 508-15-t to Rs. 718-12-0, or by 41 per cent., falling at 9 annas 7 pies per acre. Even with a free enhancement, the incidence on the revised payments is exceptionally low, and in all cases of large enhancements ample margins have been allowed on the deduced rental. The assessment is moderate and is accepted, subject to an addition of Rs. 20 suggested by Mr. Standen in the proposed payments of holdings Nos. 3 and 4 of mauza Kheri (No. 46).
- 4. The valuation adopted for the home-farm amounts to Rs. 2,981. This falls at Rs. 1-3-5, which exceeds the sanctioned tenant-rate by 5 annas 6 pies. The excess is due to the superior quality of the soils included in the home-farm and its high sub-letting value. In order to rectify a mistake Mr. Standen suggests an addition of Rs. 10 to the proposed valuation of mauza Padjhari (No. 11). Subject to this change, the Chief Commissioner approves of the proposals of the Settlement Officer.
- 5. The siwai income is of importance in this group. Of the estimated income of Rs. 1,901, the Settlement Officer has assumed Rs. 1,794 for purposes of assessment. The estimate is unobjectionable, and is approved.
- Rs. 18,516-14-0. The Settlement Officer proposes to assess a revenue of Rs. 10,225, which falls at 55 per cent. of the proposed assets. The fraction of the proposed malguzari assets absorbed is 54 per cent. as against the sanctioned standard of 52 per cent. The Commissioner of the Division remarks that the Settlement Officer has been generally lenient in the assessment of revenue, and has accordingly suggested certain alterations in the revenue proposed by that officer. While agreeing with some of these alterations, Mr. Standen has raised the malik-makbuza revenue of village No. 46 by Rs. 15 and has recommended changes in 13 villages, which have the effect of lowering the proposed malguzari revenue by Rs. 155. The revised gross and malguzari revenue will then stand at Rs. 10,085 and Rs. 9,459, falling at 54 per cent. of the gross and 53 per cent. of the malguzari assets, respectively. The assessment as revised by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture is moderate, and is sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.
- 7. Under the existing arrangements, rents and revenue are collected in two equal instalments. The Settlement Officer proposes to continue this arrangement, save in the case of a few rice-growing villages, in which he suggests that the instalments may be fixed at 12 annas and 4 annas, respectively. The proposal is supported by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, and is approved.
- S. Subject to any orders which may be received from the Government of India, the assessment, as now revised, is provisionally sanctioned for a period of 13 years, commencing from the 1st July 1905, and ending on the 3oth June 1918.

[True extract.]

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

### No. 2315.

### Nagpur, the 10th April 1905.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, for information, with the request that, after the announcement of the revised rents and jamas, a tabular statement, in the usual form, may be submitted to this office.

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary.



### CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Survey and Seitlement Bepartment.

No.  $\frac{419}{XI-4-61}$ 

FROM

H. A. CRUMP, Esq., I. C. S.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 10th December 1906.

SIR,

In continuation of this Administration's endorsement No. 2315, dated the 10th April 1905, I am directed to forward a statement giving details of the revised assessments of the Mul Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. A. CRUMP,

Chief Secretary.

Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.			Payments of	of						Perceni-	Percent-	: 1	
				malik- makbusas as revised		Oscupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.	l .	Revised revenue.	of revised revenue on total revis- ed assets.	age of revised revenue on revised malguzari assets.	former revenue or assets of former Settle-	
1				3	1	5	6	7	, 8	9	10	11	12	,13
	1			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Re, a.	Rs. 4.	Rs. a.	Bo. a.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
1	Bendewahi	***		İ	<b></b>	33 B					l			
,	Rajolli	m		43 13	59 4	688 B	••••	22 8	.23 8	6	31	31 '	<b>50</b>	
•	Kombadwahi	***	***	3.0	27 0		•••	747 13	3,210 12	1,200	54	- 54	-55	Realizable rever
4	Alewahi alias Nawag				11 6	325 8	*** .	173 /4	263 0	135	: 51	. 81	:465	
6	Gollabhuj		•••				""	337 0	426 Q	220	- 53	ઘ	; <b>6</b> 5	Realizable rever
	Tadbhuj		•••			8 10 10 - 6	***	8-10	182 3	80	61	61	57	Realizable rev
7	Dongargaon Gaongr		•••		4 4	83 13		10 °6	68 8	30	52 44	. 52 44	- <b>6</b> 0 <b>6</b> 0	
	Dongargaon Tukam		•••	72 0	129 4	   700 .0					i			
•	Shiwapur Gaongano			]	31 8	1	""	835 4	1,135 12	. 690	61	89	-51	Quit revenue Resid
9	Ratnapur		•••	1	Ĭ .	59 4	"	80 12	116 8	-60	-51	51	. 43	
10	Shiwapar Tukum		•••	"	***	126 0		126 0	149 8	80	53	53	61	Realizable revenne R
11	Padjhari	•••	***	,		51 8	***	51 · B	181 8	- 85	<b>5</b> 2	53	138	Realizable revenue R
12	Bhadurni	•••	***	""		15 0	•••	15 0	73 9	80	41	an l	60	
13	Chikhali		***	1 19		45 2		-60 2	52·10	25	46	45	<b>&amp;</b> 3	
16	Belgata	•••	•••	1 12		247 0		295 ∈ 4	403 4	200	50	40	80	
16	Morwahi	•••	•••	16 12	"	87.0	•••	115 8	163 8	80	40	45	40	Ì
16	Maroda	•••	•••	3 0	1 "	101 · 8	•••	101 8	104 8	-60	57	57	50	
17	Chitegaon	•••	•••	78 0	20 13	1,359 0	5777	1,380 12	2,005	1,175	50	58	76	Resimble reve
19	Kosambi	•••	•••		11 0	390 B	THE RE	<b>301</b> 8	467 4	250	54	54	53	144, 1,1020-0-
19	Chicholi rith	•••	•••	7 13	13 4	135 8		148 19	173 8	90	63	51	88	,
20	1	•••	•••	"		68 4		68 - 4	71 - 4	30	43	42	53	
31	Katwan	•••	•••	16 0		120 0		120 0	214 0	210	- 51	40	53	
31	Karwan Gaonganna	•••	***	17 0		169 0		· 169 0	231 0	130	-86	54	<b>)</b>	
••	Karwan Tukum	•••	***	· · ·		85 4	200	85 4	172 4	80	46	40	} 70 j	Realizable revenue R
23	Rampur Tukum	M.	••			15' 0	7.4A. Y	15 0	70 B	80	49	43	47	
13	Mul Khas	***	•••	111 0	306 8	1,163 12	444	1,499 4	L,698 8	1,000	59	87	64	
24	Vihirgaon	•••	•••		34 0	259 9	W	294 0	478 4	230	49	48	56	Beslizable reven
35	Gondivihirgaon	***		13 8		146 4	HIS	148 4	170 -9	80	53	<b>5</b> 0	<b>5</b> 8	Re. 183-5-4.
28	Antargaon	•••	. ***	31 0	24 9	216 19		341 4	272	145	:53	49	81	
27	Tadala Rith	•••	•••	46 4	70 8	66 8	सत्यापेव	137 0	194 8	110	57	49	-46	
28	Tadala Tukum	•••	•••		]	407 13	. 1	607 13	490 13	250	51	51	34	
20	Chichala Mokasa	•••	٠.		130 13	220 14		357 10	535 2	250	:49	40	51	Quit revenue Rs. 1
30	Heldi	•		. 9 8		209 0		209 0	260 0	140	53	53	·65	<b>3</b> -10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
31	Virai										-	"	***	
33	Khalwačpet	•••	***	1 . 8 0	341. 4	880-10		621 14	658 10	395	51	81	:49	
89	Chirolli		•••		. ***	33 8	***	33 6	66 8	25	88	29	46	
34	Totewahi Mokasa	***		86 0		728 13		728 12	1,065 13	880	53	<b>5</b> 3	67	
35	Agdi Tukum		***	'		211 12		911 13	258 - 8	1 <b>30</b>	58	\$5	59	Reslizable reven
26	Manda Tukum	•••		•••		56 3	•	56 2	89 3	45	51	61	41	Rs. 65.
37	Gottangson	***		-14	***	12 4	111	12 4	38 · 8	15	30 }	39	-62	Realizable revenue f
36 36	Haldi Tukum	***		· ··•		93 0		<b>93</b> 0	94 13	60	42	43	49	
39			•••			63 12		68 12	106-13	50	50	٤0	41	Realizable revenu
40	Dahegaon alias Man		***			8 8		- 6 B	23 12	10	42	43	57	Rs. 33-5-4.
41	Akrpur Tekum alios	Bijapur	***	•••	18	25 2		28 10	53 12	80	56	56		Realizable revenue R
41 43	Akapur Pattalwar	•••	***		12 0	85 4		97 4	110 0	85	50	50	70	
	Marhegson	.***	•••	13 0	82 4	<b>3</b> 25 0		257 4	272 4	140	81	- 50	50	
43	Kukud Chiwandha	•••	***	36 4	11 0	24 0		88 6	119 13	86	54	50	67	
44	Chiwandha Tukum	•••	. •••	4 0	-153 12	268 14	`	432 10	400 6	230	<b>50</b>	50	47	
45	Tekadi	***	. •••	17 8	68· 8	397 4		685 12	C48 12	\$25	80	49	49	
46	Rhedi		. ***	149 0	133 - 4	391 12	•••	5 <b>34</b> 0	706 8	425	60	52	65	
67	Sadagad	•••		1 4	13 8	45 3		87 10	85 10	45	.53	53	-43	
48	Chargaon			4 0	3 8	105 4		107 13	158 4	85	254	83	65	
-0	Murmadi Tukum	. <b></b>				208 8		209 8	863	175	48	48	- 1	Reslizable revenu
60	Metegaon Mokasa					29 12		29 12	77 8	40	52	62 52		Re. 140. Re. 160. Realizable revenue Re
51	Mankapur		,			82 4		32 4	59 O	20	84	(	- 1	
52	Bharpalli	•••			14 8	84 0		108 8	125 0	65	52	34 Ke	53	
53	Piranji	•••		18 0	97 0	163 4		260 4	288 4	150	- 53	52	53	
		Total	].			1			200	190	03	60	51	
,		~ 0(#I	[	747 4	1,768 4 1	1,379 7	1	3,147 11	18,928 3	Kamii-	64	63	57	
									,	jama				

### Rent-Rate Report for the Rajgarh Group, in Chanda Tahsil, District Chanda.

- Position and general desteription.

  Religious and Mul groups and the Wainganga river: on the north and south this group touches the Vyhar and Ghatkul groups, also in this tahsil. This is a high-lying tract: on the west the Andhari river might have been taken as the group boundary. And like other groups of this class it has a somewhat uneven and stony surface that drains rapidly.
- 2. This group contains 46 malguzari villages, all of which belong to the Rajgarh pargana. These villages cover an area of 103 square miles: in the northern half of the group the villages are contiguous; but in the centre and southern portions there are small stretches of Government forest intervening. On the bank of the Andhari river and its tributary, the Pathri nala, this forest contains bamboo and timber of some value; but elsewhere it is very poor scrub jungle. It however serves as a harbour for nilghai and pig, and in several villages the area classed as "ran" is extensive.
- 3. Though the group now under report falls into the rice tract of the tahsil there are few villages in it which are entirely dependent on their rice crop. The average size of the villages is much larger here than in any group for which reports have been submitted up to date; and nearly every village here has a large area of rabi land. But the rabi land here is of very poor class. In the northern villages which lie on the ridge between the two rivers the soil is exceptionally shallow and covered with stones; even in the villages which lie on the bank of the Wainganga itself the soil is little better. In the Ghatkul Group it was noted that the soil in riverain villages is nowhere of high class; in the riverain villages of this group the soil is much worse than in Ghatkul. From Chamursi to Ghatkul the Wainganga seems to have scoured away the soil on its banks, and the underlying rock is very near the surface. To the south of Ghatkul the soil improves slightly, and it is also better to the north of Chamursi.
- 4. In this group therefore we find the combination of excellent rice land with wawar land of comparatively little value, mentioned in the Tahsil Report: here that feature is found in nearly every village. There are numerous large tanks in this group, and the irrigation from them is generally of high order.
- 5. But since the rabi land is so easily drained it requires at least normal rainfall to produce good crops: and this is the portion of the tahsil where the rainfall has been most defective in recent years; for that reason there is rather more fallow in the rabi land than is usually found. But in spite of these bad years it cannot be said that this group shows any marked depression: the tenantry of this tract seem to have more resource and stamina than the tenants of even the best open-field tracts of Warora and the excellent rice tracts of Brahampuri; and it will later be seen that the men on the other side of the Wainganga at this bend in the river have also a wonderful capacity for resisting famine.
- 6. In the group now under report there was a drop of 15 per cent in the population between the years 1891 and 1901; the actual census figures for those years are 24.643 and 21,034 respectively. But the present figure gives nearly 450 souls to the square mile of cultivated area; and a tract of this class can depend less on the pure labouring classes than a tract with nothing but rice cultivation does. In the rice tracts the work of sowing and transplanting must be completed within a very short and definite period: in the open-field village the tenant can extend his work over a much longer time; the sowing may be done more leisurely, and there is nothing to transplant. The loss of labour is therefore not so serious a matter in this group as it is in the Kelzar and Mul groups of this tahsil and the Garbori pargana of Brahmapuri.
- 7. The principal castes found in this group are Kunbis, Telis, and Marars. In the small villages that fall inside the jungle the chief inhabitants are Gonds; while in the riverain villages there are large but scattered communities of Telegu extraction, chiefly Gandlis, Gurdis, and Kapewars. Many of these Gandli immigrants are money-lenders, but they are also good cultivators.
- 8. Eight villages in the group are uninhabited: several of the remainder have large "bastis"; Churul—commonly known as Surla—has still a population of over 2,200, while Nawegaon, Bembala, Dewara, Nandgaon and Gowardhan have all over 1,000. Thirteen of the remaining villages have over 500 souls each. In some of the largest villages the population has decreased; but several other villages of fair size have retained their population: Bhezgaon, Borchandli, Usegaon, Rajgarh, Chandapur, Surla, and Bembala have all lost a number of labourers, and the drop in their figures gives almost the total decrease in the group.

Tenants.

9. The tenant classification is given below:—

Caste.		A	В	$\mathbf{c}$	D	E	Total.
Kunbis	•••	28	208	194	101	3	534
Marars		11	62	77	56	8	214
Telis	•••	2	13	55	28	6	104
Gandlis		20	28	31	16	•••	95
Mahars		14	22	27	12	2	77
Brahmans	•••	18	31	20	3	•••	72
Gonds		1	10	27	17	5	60
Gurdis		5	24	8	4	•••	38
Pardbans	•••	•••	7	<b>2</b> 0	16	4	47
Kewats	•••	***	10	24	17	3	54
Kapewars	•••	•••	16	9	12		37
Dhimars	•••	1	4	13	8	5	31
Jangams	•••	•••	9	13	8	•••	30
Panchals		2	10	11	3		26
Komptis.		12	4	8	1	1	26
Manas	•••	1 9	9	9	4	1	24
Warthis	•••		7	11	4	1	23
Others	•••	4	53	96	39	3	195
Total	•••	116	527	653	349	42	1,687

The tenantry of this group are an exceptional body of men in several respects. The B class man in this group has as a rule never borrowed either grain or cash even in famine years; he keeps his own seed and always has a stock large enough to last him through times of agricultural depression; occasionally he has a small debt inherited from his forefathers, but he does not always try to pay it off fully; it seems to be a point of honour to keep his name on the books of some shop if only for a single rupee, and that is literally the extent of the average B class tenant's debts. Holdings here run much larger than in other groups of this tahsil: there are no men paying the large amounts in rents that are found in some of the largest rice villages near Garbori, but many tenants in this group have over 200 acres of land in their names. In several villages the holdings are really too large for the tenants to plough with their present cattle stocks, and the men do not seem anxious to increase their stocks and make the most out of their land. But they are not altogether casual cultivators: it is true that they do not embank their land as is done further north in the district; but in several villages near the river the rice irrigation is supplied by good boris that tenants themselves have constructed for the purpose.

10. High debts are found in only a few isolated cases, and mortgages are almost unknown. This is the more remarkable since the standard of living is here higher than in the Ghatkul and Haveli parganas, and tenants are very frequently seen wearing heavy and expensive jewelry.

Gandlis. A Kalar family own two villages; while Komptis, Gurdis, Powars, Marars, and Kapewars have a village apiece. Most of the Brahmans are non-resident, though the Deshpandes of Mul have Rajgarh and two other villages and have houses here. But the Brahmans here are not the Chanda saokars that are found in the Kelzar Group adjoining; several villages are owned by men living at Nagpur and other large towns. These men seldom visit their villages; if they come at all regularly it is for the purpose of collecting rents, and that is all the interest that they take in their villages. Few of them help tenants with seed loans; but on the other hand none of them, except the Deshpandes, harass their tenants: in the majority of the villages here the tenants are too strong for the malguzars to harass, and they do not require help in seed loans from him; for such of them as want help there are plenty of tenants of their own caste who will readily make them small loans and take payment by easy instalments.

- 12. There are altogether 149 shareholders in the group; of that number 86 are classed as A, 32 as B, 23 as C, and 8 as D. The poorest men are, rather strangely, the Komptis.
- 13. Taking them as a body the malguzars here are quite satisfactory; the Brahmans predominate but do not interfere with their tenants; there are a fair number of good Kunbi lambardars; the Powars, Gurdis, Marars, Kapewars and Gonds are all indulgent landlords, though they have few villages; and the Kalars who own two villages are also good managers, on the best of terms with their tenants.
- 14. In only 7 villages of this group has there been any transfer of proprietary rights since the Summary Settlement. In 1897 an 8 anna share in Sales of villages. Dahegaon was sold by a Brahman to a Brahman, but the sale price is not known. The other cases are somewhat remarkable for the low selling price. Borchandli was sold by a Brahman to a Gurdi in 1889, the price paid was Rs. 995 and the revenue is Rs. 308: Sindala was sold in 1893 by a Gond to a Kunbi, the price being Rs. 100 and the revenue Rs. 160: in Ghosri a Kunbi purchased a share of 9 annas from another Kunbi, in two transactions, the total sale-money being Rs. 200 and the revenue of the share Rs. 150: Nandgaon, one of the best villages sold for Rs. 350 cash in 1896, the purchaser being a Gandli and the vendor a Kunbi; the revenue of this village is Rs. 290. In the case of Toka the transfer was for debt. It is difficult to find any good reason for the small value set on these villages in the market: in all cases both parties to the transaction have been men who are largely dependent on agriculture, and where this is the case low prices are the rule; and this group is rather too far from headquarters for the pure money-lending classes to be tempted into buying property here. It will also be seen later that these transactions took place at a time when there was a comparatively poor demand for land in this tract.
- Trade and communications.

  Chamursi that was started but not completed in 1899 as a famine work. But Mul is only 5 miles distant from Rajgarh, and the cart tracks connecting the various villages are here not difficult roads: there are no bad hills and the soil is hard and never swampy. From all the villages of this group the distance to the Mul or Saoli bazaar is but short. Inside the group itself weekly markets are held at Rajgarh and Nandgaon; the former is of little importance; but the bazaar of Nandgaon is always well attended by the tenants from the riverain villages. Prices in these bazaars are practically the same as in Mul. All the tenants here get the full benefit of any rise in prices: they take their grain to the bazaar themselves.
- 16. Some mention has already been made of the soils generally found in this group, and Soils and cultivation.

  a table giving the present classification in detail is appended to the general mahalwar assessment statement of the group. Of the total area in cultivation 28 per cent is rice land, while 68 per cent grows miscellaneous crops only. This is therefore a very different tract to the Kelzar Group where there is little to help out the rice in bad years.
- 17. Of the rice land a large percentage is irrigated; but the area secured by first-class irrigation is comparatively small. There are excellent tanks in Jamb Tukum, Churul Tukum, Bhezgaon, Borchandli, Rajgarh, and other villages: but in many villages, especially those that lie directly on the river bank, the irrigation is obtained from boris only. In some cases these boris are deep and have a good catchment area, but none of them are large enough to grow cane; and unless a tank is of this size required, and retains water up to the end of the hot weather, it cannot properly secure the rice crop in years when the rainfall is very deficient. But it fortunately happens that the rice land contains a large proportion of high class soil that does not require full irrigation, and is regularly double-cropped with lakh if the rainfall is favourable: the excellence of the soil therefore to some extent counterbalances the defective irrigation.
- 18. But the most noticeable point in this table is the large area of exceptionally poor soil. Besides the wardi, which when irrigated ranks as a good soil for rice and cane and is seldom put under other crops, khardi and bardi both cover large areas in this group. Bardi is the reddish coloured soil that is found when the admixture of grit is murram; it is a poor soil when not irrigated; and when in mutafarrikat position it grows only til, with a very poor outturn. The khardi is soil containing other stones: though only very poor, it is much more productive than bardi; when the stones are eliminated from khardi, the soil remaining is occasionally of moderate fertility. Khardi will grow ringni, juar, popat, til, small millets, and occasionally cotton with some success: but without manure it requires periodical resting.
- 19. In all the villages of this group, particularly these villages which lie on the river bank in the northern half of the group, the area covered by this stony soil is very extensive. Holdings are larger than usual to allow for the resting of a portion. If this soil were well manured there would be the less necessity to rest it frequently; but tenants in this tract very seldom manure any land besides their rice land, especially if the fields are some distance from their houses, as these wawar fields generally are.

20. Since the rents paid for land of this class are such small sums the cultivation or neglect of it is a matter of pure accident. If the rainfall has been propitious the tenant can sow all his juar land, if he likes: but he may decide that it is not worth his while to sow more than a quarter of his wawar land since he has reaped a bumper crop of rice. Again, if the rainfall has been short he would probably prefer to sow a large area with ringni; but as the soil is all dried up already he may decide not to throw his seed away. There will always be large fallow areas in this tract: but there will also always be an attempt to sow more ringni and miscellaneous crops in a succession of bad rice years.

21. In a group with such large areas of poor soil the question arises whether part of the new fallow area should be exempted from assessment. It will later be seen that old fallow now covers as much as nearly 26 per cent of the area in holdings; there is a slight drop in the area cultivated since the Summary Settlement, while there is an increase in the area occupied. We are therefore now revising the rents at a time when the area cultivated in holdings is proportionately small: and as the factors for the poorer land are much lower here than in other parts of the district there is no necessity to make this exemption.

Occupied area.

22. The usual extract from the total mahalwar statement, to show the variation in the occupied area, is given below:—

	Under crop.	New fallow.	Total.	Old failow.	Total area occu- pied.	Area un- occu- pied.	area or	Irri- gnted.		No. of tanks.	
At present	24,869	5,409	30,278	10,541	40,819	25,413	66,232	6,391	153	419	6,985
1n 1895-96	21,524	6,431	27,955	11,966	156,68	26,324	66,245	8, <b>2</b> 97	250	493	
At Summary	27,235	5,669	32,704	7,369	40,073	25,878	65,951	7,909	131	226	6,286
Settlement. In 1866-68	21,688	4,541	26,229	8,263	34,497	31,454	65,951	392	i :	}	•••

Reference has already been made to the drop in the cultivated area since 1888. But though the cropped area is now less than it was at the Summary Settlement, there has been an extension of that area since the year 1895. Examination of the detailed village figures shows that the cropped area in most cases dropped soon after the Summary Settlement: it is also possible that the figures of that time are not quite accurate as there had been no regular survey. But the village figures for the last ten years show that since 1893 or 1894 the cultivated area has been expanding with regularity every year, the progress being most marked since the year 1897. If the Summary Settlement figures are correct it seems fair to assume that subsequent to that settlement a slight measure of depression was felt in this group, but it was very slight and after three or four years the group began once more to make steady, though gradual, progress. In nearly every village the total cropped area shows marked stability during the last decade.

Cropped area.

23. The actual areas under crop in the same years are also given:---

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Tilli.	Grsm.	Juari	Cotton.	others.	Total,	Double cropped.	Net cropped.
At Settlement	319	8,043		•••	212		1	11,207		1,907	21,688	ļ 	21,688
1866-68. At Summary Settlement	622	8,927			2 226	••		10,796		8,602	31,173	3,938	27 235
At present	83	6,933	31	281	516	821	446	13,740	170	2,416	25,437	568	24,869
In 1895-96	491	9 306	71	703	826	53 <b>3</b>	315	7,841	48	3,545	23.679	2,155	21,524

In this table there are indications of temporary depression. Tenants have for the time ceased to grow wheat, linseed and other rabi crops of high class. But this group these crops have been sown on smaller areas, because in recent years the rainfall has not been prolonged late enough for them to be grown with success; it is not that tenants have not been able to afford the seed. Ringni and til are cheap crops to sow, and they also give a respectable outturn even if they get no winter rain.

24. The area double cropped is comparatively large in years when the rainfall is favourable: the second crop sown in the villages of this pargana is almost invariably lakh: the reason for sowing lakh in preference to more valuable rabi crops is that the rice is considered the more important crop and a heavy variety of rice is therefore sown. In Brahmapuri, on the other hand, the rabi crops are of equal value, and light rice is sown to avoid exhausting the soil.

- 25. Cane is of importance in a few villages which possess good tanks; and I have noted in these villages this year that a larger area is now being prepared for this crop.
- 26. On the whole the cropping in this group indicates stability rather than enterprise; the tenants could make more out of the soil than they do; in the one village that is owned by a Marar numerous wells have been sunk by tenants and the area under garden crops is yearly increasing. The water is very near the surface in this group, and if tenants have not the energy to sink wells they might irrigate a much larger area from the Pathri and Andhari rivers.
- 27. At Rajgarh there is a small pan-bari owned by a Barai malik-makbuza. It is a plot of very small size, and for several years it was fallow: during the current year I found that the pan cultivation has once more been revived. This is a small matter when the area is so minute, but it serves to show that any depression here has been of a very temporary character.

Distribution of occupied area.

28 The distribution of the occupied area is given below:-

	Homefarm.	Malik- makbuza.	Revenue-free grantee.	Absolute occupancy tenant.	Occupancy.	R-nt free held against malguzar by privileged tenants.	Total area occupied.
1	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At present	5,004	8,298	162	9,297	19,568	490	40,819
In 1895-96	2 569	8 274	298	9,774	18,585	421	39,921
At Summary Settle-	3,012	8,503	379	10,148	16,183	1,848	40,073
ment In 1866-68	2,219	9,409	585	14,803	7,150	331	34,497

Most of the malik-makbuzas are cultivating Kunbis. In Bhezgaon there is an old tukum which will now be declared a separate mahal: it is quite separate from the Gaoganna.

- 29. The above table shows that little land held by privileged tenants has been abandoned: this is only another proof of the stability of the tenantry.
  - 30. This group differs from Kelzar in that grain payments are comparatively rare:

    where they are found they have been valued at the rates adopted in the Kelzar Group.
  - 31. Including these grain rents the action of the rates is given in the following table:-

tlass.		At Settle	eme <b>nt</b> .	At S Settl			P	rese	nt.
		Rs. a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Malik-makbuza	•••	0 3	11	0	4	11	0	5	1
Absolute occupancy	•••	0 5	11	0	6	6	0	6	8
Occupancy	•••	0 9	2	0	7	7	0	6	10
All-round	•••	0 6	11	0	7	2	0	6	9

At the Summary Settlement of this pargana rents were raised in several villages by Mr. Carey: but in few cases was there general enhancement; most of the village misls show that the very lowest payments were freely raised, while the majority of the rents were not altered; and in some of what now seem the best and most stable villages there was practically no interference with the then existing rents.

- 32. Since this revision the resumption of small musti grants has caused a drop in the malik-makbuza rate, and the abandonment of small holdings or portions of holdings has caused the absolute occupancy rate to rise slightly, as it has been poor land that has been abandoned.
- 33. But the drop in the occupancy rate is deceptive. Large areas have been added to holdings which at present pay no rent; if this rent-free land is excluded, the occupancy rate is 7 annas and the new land for which rents are paid is everywhere of low soil class. There has been no reduction of rents, and in many villages there are a number of tenants who are now holding the same land, and paying the same rents, as they were at the time of the last announcement. No malguzars here have enhanced any rents during the period of settlement.
- 34. Since the factor scale applied to this group has been used in the Ghot, Ghatkul, and Kelzar groups also, it is now possible to compare the incidences in the Rajgarh pargana in which there has been some revision of rents, with the incidences of tracts where rents have never been enhanced since the original settlement. It will be seen from statement

C, that in spite of the enhancement, rates are still low in this group; and the following table of areas sublet gives additional proof:—

Right.	Area sublet.	Rate of sub-rents
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
Malik-makbuza	2,486	0 11 4
Absolute occupancy	2,201	0 9 7
Occupancy	2,757	0 8 3

These are competitive cash sub-rents, not leases for debt; the land that is here sublet is the superfluous portion of his holding that a tenant finds himself unable to plough when his holding is too large; it is therefore not the superior land, for if he ploughs only part of his land, he selects the best for himself as a rule. The large area on which these higher rates are now paid must prove the lightness of the tenants' own rents.

- 35. In this group the scale of factors sanctioned for the rice tracts of this tahsil has been used with the one change that was made in the adjoining Kelzar Group, that is, the wardi patasthal factor has been raised to 65. In this group only 45 acres of land bear that classification; but this land lies in the best villages adjoining the Mul and Kelzar groups.
- 36. As in all other groups of this tahsil the village incidences show a very wide range, from 17 to 94. But those villages where the rate falls below 35 are far the worst villages in the group; they are 11 in number; most of them are small and uninhabited; and in the inhabited villages the soil is of the very lowest class, and seems to have lost its fertility. Where the incidence is over 55 in this group, the village has generally nothing but first-class rice land; though there are one or two small open-field villages in the middle of forest, where the large area of old fallow in holdings has brought out a high incidence on the small sums of present rents: in Jamb Tukum, for instance, there is nothing besides fully irrigated rice land, and the incidence is over 90; while in Wedi the acreage rate is only Rs. 2-2-8, but since 75 per cent of the holdings are fallow the incidence once more exceeds 90.
- 37. The average villages of this group are the 28 villages where the incidences are between '30 and 55. These villages as a rule have some rice land, with fair irrigation, and a large expanse of second-class wawar land.
  - 38. The incidences on the different classes of payments are :-

Malik-makbuza	•••	TOTAL STATE OF	•••	•••	•34
Malik sarkar	•••	सद्यमेव जयते	•••	•••	•49
Absolute occupance	y	•••		•••	.42
Occupancy		•••	***	•••	·47

- 39. Though there are certain villages in this group which now require very lenient treatment on account of a series of poor rice harvests, it will be seen from the general description of the group and from the details given in statement C, that this group is one of those portions of the Pargana in which free rental enhancement is more than justified, in spite of its poor soils. Though plentiful rain is necessary for the soil here to give heavy crops, it cannot be said that this group shows marks of depression after a series of years in which the rainfall has been very capricious: its tenants and malguzars appear to be as rich now as they have ever been, and the occupied area is yearly increasing. The average village of this group is not a small isolated village; it is a large place with a population of over 500 souls: and though there has been some decrease in population during the last decade, this group is far from being a sparsely populated tract.
- 40. The pure rice groups of this tahsil where great leniency to tenants is now necessary are Kelzar and Mul, though in the latter there are many fine villages and wealthy tenants. The group now under report is unlike those two groups in that it has plenty of wawar land as well as the rice; it is also more open and less jungly than Kelzar: it lies on the very edge of the rice tract of the tahsil and has escaped any lasting depression. It differs from the Ghatkul Group in that the latter has practically no rice land of high class, but has on the whole wawar land of better quality than is here found; but in freedom from depression it is not unlike that of Ghatkul Group. On the whole, there is no reason to simply level rents here; and in the interest of the malguzars there is good reason to enhance them as sub-rents show the demand for land to be good. I therefore propose to select a standard rate here for the purpose of enhancement, and not simply to level the present demand.
- 41. In this group it will be noticed that the total area held by plot-proprietors and privileged tenants is very nearly as great as the area held in occupancy right. The great majority of holdings are composite, and if a large enhancement is made in the payments of

malik-makbuzas a small enhancement in the case of the occupancy land will prevent too large a per saltum rise in the tenants' total payments. The best land in all villages here is that held by these privileged tenants; the newer occupancy land is in this group far inferior: and since much of that new land has been taken up only recently, its rate may with advantage still be kept low.

- 42. On the incidences of the present rates a standard rate of .55 seems most suitable: but a perusal of statement C will show that the incidences on total payments would be much higher than they now are if it were possible to exclude the worst villages of the group in which rates are now exceptionally low. In these poorer villages little general enhancement is advisable; rents will be put up most freely in the average villages. For this reason it is preferable to take a slightly higher standard rate. In this group I propose to take a standard of .60.
- 43. In the Kelzar Group a standard of '65 has been taken; but that group contains a larger proportion of first-class rice land, which will always pay higher rates especially when so near to the Chanda market. But if it is possible to take a standard of '65 in Kelzar, where some allowance has to be made for depression, there should be no difficulty in taking a point lower here for enhancement.

Proposed rates

44. The village rates proposed run as follows:-

.25	in	1	mahal.
•30	,,	4	mahals.
·35	,,	2	,,
•40	,,	3	,,
•45	,,	4	,,
•50	AN	6	24
•55	, is	7	
•60	,,	10	73) ₁ ,
·65		7	".
•70	11	11	mahal.
·75	( in	1	
.80	25:27	ia s	शक्त ।। शने ।।

The total number of mahals is now 47 as the tukum in Bhezgaon has been separated from the Gaoganna. In Jamb Tukum, where the rate is now over 90 and tenants are badly in debt, I have proposed a rate of 75 in order to reduce some of the highest payments: the malguzar, a resident Powar, agrees that this is now advisable: it is a first-class rice village still well cropped; but the tenants have spent every penny that they could borrow on keeping the land under cultivation, and if no relief is given some of them may lose their holdings.

45. It is anticipated that with the rates proposed it will be possible to enhance the kamiljama of malik-makbuzas by 26 per ceut; the rents of absolute occupancy tenants by 18 per cent; and occupancy rents by about 14 per cent: the total rents of the latter two classes will be raised by 15 per cent. In the case of the plot-proprietors the rise in actual payment will not be so great since the area includes several "muafi" plots. And since there are so many composite holdings, the high enhancement in the one case will be compensated by leniency in the case of occupancy land. It should be possible to work up to this estimate without retarding recovery in the pure rice villages and the wawar villages of which the soil is exceptionally poor.

Present assets.

46. The present total assets of the group are:-

					Rs.	a.	p.
Cash collections		***	•••	•••	14,790	15	10
Valuation of hom	efarm ar	nd muafi land		•••	1,504	8	0
Siwai	•••	•••	•••	•••	472	0	0
			Total	•••	16,767	7	10

1535

The revenue taken at the Summary Settlement in this group was Rs. 10,451, falling at 59 per cent on the assets: it has now risen to Rs. 10,538-15-0 owing to the resumption of mush plots. In this table the all-round rate has been taken for the valuation of the homefarm. A slightly higher rate might have been taken; but I have decided that it is safer to adhere to the all-round tenant rate as in certain settlement misls I find the valuation of the sir was too high: for instance a rate of Rs. 10 was occasionally taken for cane land, no allowance being made for the period intervening between the cane crops. But this lower valuation, though safer, has given a drop of 6 per cent in the assets: this is fictitious, since tenants' payments and siwai have both slightly increased and nearly all the old homefarm is still in the malguzars' possession.

Revised assets. 47. The revised assets will be approximately:-

					Rs.
Tenants' rents			•••		14,035
Valuation of homefarm		•••	•••	•••	2,185
Siwai	,	•••	•••	•••	400
Total malguzari		•••	•••		16,620
Malik-makbuza	•••	•••	•••		3,300
		Gran	d Total	•••	19,920

In this statement I have valued the homefarm and muafi land at the village rate proposed; this gives a fair figure, though the total valuation is less than the figure adopted at the Summary Settlement. I have also allowed a margin for fluctuations in siwai, though it is here fairly stable and consists principally of the water dues for cane, of which an average of actual receipts has been taken.

- 48. In revenue revision there is one point on which I would solicit information: that point is of great importance in the group now under report. The rule for assessment is that the fraction of 60 per cent may never be exceeded, except in case of reduction, when the fraction may be as high as 65. But it is not stated in the rules whether this fraction of 60 is not to be exceeded in the case of pure malguzari assets only, or whether it refers to the total gross assets of the village including the payments of malik-makbuzas also. When revising the assessment of Warora Tahsil in some few cases I proposed a total village revenue which slightly exceeded the 60 per cent: in these cases there was a large area of malik-makbuza land, and by taking 85 per cent of malik-makbuza payments with even a very low fraction of pure malguzari assets the 60 per cent was exceeded in the total village revenue. I noted that in such cases the sanctioned revenue was always slightly lower than that proposed; a few rupees were cut off the total village revenue, in order to bring the total below 60 per cent of the gross assets.
- 49. In this group if we take 59 per cent of the pure malguzari assets and 85 per cent of the malik-makbuza payments, the revised revenue will be about Rs. 12,610, while if it is limited to 60 per cent of the gross assets, it will be only Rs. 11,950.
- 50. Considering that a high fraction was taken at former settlements and the revenue has been paid without impoverishing the malguzars, we are now justified in taking a high fraction, seeing that it is proposed to give considerable additional profits from rents and the homefarm has been more leniently valued. Absolute occupancy and occupancy tenants will now pay about Rs. 1,862 more in rents; this covers the revenue increase if the total revenue is limited to 60 per cent of the total assets, and the extra payments from malik-makbuzas will all be clear profit to the malguzars. I propose therefore to take as high a fraction in this group as the rules will allow. But since malguzars of this group, though rich, have lost more money in recent years than the tenants have, I would recommend that the rule be interpreted to mean 60 per cent of gross assets: that will give a revised revenue of about Rs. 11,950. The malguzars will largely profit from this revision; but since few of them have made money by dealing in grain at famine prices, they may well be treated leniently now.
- Ryotwari villages.

  Rudrapur and Ladholi, were originally malguzari villages. Rudrapur abandoned by its Bhat proprietor at the Summary Settlement when a jama of Rs. 10 was fixed on it. The remaining villages have been formed from excised forest, and most of them were settled by Mr. Chote Lal after survey together with a group of villages near bhaba that now form part of the Ghatkul Group.

52. T	The following	tables	give t	he occup	oied and	cropped	areas in	$\mathbf{these}$	villages.
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							Area in cultivation.		or uncu tivate	ıl-	Total area occupied.		Rent.		
At present	•••			•••	•••		1,4	39		780		2,219	426		
	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rice.	Tilli.	Cotton.	Tur.	Gram,	Juari.	Other crops,	Total.	Double cropped.	Net cropped.	New fallow.	Total	Total.
At present		17	19	16	1	8	2	1,140	64	1,267		1,267	172	1,43	39

- 53. In most of the villages settled recently the occupied area has increased since announcement: in one village, Borghat, all the land available has been taken up. But holdings have only been half cleared; and since all the villages are uninhabited and the majority of them are some distance from their parent villages, it is advisable to keep their rates low. In all of them the soil is of the poorest class.
- 54. The rents that were fixed by Mr. Chote Lal are in most cases now quite fair by comparison with the rates paid in similar villages in this group: all these ryotwari villages may be ranked with the poorest malguzari villages in the group, and not with the average village which the standard rate suits.
- 55. I have now proposed rates to level the present demand; the villages have been soil classed again in order to bring their records and rents into line with those of the remainder of the group. These proposed rates will give some small rise in the present rental demand; but the tenants may be leniently treated since many of the holdings are new, and in one village through a stupid mistake on the part of the local patwari no cesses have as yet been paid.

CHANDA:	}	P.
7th July 1904	}	

P. HEMINGWAY, Settlement Officer.

# Rent Rate Report for the Rajgarh Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

Memorandum No.  $\frac{3992}{147}$ , dated the 6th August 1904.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Department.

- 2. This group containing 46 malguzari and 7 ryotwari villages lies in the Rajgarh pargana. The villages lie for the most part in open undulating country covered with shallow and often stony soil of which little will grow anything better than rigni juar except when so situated as to admit of the cultivation of rice with irrigation. This group is badly provided with means of communication and is distant from the Railway. The Settlement Officer considers, however, that the cultivators have obtained the full benefit of the rise of prices which has occurred since Settlement. Sixty-eight per cent of the cultivated area is minor crop land of very moderate quality and 28 per cent is rice land of which about 80 per cent is irrigable. In a year of average rainfall about 22 per cent of the cultivated area is capable of producing really profitable crops: but as only an insignificant area is completely protected and the area under really good tanks is small, and as a good deal of the rice land is not good enough to grow a fair crop without artificial watering in any except very favourable seasons, the agricultural possibilities of the tract are not of a high order under existing conditions. The statistics of cultivation in this group are particularly interesting since they bring out very clearly the tendency of the cultivators of the Chanda rice tracts to favour their rice land at the expense of the rest of their holdings, whenever the seasons permit of any choice. A casual consideration of the statistics without examination of the details of the cropping might lead to the inference that the tract is now better off than before the famines, because the cropped area has increased 15 per cent since 1895-96, the last of the years of copious rainfall. The cropping statistics show however that the area under rice, wheat, linseed and the rabi pulses has decreased 27 per cent since that year, while the area under juar has increased by 43 per cent. Para. 20 of the Rate Report sums up the situation very clearly.
- 3. Although the increase in the cultivated area since the famine must not be taken to indicate that the group has not suffered during the past seven years, the maintenance of the occupied area at the figure at which it stood in the year of Summary Settlement and the condition of the tenants shows that the existence of the large area of land suitable for juari has prevented that degree of deterioration which is found in the pure rice tracts of this pargana. In 1895-96 the population of these villages must have been in better circumstances than usual. The fall in the rice area with the consequent diminution in the demand for labour drove away many of the labouring classes in 1896-97 and the subsequent years with the result that population is shown to have decreased by 15 per cent since 1891. But the condition of the tenants as exhibited by the table in para. 9 of the Report is not indicative of great poverty. Cattle are on the whole sufficient (one pair to 12 acres of occupied area), and although the proportion of D class men is higher than one would like to see, there is an unusually large number of well-to-do tenants. I take it that the tenants having entered on the cycle of bad years with full pockets have generally been enabled by the existence of their juari land to tide over the bad times without being forced to relinquish their land or borrow heavily from the sahukar. At the same time want of rice seed and still more want of labour must prevent complete recovery for some years.

Most of the malguzars are absentee Brahmans. They have the negative virtue of refraining from harassing their tenants. The remainder of the malguzars belong chiefly to the agricultural classes, live on their villages and are on good terms with their tenants.

- 4. The scale of factors used is the same as that sanctioned for the Tahsil with the exception of that for wardi pathasthal which the Settlement Officer for reasons stated in the Kelzar Group Rent-Rate Report proposes to raise to 65. This may be approved. The area affected is only 45 acres. The Settlement Officer proposes in para. 21 not to make the usual reductions for new fallow of poor classes of soil because the area of old fallow is disproportionately high. I find on reference to the soil classing statement that in calculating the unit incidences, usual exemptions of new fallow have been made. The area involved is only 1,000 acres carrying a factor of 5 or 3, and the proposed departure from the usual principles would make very little difference in the deduced rent. On the whole I think it would be better to follow the usual practice in this respect.
- 5. The areas held in different tenures and the acreage rate of each tenure at the Settlement of 1866, the Summary Settlement of 1886—88 and now are:—

	Settleme	ENT OF 1866.		SETTLEMENT, 886.	No	ow.
	Area.	Rate.	Area.	Rate.	Area.	Rate.
		Re. a. p.		Re. a. p.		Re. a. p.
Malik-makbuza	9,409	0 3 11	8,503	0 4 11	8,298	0 5 1
Absolute Occupancy Tenant	14,803	0 5 11	10,148	0 6 6	9,297	0 6 8
Occupancy Tenant	7,150	0 9 2	16,183	0 7 7	19,568	0 6 10
Absolute Occupancy Tenant and Occupancy Tenant.	21,953	0 6 11	26,331	0 7 2	28,865	0 6 9

There was some small enhancement of rents in 1886, but the excess of present rates over those of 1866 is still very far short of the rise of prices which has occurred since that year. There has been some increase in the occupied area since the 1866 Settlement, and as this has mostly been on inferior minor crop land, the pressure of the absolute occupancy cum occupancy rate is now really from 10 to 20 per cent heavier than at the Settlement of 1866. Still so far as prices are concerned, there is ample room for enhancement. The unit incidences are:—

Malik-makbuza	•••	•••	•••	•••	.34
Absolute Occupancy Tenant	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•42
Occupancy Tenant	•••	•••	•••	•••	•47
Absolute Occupancy Tenant a	nd Occi	apancy Tenant	• • •		45

The Settlement Officer proposes a standard of 60 and village rates giving estimated enhancements as follows:—

Malik-makbuza	•••		•••	•••	<b>2</b> 6 ]	per cent.	
Absolute Occupancy T	'enant	•••		•••	18	"	
Occupancy Tenant		•••		•••	14	,,	
Absolute Occupancy T	enant and C	ecupancy T	enant		15	,,	

The grounds on which the Settlement Officer proposes these rates of enhancement are contained in para. 39 of his Report. This group is certainly in much better condition than the other parts of the pargana which are more dependent on rice, and I think the Settlement Officer's proposals do not involve excessive enhancement. In this connection I would invite attention to para. 10 of Mr.

Craddock's note on the re-assessment of the Chanda rice tracts. In other parts of the pargana the percentage of enhancement will fall below the sanctioned average of 10 per cent, and I do not anticipate that the larger enhancement in this group will raise the average above the sanctioned figure. Although the Settlement Officer has proposed a standard of 60 he has not been able to work up to it and it appears to me excessive. I propose a standard of 55. Considering the position and character of cultivation of the group this seems to me a fair rate with reference to that adopted in neighbouring groups:—

Chanda	••	•••	•••	•••	65
Kothari	•••	•••	•••		75
Ghatkul		•••	•••	•••	•40
Ghote	•••		•••	***	·45
Kelzar	•••			•••	·55

I have made a few alterations in the village rates, which will not materially affect the net enhancement forecasted by the Settlement Officer.

- 6. In para. 48 of the Report the Settlement Officer enquires whether it is permissible to fix a total revenue (i.e., including malik-makbuza revenue) exceeding 60 per cent of total assets. Article 229 of the Revised Settlement Code distinctly states that the share of malguzari assets to be taken by Government must not exceed 60 per cent. The Settlement Officer may take a larger share than this of total assets. The Settlement Officer proposes to assess a revenue which shall fall at 60 per cent of gross assets. This would mean the assessment of malguzari assets at about 55 per cent. Fifty-two per cent of assets (presumably malguzari assets) is the figure sanctioned for the pargana by the orders on the Preliminary Report. The villages of this group appear to be more secure than those in other parts of the group, and I think it would be safe to take more than 52 per cent here. I recommend that the Settlement Officer's proposal be sanctioned. This will produce a revenue enhancement of about 11 per cent, the whole of which will be covered by the increase in tenants' payments.
- 7. The 7 ryotwari villages of this group are of small importance. I have altered one of the rates proposed by the Settlement Officer.

B. P. STANDEN,

3rd August 1904.

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.

# General Assessment Statement for the Rajgarh Group, in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

#### I.—Revenue Demand.

				Det	PAIL OF BALANCES.
As fixed at last Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Year.	Amount.	How disposed of,
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1866—68) – 8,135	***	Increase due to resumed muafis, &c., &c			
(1888;—10,451	10,538-15	K. J			

#### II .-- Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT.		AT PRESENT.		
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	REMARKS.
1	3	3	4	5
		~E3~		
		(Challe		
		TATAT		

#### III .- Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

		( i				Posttio	n Class.					
ioil Class.												Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acre	Acres
				See se	parate Sta	tement at	ached.					
								<b>}</b>				

#### IV .- Cropped Area classified according to Crops

					rr.				, , ,				
		Wheat.	Rice.	Sogar- cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Tilli.	Gram.	Juari and its mix-	Cotton and its mix- ture.	Other crops,	Total.	Area double-cropped.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
(1866-68)	•••	318.90	8,043.52			211.55			11,206.70	•••	1,906 86	21,687.53	
At Settlement (1888)	•••	622-13	8,927.35			2,225.34			10,796.02	•••	8,602.01	31,172-85	3,9 <b>37·78=27</b> ,235·07
At present	•••	82.79	6,93 <b>3</b> ·50	31.06	281.06	515.63	821.49	445.60	13,739.74	170-21	2,415.96	25,437.04	568:33=24.868 ⁹ 71
In 1895		490.87	9,305.82	71.00	703-13	ഉള്ള,ഗ്ര	1.		ţ	,	•		

Area.
Village
ó
etails
V-D
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		000	OCCUPIED AREA.	žA.				UNOCC	UNOCCUPIED ARBA	Α.		~	ARBA IRRIGATED	ATED.				
	AREA	IN OULTIVATION.	TION.	Area out of					Under Lill						Number	Number	þer	Number
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.	i.e., wasto and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree-forest.	Scrub- jungle and grass.	and rock, and covered by roads and buildings.	Total area unoccupied.	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	irrigation wells,		ploughs.	or prougu- cattle.
1	6	ю	4	ιο	9	7	<b>&amp;</b>	<b>6</b>	10	ıı .	22	13	14	15	16	11	18	19
	Acres.	Λ·τεε.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Aeres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
sent	24,868-71	5,409-53	30,278-24	10,540-91	40,819-20	4.31	7,780·10	11,399-63	6,229-01	25,413.05	66,232-25	6,102.91	287-90	18-068'9	153	419	1,824	6,985
	21,523.97	6,431-38	27,955 35	11,965-81	39,921-16	:	;	:	:	26,323-61	66,244-77	;	;	8,297-19	250	493	:	:
ntage on total area of is in Cols. 4, 6 and 15.	÷	:	46 %	:	% 59	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10 %	፥	:	:	:
are entries of Settlement Cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17,	27,235.07		32,703-53	:	40,072.64	:	:	:	:	:	65,950-70	:	:	7,909-50	131	226	1,911	6,286
and 19 (1888).	21,687-53		26,228-83		34, 196-55		:	:	100	1	65,950-69			392-38	:	::	:	
					Hern av	VI.	सन्यमव जाम	Duails of Holdings.	tings.	<b> </b>	DOO AR WE	ļ	1	vina O va dra	H Agr	n Rewn un	_ >0 ac	
!		HELD BY A	HELD BY MALGUZARS.		MAKBUZAS,	ZAS.	FREE GR	FREE GRANTERS.	OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		TENANTS.			TENANTS,	PRI	PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occu- pied area
	As sir.	Other than sir,	Total.	Area of total leased.	N. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area. hol	No. of holdings.	Area. tens	class in ordinary tenant right. h	No. of Area.		As grant Irom irom shalguzar.	In lien of we service.	(to agree with Col. 6 of Table V).
1	N	m	•	so.	<b>9</b>	1	×	G.	92	ı.	12	13	11	15 16		17	18	61
	Acres.	Acres.	A cres.	Асгеч.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Y Y	Acres.	Acres.	Acres		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
present	2,311.43	692-85	3,004-28	568·50	352	*8,297-67	10	162-43	492   +9	19,297.03	1,920 41,95	11,9568·14	<del>-</del> -	:		196-08   2	293.57 4	40,819-20
1895	2,022-39	546.31	2,568-73	;	:	8,273-50	:	297.74	 :	9,773·74	18,5	18,585.58	<del>-</del>	:  :	<del>)</del>	421.47	) 	39,921·16
reentage on total occupied area of areas in Cols. 4, 11, 13	:	:	2 °/2	:	 :	20°7°	<del></del>	1 %	:	23 %	.: 48	°/c	:	:  :		1 %		i
mpare entries of last Settle- ment for Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16	:	:	3,012·16	:	:	8,502.68	:	379-39	- <del></del>	10,147.53	16,1	16,182-81	;	: 		1,848.02	4.	40,072-64
366-68)	:	:	2,218.69	:	:	9,409 17	:	585 38		11,802.75	7,1	7,149.57		:		330-99		34,496-55

7,583.08 282.80 358.58 73.21

Payments.
l Tenants' i
ana
Malik-makbuzas'
f Malik
II.—Details $o$
VIII

VIII.—Details of Siwai Income.

					TENANTS.						Amount at	Amount in	,		
		Malik- makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.		Ordinary.	Total.	Sources	Sources (1866-68).		former Settlement (1888).	year of present Settlement.	Amount assumed as average.	REMARES	83.
	1	2	೯	4		5	9		1		2	က	. 4	9	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a.	ď	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. 8. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
(1866-68) Incidence 1. At last Sett 2. Incidence 3 At present 4. Incidence 5. As propose	per acre tlement 1838, per acre per acre	2,310 0 6 0 3 11 2,623 0 10 0 4 11 0 2,617 10 2	5,453 9 0 0 5 11 4,139 11 6 0 6 6 3,865 0 8	4,07 7 66 8,30	28 28 10 10 10		9,531 10 8 0 6 11 11.806 15 2 12 12,173 5 8								
	esen	 	: : : 	: : :	·		:::			,,					
3. Compare rates. In 1895	as deduced fro 	2,578 12 5	4,085 11 4	8,878 10	0 0	<u> </u>	12,964 5 4		5	130	257 11 0	472 0 0			
IX	IX — Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht and Land held by I Tenants.	ial Value of t	Sir, Khudke Tenants.	asht and	Land h	eld by Ps	rivileged	hold l	201	X.— $Toto$	al Estim	ated Enho	Total Estimated Enhanced Income.	ē.	
	SIR AND KHUDKASHT.	DKASHT.		]     		 			-	-	-	COMP.	COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	SETTLEMENT.	
	ARRA LEASED OUT	ARRA CULTI- VATED BY MALGUZARS,	AREA HELD BY PRIVI- LEGED TENANTS.		Total rental		VALUATION ADOPTED.		Pay.	Annual value of sir, khud-			Estimated value of sir, khudkasht	ir, ht	
	Rental value compare rent Rental value Compare at sanction- actually paid at sanction- atsanctioned rent actued renter to malgazar ed rent-rates.	rem Rental value paid at sanction- zar edrent-rates.	Rental value at sanctioned r rent-rates.		and 4).	For sir and khudkasht.	For area held by trivileged tenants.	malik-mak-t buzas as proposed.				Total.   Cash rental		d Siwai receipts. ith	Total.
	1 2	အ	4	5	9	2	œ	-	6	65	4	5	tion per acre	8	6
	Is a.	á I						1	1	)	<u> </u>		.		
												· · · · · ·			
ncidence per agre.	6	31									<del></del>				
							_		-						

### $XI.-Assessment\ Proposals\ and\ Comparisons.$

				ANAI	Lysis of	INCOME ON WE	HCH ASSESSME	NT BASED.
Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total esti- mated in- come of former Settlement (col. 9 of Table X).	mated enhanced income (col. 5 of Table	Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII,and cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	siwai re- ceipts (col. 4 of Table	Rental valuation of sir and khud- kasht, exclud-	privileged tenants, exclud- ing cash receipts, (i.e., col. 8 of	Rent enhance- ments proposed (difference be- tween line 5 and
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

#### XII.

Actual	Compari	E INCREASE (-	+) OR DECRE	milio	Increase (+)	COMPARE IN OR DECREAS CENT	SE (—) PER		PER ACRE
increase (+ or decrease () of pro- posed on present re- venue.	In proposed cash rental (cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privi- leged land (cols. 3 and 7 of Table X).	In siwai income (cols. 4 and 8 of Table		or decrease  (—) per cent of proposed revenue over present		Estimated income (cols. 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former Settlement.	Proposed revenue on present area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				सवम	। जयते				

## XIII.—Distribution of Revised Revenue between Malik-makbuza and Malguzari Lands.

Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of draw- back on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets col, 5 of Table X, (minus column 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6
		)			,

CHANDA:

Dated the 7th July 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

III .- Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position, &c., for Rajgarh Group.

	Percent-		:		12		53		50			:	<b>:</b>			*			:		:	
	Total.		43.30		3,481.52		16,132.61		69.910'9	_		2 976.04	F 0756	_		1,272 43			30.00		24.75	0.00
MINOR CRUPS.	Bari Marban Aufarrikat. Walit.	15.29	8g. ::	1,729-59	15.77	11,161.19	140 82	4,333-73	619.75	13.00	839.15	09-17	112.27	68:068	6.62	7.0	231-72	3.26	· :	I :33	4.27	010000
	Bari Marhan Walit,	:	: :	10.27	: :	58 01	4 21	37.70	કું : : :	: :	49.04	2 14	:::	89.73	3.68	: :	: ;		:	:	44	
	Bari Marhan Warpani.	:	: :	.12	:::	2.14	: : :	4.61	:::	: :	1 15	: :	: : :	:	: :	: :	:		:		: :	1
LAND.	Bari Abadi Walit,	:	::	:	: : :	1.83	9 : :	.06 29-30	: : :	:	2.54	: :	::	1.80	:	: ;	: :		:	:	: :	9
GARDEN LAND.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	÷	: :	.52	: :	51	· · ·	12.43		: :	8.26	: :	: :	:		: :	: :	: :	:	:	3.36	01.00
	Bavi Santa Motas thal.	:	: :	:	: : :	2.81	: : :	0 <b>8</b> . ::	: : :	: :	10-31 5·04	: :	: :	: :	::	: :	: :	:	:	:	: :	10.00
	Bari Santa, Patasi hal.	:	::	:	: ! :	2.91	: : :	CONT.	5) ₁	: :	32-38 9-50	9:38 :	::	: :	:	: <b>:</b>	: :	:	:	:	::	10.17
	Murkhand, Bari Santa Bari Abadi Bari Abadi Maryani. Waryani. Walit.	3.41	::	534-52	19.08	886.89		50.80 3.11	111	3	703.05	24.71	: : :	.46	:	: :	::	:	:	:	8:80	9.191.70
	Warsalang.	4.00	::	642.63	85.59 16.99	2,180-08	88	384-39 13-42 6-50	. : :	:	676-21 47-84	12.40	:::	6.74	1.99	3.54	::	1.60	:	:	3.53	4 344.30
MCF LAND.	Warthani Jhilan.	0.42	::	83:65		116.48	37	76·31 2 89		)	103.01	ρ _F .c. :.	:::	12 78	: :	: :	: :	5.85	3	:	: :	375.90
	Warthani Sawan.	:	: :	44 21	:	312.55	55.51 98.	101-96 9-01 5-18	· · · · ·	:	170-42 26-66	G+./o	:::	97.9	-5°	::	::	89.9	<u> </u>	3.7.6	? :	784.37
j-		:	: :	1.20	: : :	147.99	00.1	121-12	3 : : :	·	196.00	#1.01 	:::	62-21	: :	:	: :	7.93	3		: :	546.65
	adharan. 1	000	: :	8f 69	888	86.58	::		:::::	;	: :-	::	:::	:	: :	:	: :	:	: :		: <b>:</b>	179.60
-	andhan. S	6.30	, 21 88	118-29 21 51	, i	- 501.68 -40	08.	: : :		:	1.00	: :	:::	:	::	:	::	:	: :		: :	180.98
-	Bandbia, Bardhan, Sadbaran, Warthani Tibar,	90.8	: :	35.98	i :	37·00 2·21	4.80	27.1	::::	:	i i	: :	:::	 :	: :	:	::	:	: :		: :	95.66
-		<u> </u>	<del>-</del>	:	: :	7.64	::	င်း			::		: : :	:	::	:	::	:	: :		: ;	7.93
	Pathar.   Wahuri.	÷ ;	: :	92.	1:	22.03	::	8.03		:	: :	: :	: : :	:	: :	:	: :	:	: :		: :	30.8
	Lawan.	: :	 : :	.75	:::	51.6	::	:::		:	::	::	:::	:	: :	:	::	:	: :			5.93
		:	: :	: :	:::	: :	: :	:::	:::	:	::	: :	<b>:</b> : :	:	: :		::	:	; ;		: :	:
	Soils.	Kanhar Klari	Ran	B. kannar Kbari	Кац Ітр.	Morand Khari	Ran Imp.	Khardi Khari Ran	Imp. Nf. Ex. Khari M. Ex.	Ran Nf. Ex.	Wardi Khari Pen	Imp.	Khari Nf. Ex. Ran Nf. Ex.	Bardi	Khari Ran	Imp.	NI. EX. Khari Nf. Ex.	Retari	nau Nf. Ex.	Pandhari	Khari	Total

Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

ettlement.
Summary S
t of 1887-88 or
Settlemen
ate to the
figures re
Nore Itali

	4	4	4	4	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	SETTLEMENT.			Percent-		ASSETS AT PRESENT	PRESENT.		Increase in assets since last Settlement.	ETS SINCE MENT.	
Mame of Village and Mahal.  Cash. Studkash come.  Ind.	Estimated value of sir, clash. khudkasht and muafi land.	Estimated value of sir, clash. khudkasht and muafi land.	Estimated value of sir. kbudkasht and muafi land.		Siwai in- come.		Total.	Revenue,	age of revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.	Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai in- come.	Total.	Actual,	Percent- age.	Increase per cent in cultiva- tion.
3 4 4			£G		9	i i	7	80	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(concluded).

	Increase per cent in cultiva- tion.	16	+8 ()22 ()15 +38 ()16 ()16 ()16 ()6
FS SINCE ENT.	Percent.	15	74 74 143 143 143 170 111 111 111 120 131 143 143 143 143 143 143 143
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P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

CHANDA:
The 7th July 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,
Setlicment Officer.

Sanctioned factors for the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District used for Rajgarh Group with the enhanced factor for Wardi Putasthal. STATEMENT B.

				ğ	GOHARI.					Ä	DHANAB.				GARDEN LAND.	( LAND		
		1											WAW	WARPANI.	IRRIGABLE 1N- CLUDING CANE LAND (MOTAS- THAE).	IN: II	IRRIGABLE IN- CLUDING CANK LAND (PATAS- THAL).	NK. AB-
å	Soils.			<del></del>					<del></del>				<u> </u>	<u>.                                      </u>				REMARKS.
		Bandana	Lawen	Bandbia.	Sadb.tran.	Pathar	.innfaW	Muthirika.	Текат	us was	nalidi	Warsalang.	Murkhend.	Kbari.	Огаілягу.	Кілагі.	vyasnik-10	Khari.
Kanhar	:	:	50 45	5 45	32	24	16	~	Cons	45	20	55	65	r.	20	08	8	100 For "ran" deduct 25 per cent in the case of good soils and 33 per cent for
Pandhri	:	:	50 45	5 45	35	77	16		10-	1 1				3		3	:	Morand and soils inferior to it.
Bersi Kanhar	:	:	45 40	0 40	26	20	12	16	 92	35	45	20	65	45	64	22		06
Morand	:	:	35   32	32	18	14	10	12	18	23	35	<del>.3</del>		 9e	20	09	67	80 For "khari"—
Khardi	:	: :	 	) 25	12	10	30			<u>a</u>	9.0	<del>-</del>	r,	25.7	:	<del></del>	<del></del>	Kanhar add 33 per cent.
Wardi	:		32	52	:	:	:	2		2	3	<u> </u>	3		40	£0	65	80 Bersi kanhar add 50 per cent.
Retari	:	<u>~</u>			Never found			3	· ·	oc		:	;	15 7	:	:	:	Wardi and other add 75 per cent.
Bardi	:	<u>-</u> :						<u></u>	)	)		 :		<del></del>	:	:	:	•
. Palket of	,			Note -	NOTE - For " bari marhan warpani" land "gohari sadharan" factors are to be applied.	ri marh	an war]	pani" la	og., po	bari sad	haran "	factors	are to b	е applie	÷j			P. HEMINGWAY,

CHANDA: 7th July, 1904.

STATEMENT C .- Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

<b>}</b> !	ı	ſ		##	≱ aš	. <u>.</u>	مِ ۾	9 H 1	1 4	d	e te	ïï	tt Et	. is	4	n y	<u></u>	Ā	Įţ,	<b>U</b> 2	the
	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		A medium sized village on the southern border of the group. It is rather like the villages of			most of its fertility: there is a very bad drop	in the cropped area, though latterly the juari figures have risen. Linseed and other	good rabi crops used to be largely grown, but they are now disappearing.  Providence are a large, family of Eunhis only	poor men: they have a very large fari	Tenants are rather a good lot of Kunbis, classed 6B, 7C, and 4D; but they seem to have lost	all heart and interest in their holdings: their rents are outte nominal sums and are never	in arrears. Since the Summary Settlement over 200 acres of land has been abandoned.	Rent rate is very low, even for a village of this class. But any general enhancement here	would lead to a bandonment. It is a disappoint-	ing village; the land must be much worse than it looks Villages of this class have usually	prospered in late years: but this has gradually retrograded.	I would take a rate of ·30; but would not work up to it.	Close to Ashti, but a rather smaller village.	also is owned by resident humble, fairly from	land which is still well cropped though the
	Unit-rate proposed and sauctioned.	12	-						.30												
	Incidence per soil- unit.	=				.28	ģ	77.	22.6	ž.											
(ncrease (+)	-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Bet- tlement.	10		i	:	+24	+41	+	+34	:									:		:
	Incidence per acre.	o.	Rs. a. p.	é		11 9 0	3:0	; ea	0 3 3	:	0 3 5								:		:
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	œ	Rs. a. p.	:	The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	5 0 0	68 13 0	ନହାଧ୍ୟ	73 13 0	:	•								:		Į.
	Tenant area.	2	Acres.	:	स	10.60	+347.83	*336.12	358.43	:	346.72	11.71							:		:
MT.	Incidence per acre.	Ð	Rs. a. p.	:	:	10	7 K	ကောင်း ကောင်း	0 2 5	ا م	В. атев	+ W. R.							:		:
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	ç	Rs. a. p.	:	:		29 0 0	60 ₹	32 14 0	14	*Excluding W B. area	0					-		:		:
AT FO	Tenant area.	4	Acres.	:	:	10.87	78:01 203:19		214.06	96.509									 :		:
	Class of Tenants.	60		(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Oceans	Occupany	All-round										( Malik-makbuza		K. Malik-mak buza
рив	Details of Class Grade.	69											·							_	
	Number and Name of Village and Mabal.						l Ashti														

						2	23							
irrigation is only poor, but there is over 200 acres of juari and miscellaneous crops on fair soil which have helped the rice out well, and the village has made a good recovery; only unirrigated land is now fallow. Fallow figures in the view of the singular contractions and the second contractions and the second contractions.	gives a good outurn the rabi land is badly cropped.	<del>-</del>	cally the same as at the Summary Seldiament, and no land has been abandoned. The village is quite stable, a very different place to Ashti. I would put up the rents here fairly freely. I propose a rate of '40 with big margins to a bsolute occupany tenants.	A tiny patch of 61 acres belonging to the	Aundy malguzars of Welwa: 39 acres are occupied, and 38 cropped with til chiefly:	the soil is only poor. The Village is surrounded by Government forest, and the land will	hever be worth much more than it now fetches: two B class tenants have holdings, paying Re. I							
	3	7						<u>6</u>						
· 33	·28	-				<del></del>	21.	<b>0</b> 7	11.	.50	<del></del>		·	
++17	+40			:	•	:	-	350	(-)	;				
0 4 0 0 5 8 0 5 10	0 5 0	0 5 1		:	S		0 1 2	0 1 4	0 1 2	0 1 4				-
31 9 0 74 1 9 73 5 0	105 10 9	0 12 9		:	:	I de	2 0 0		2 0 0	:				
127·20 †208·29 *200·99	335-49	*328·19 1 0 1 6·29		:	:	4	126.70	*24.25	26.70	*24.25	ures here.	†W.R. 2.45		
0 3 7 0 3 11 0 6 9 0	0 3 7	† Kind W. R.		:	:	0 2 4	:		0 2 4		No Summary figures h	4		
70 6 0 31 12 0 75 12 3	70 6 0			:	:	3 0 0	:	-	3 0 0		No Si			
315·50 130·89 	315.50			:	:	20.44	:		20.44		<u></u>	<del>,</del>		-
Absolute occupancy Occupancy	All-round			Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	{ Occupancy		(All-round					
	<del></del>							<del></del>			,			-
2 Welwa							3 Loni							;

Note.—(i) For former Settlement—

Italic figures are given for the Summary Settlement of 1887-88 below roman ones for 1866-68 the original Settlement.

⁽ii) For present-

^{*} Two sets of figures are given here too, one including the area held on grain payments and W. R. and the other excluding both of these.

STATEMENT C.—Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

рпв		ATF	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	NT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
Number and Name of Village and Mabal.  Details of Olass Grade.	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tensut area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	(-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Set- tlement.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
2	8	4	5	9	2	œ	G.	10	n	13	13
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	(Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	:	;			A small open field village with poor soils. It is owned by the Reshman malousar of Pinni
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	1	1	:			and Dewara. This village is uninhabited, and
	Absolute occupancy	:	:	:	स			:			Affecting the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control
Kosambi	Occupancy	4.50 96.96	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 15 & 0 \end{array}$	0 3 7 8	+203·05 *202·28	26 10 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	(-)42 +?5			occupied area has risen: holdings are also well cleared. Juari with some linseed and til are grown. The
	( All-round	4.50 96.96	1 0 0 9 15 0	0 3 7 0 1 8	203.05	26 10 0	0 2 1	(-)42 +25	525	-30	Inaguzar has taken up a rew acres ministr. Tenants all live at Pomurna: they are classed 1A, 7B, 9C and 7D: the poorer men are badly
			<del> </del>		*202.28 †W.R. ·77	:	0 2 1				Involved in uebo., our onice are very successive tial and have large rice holdings at Pomurna. Rents are very uneven, but well paid up. There is still plenty of room for extension of cultivation here, but the soil is poor, and should get plenty of manure, and the surface is undulating. Just at present the village has
											improved owing to the demand for wawar land; but with such poor soil and no basti it is mover likely to be really flourishing.  The rents now are almost nominal. I would take a rate of 30, but enhance by about 20 per cent only.
	(Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	6.37	0 0 0	0 15 1	13.37	10 8 0	0 12 7	+-)	.21		A really first class rice village of medium size. It has one excellent tank and several boris, and almost all the rice land is protected: it is
	Absolute occupancy	39-43 \$9-25	41 1 0 46 1 0	1 0 8 1 2 9	39.38	4 <b>6</b> 1 0	1 2 9	+13	.53		now fully cropped, and even in rest the area under rice was large. (ane also is of importance, and has not disappeared; its area is increasing.

	··· \ Occupancy	380°84 380°84	706 7 0 550 4 0	2 4 11	+ 453·47 * 423·19	607 11 0 560 15 0	1 1 0 0 : 0 0 : 3	(-)42	.51		trne pr	The proprietor is a Frahman, owning Pipri and other villages; he has rather high ancestral debts. Here the home-farm is very small. The	
	All-round	345 59	747 8 0 596 5 0	2 2 7 1 6 9	492.85	653 12 0	1 5 3	8E(-) 7(-)	.52 .51	Ÿ	-60 extra	occupied area here shows an increase, and it is extra rice land that has been taken up, mostly univergated. Tenants are classed 14,5B, 5C, or increased 14,5B, 5C,	
					* 462.57	0 0 209	1 5 0				in de	190 and z.E. Many large tenants are really badly in debt, and all require lenient treatment: they have	
				+ Kind W. B.	28.67	46 12 0					unde	liave upine an oney count to keep their land under crop in bad years, and have lost all their grain storbs. Some tents are had to in arrests	
					1						This		
											tena	tenants require very careful treatment. The	
											Includ	rate is quite fow for a village of this class. Including grain payment the rate is now '52. I promote for the state of an arrive the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the st	
	/ a c a c a c a c a c a c a c a c a c a			٥	00.0	c	6		,			propose to take out and raise the richest men B rents only.	
	Malik-mak Duza	90.8	0 0 0 0	0 3 11	07.7	ລ ສ	•	17(-)	 بور		A badiy	badly depressed little rith village, owned by the malguzar of Dewara: he navs no attention to it	
	E. Malik-makbuza	· 	· . :	:	:	: :		:	V		Atth	At the Summary Settlement it was a flourishing	
	    Absolute occupancy		57 G		:		A CONTRACTOR	:			smal ed to	small rice village; but the tank has been allowed to go to pieces, and much of the irrigated	
	Occument		65 8 0	1 6 6	+ 89 05	61.13	1 11 0	09(1)	9		land	land has been abandoned, since 1895 when the	
<u> </u>	formula	128.17	86 6		*38.79	i ro	MEDICAL STATE				crop 61):	ringe was some nounshing. Ince is the only crop here. Tenants are classed 3B, 11C, and 6B. colly a very noor lot of men. The soil is	2
	411-201103		661	-	89-05	1 2	=	62	9.	•	, a	poor, and the irigation now is very feeble.	5
		127.79	86	0 11 7	3 :	2 .		<del>(</del>	3.88 	Sanctd.	.50] what	what uneven. The true rate of the village is 60.	
	<u>,                                     </u>				88	23 5 0	0 9 7	:				It is impossible to enhance rents here: the village has been deteriorating for many years.	
<u></u>		<u>-</u>		† Kind W. R.	43.60	œ		<del></del>			and	and will get still worse unless the proprietor	
<u></u>		- <del></del>		<u> </u>				<del>1</del>	<del></del>		In thi	In this village I propose to keep the present	
	(Malik-makbuza	45.75	20 0	0 2 0	44.37	20 0 0	0 7 3	+	.51		A me	A medium sized village of quite a different	
	E Malik-makbuza	45.15	0 02	٠ ;	: :	:	:	+			class.	₽ ;	
				•	:	ļ	:	<u>.</u>			here	here farms 50 acres of rice land. The tank	
7 Jamb Tukum	Absolute occupancy	 	į	:	:	:	:	:			here	here is really first class, and is kept in good	
:	Occupancy	186·13	427 0 0	2 4 8	† 206·69	491 14 0	2 6 1	+	66.		tion	tion and cane is still grown on a large area.	
		195.9%	280 12	9	*27.48	5 8 0	3:				The mirr	The rice land is still well cropped, only the unirrigated holdings being fallow. There has	
	All-round	$\perp$	437 0	4		· ! -	1 9 6		60.	Ç	been 57.		
		195.92	280 1	1 6 11	:	١.	· :	99+		-		village has made an excellent recovery.	
				+ Kind	*27.48	5 8 0	0 3 2						- <b>-</b> 8
				W.B.	30.9	>							,

STATEMENT C.—Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13	Agt keep bot on to .	Tenants are classed 2A, 5B, 19U, and 15D: all good cultivators; but as at Dewarathey have exceedingly high cash debts, they have lall their grain stock and have had to borrow large sums. Kental arrears are high, and some	Will never be paid.  Rents are paid in grain now chiefly: grain rents have been introduced since Settlement. Even	at a low valuation they are very light, constructing the general rates of this group; and the malguzar has agreed to a slight reduction at	nxation of east reture. This is a good village where both tenants and malgurars now require very lenient treatment. The true rate is '93. I propose to take a rate	of 75, and reduce the very highest rents.  Adjoining Jamh Tukum, but a very different	class of village. The irrigation is poor, and	the adjoining Tukum tank. The soil is poor	and rice is the chief crop, though there are a few acres of juari.	Proprietor is the Brahman of Dewara; he has no	with rents le has taken their cattle with the tenants' consent. He is badly in debt, and		third fallow.  Tenants are Telis, classed 2B, 9C, 2D, and 6K, a very bankrupt body. Rents are paid in cash, and are much the same as at Summary
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	61										<del> </del>		.60 [-sanct-150]	
	Incidence per soil- unit.	п												.52	
Increase (+)	(-) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Set- tlement.	10			Sign	3			:	:	2( <u>+</u> )	+ ₁	-	(-)3 <b>2</b>	
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p.						:	:	0 14 5	0 8 10	0 9 1	0 01 0	0 10 2
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	80	Rs. a. p.				ð		:	:	36 8 0	0 2 68	: <b>:</b>	125 15 0	:
	Tenant area.	7	Acres.	1	यमेव	नयते			:	:.	40.59	161.25	*157-93	201.84	*198.52
ENT.	Incidence per acre.	•	Rs. a. p.			·			:	:	0 14 9	: °	» »	0 14 9	W. B.
AT FORMER SETTLLEMENT	Bental.	•	Rs. a. p.						:	:	82 8 0	<b>,</b> (	8; %	82 8 0 128 15 2	
AT.	Tenant area.	•	Acres.						į	:	89.40	ee 10	19.8†1	89.40 210.96	
	Class of Tenants.	80							/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy		(All-round	
рпв	Parage of Class Grade.		_	<del></del>		<del></del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del></del>				:			
	Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	ı										8 Jamb Khurd			

Settlement. Arrears have been high in recent years; but in normal times rents are well paid.  The absolute occupancy tenants hold the best land: composite holdings are not important. The tru- occupancy rate is '57, as one holding is rent free. I would take a rate of '60 and merely level rents: this is a depressed poor village.	Another small rice village belonging to the same Brahman malguar; he has no farm here.	It is a village of poor soils with only very moderate irrigation: there is a little juari land of very little value.	Here again there has recently been a drop in the occupied area: land still occupied is well cropped; the poorest rice land has been largely abandoned. Tenants are classed 14 4 B 40.	<u> </u>	again. There are a few grain rents: as a rule rents are well paid, but latterly there have been some arrears. Rents are now very uneven. This is another of the poor villages, where only levelling is now possible. I would take the present rate of 50 for that purnase.	A fair sized village on the Andhari river. It is	a Mokasa held by the Shastri Brahmans of Chanda, very old men and careless landlords	They have a farm of 47 acres here. In a hill at the back of the village there is	"Gaimukh," and the water is used occasionally to fill the tank: properly managed, this stream should secure the rice and cane crop, but the village has not been perfectly stable		tion of poor juar land and some univigated rice, but this land is now largely new fallow. There has been a drop in the actual cropped	area. Tenants are mostly Gonds and Mahars, classed 76, 150, 3D and 2£: they have very few cattle and some rents are in arrears very badly; this may be due to careless collections as the mal uzars seldom see the village.
				.50						.65 Sanctd. 50.		
			.50	50			<del></del>	•	<del>1</del> 9.	.51 .64		
	:	: :	++	++		:	:	:	$\frac{(-)^{27}}{(-)^{1}}$	$(-)^{27}$		
	:	: :	0 15 3	0 15 3			<b>\</b>	:	0 13 11	0 13 11		
	:	! :	. 152 7 0 116 12 0	152 7 0	85 11 0		:	:	242 8 3	242 8 3	83 83	
	:	: :	† 159 85 * 134 25	159.85 * 134.25	23.80 1.80	े ते	:	:	† 278·80 * 191·25	278·80 * 191 25	81.66 5.89	
	:	: ;	0 14 6	0 14 6	† Kind W.B.	:	;	:	1 3 0 0 14 0	1 3 0	† Kind W.R.	
	•	:	128 4 0 167 5 9	128 4 0 167 6 9		ŧ	:	;	160 8 2 140 13 9	160 8 2 140 13 9		
	: :		141.22	141-22 184-01		:	;	:	135-03 160 89	135.03 I60.83		
	( Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round		(Malik-makbuza	E. Melik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round		
			9 Pipri Dixit						10 Nalesnwaf			

STATEMENT C .- Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda Vistrict-(continued).

	рпъ		AT 1	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	ENT.		An PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
Number and Name of Village and Mahal.		Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Hental.	Incidence per acre.	or decrease  (-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former ket- tlement.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate prop. sed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	9	m	4	ıĠ	ę	1	80	6	10	11	13	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Some good land is without rent. Rents are very
						Q.	4					rate is over '51 as that includes rent-free land. On the whole here I propose to take 65 to level up the rents: big margins may begiven to some men.
		Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	स्य संय			:			A jungle patch of 96 acres belonging to the heatmendes of Mul. 59 acres are now occurried
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	भव भव		: :	:			but only 15 cropped. It is a rice growing nate, with no irrication worths of the name.
II Sakdi		Absolute occupancy	:	ŧ	:	्रा <u>।</u> जय-			:			six tenants (1B, 4C and 1E) have small holdings, they have at Warrann. The soil is all world
		Occupancy	63.50	23 0 0 19 10 0	0 5 10	+ 58-96	14 2 0	0 3 10	( <del>-</del> ) 34 ( <del>-</del> ) 18	.55		Renty in cash : such as they are they are well paid up.
		All-round	63.50	23 0 0	0 5 10	58.96	14 2 0	0 3 10	(-) 34 (-) 18	.55		nothings change hands frequency in a patch of this class, especially where better land is as now available in larger villages.
					† W. R.	Nil.						t propose to lever with the present rate of the The village was fully cropped at the Summary Settlement.
	<u> </u>	Malik-makbuza	:	•	:	:	:	:	:			Another small village belonging to the same
	)r	E. Malik-makbuza	;	:	:	:	:	:	:			Desubations, 14 has a small basin when a tew Marar huts. It was said to have a "good tank" at at Settlement, but it irrigated only 3 acres of
12 Kawadpeth		Absolute occupancy	;	;	:	:	:	:	;			rice. The soil is all poor. A few por Marars have taken out small mordens to many, little
	~	Occupancy	21.97	10 8 0 2 4 0	0 7 8 0 1 9	1 30.98	20 0 0	0 10 4	+32 ++36 +	14.		"Mirchi," they have also a few acres of rice land. At present they pay grain reuts, and
	₹	All-round	21.97	10 8 0	0 7 8 0 1 9	30.98	20 0 0	0 10 4	+ 35	<del>.</del>	Sanetd. 45	une race is low; it is only a poor pacen. I propose to fix cash rents with a rate of 45.
		**************************************			+ Kind	30.98	20 0 0					

10 0 0 0 45 8 0 10 8 0 10 8 0 10 8 0 20 8 0 35 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115						two non-resident Brahmans. It has average soils.
Absolute occupancy   34.81   37 0 0   1 1 0   6 25   10 0 0		:	:			and a small tank with 30 acres of rice land, fairly well crumed and about the same amount
All-round	37 0 0 1 1	10 0	1 9 7		37	of rabi land: the latter has been taken up since
All-round	10 0 0 1 6 3		0 12 9			Settlement. The tank is small but fairly good.  Tenants are mostly Gonds, classed 2B. 5C and
All-round   34-81   37 0 0   1 1 0   63   55 8 0	19 8 0 0 13 10	8 :01	4		- 66	2D: an average lot for Gonds. The village is stable in normal times, but is now somewhat
Mailk makbuza	37 0 0 1 1 0	55 8	0 14 0	18	99.	
Malik makhuza	29 8 0 0 15	:	<u>                                     </u>		 91	in bud seasons. One or two holdings have recently gone out of
M. K   1-13		8 50 82 0	0 10 0			cultivation, Grain rents for rice land are an average rate for this class of village, one or
E. Malik makbuza	W.R	1-13				two of the rents paid for poor juar land in cash look high; the latter are of recent fixation,
E. Malik-nu-liftura   17974   100   4   10   11   11   15913   48   4   0   17974   100   4   10   11   11   11   129555   128   0   0   12   11   11   11   11   11						I would merely level the rents here with a rate of 50.
E. Malik-nu-li-liuza                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   .	:	:	:	<del></del> -		A deteriorated rice village close to Bheigaon,
Absolute occupancy   63 06   47 0 0 0 11 11   59.13   48 4 0 0 0 12 11			:			have no cultivation. The soil is generally
Absolute occupancy   63 06   4f 0   0   11   11   33 15   48 4 0   0   12   11   1225 55   125 0   0   0   12   11   1225 55   125 0   0   0   12   11   1225 55   125 0   0   0   12   11   125 0   0   0   0   11   125 0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	· ·	(				poor and the village distinctly depressed: the
Occupancy	50 72 0 0	4. 4.	. 13 1	7-7-1-4		rice land is badly cropped, and the area under rabi crops has also decreased. Some land has
All-round	100 4 0 8 11	25.55 128 0	0 9 1		.0.7	been lately abandoned, and some rice land in
(All-round       .242.80       147       4       0       9       8       284.08       176       4       0         306.58       181       3       0       9       7       *266.00       163       4       0         Malik makbuza       3.776       20       18       0       0       10       0       13       0         E. Malik-makbuz       3.776       20       18       0       0       10       0       10       10       11       13       0         E. Malik-makbuz	133 7 0 0 8 9	115 0	0 8 11			holdings is now old fallow. A large area of the rice gets no irrigation. The village is now
(All-round \$265 85 181 \$ 0 0 9 7 7 110 \$ 0 0 9 7 7 110 \$ 0 0 9 7 7 110 \$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		1	10		3	distinctly unstable: up till 1896 it had plenty
(Malik makbuza       3.775       20 13 0       10 10       113 0       0         F. Malik-makbuz       3.775       20 13 0       0 10 10        41.36       25 5 0         F. Malik-makbuz               Absolute occupancy       537-13       163 12 0       0 4 10       499-68       199 7 0 </th <td>187 3 0 0 9 7</td> <td>o ∷</td> <td>: :</td> <td>÷+</td> <td>48 Sanctd. 45.</td> <td>E</td>	187 3 0 0 9 7	o ∷	: :	÷+	48 Sanctd. 45.	E
(Malik makbuza       3.775       20.13 0       0.10 10       41.36       25 5 0         E. Malik-makbuz              E. Malik-makbuz              Absolute occupancy       5.37.13       163 12 0       0 4 10       499-68       189 7 0	1	163 4	0 9 10	<del> </del>		and 1E; one holding is mortgaged. Some of
Malik makbuza		13 0				the Kunbi's are really substantial, but poor
f Malik makbuza       3.275       20.13 0       0 10 10       25 5 0         E. Malik-makbuz              Absolute occupancy       537-13       163 12 0       0 4 10       499-68       199 7 0 <td>M.P.</td> <td>70 7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>The depression here is probably due to the shal-</td>	M.P.	70 7				The depression here is probably due to the shal-
(Malik makbuza       3.575       20.13       0       10.10 </th <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Grain reuts here are of little account.</td>						Grain reuts here are of little account.
F. Malik makbuza       3.775       20 13 0       0 10 10        1       1			•••			A propose to level with a rate of '55 only; it is a depressed village.
E. Malik-makbuz	01 04 0 00	25 5	6 6 0	+2	.36	A very good stable village near Surla. The soil is distinctly above the average Round the
Absolute occupancy 537-13 163 12 0 0 4 10 499-68 199 7 0 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 7 4 601-91  All-round 1123-50 408 2 0 0 5 10 1118 26 478 11 0 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		; 			Abadi there is a large stretch of rice land
Occupancy 586.37 245 0 0 5 10 1618.58 279 4 0 5 10 0 7 4 *601.91 **  All-round 1123-50 408 2 0 0 5 10 1118 26 478 11 0	163 12 0 0 4 10	199 7	0 6 5	+33	( <del>)</del>	large area is double-cropped with lac. This
1123-50 408 2 0 0 5 10 1118 26 478 11 0 1155-55 472 8 0 0 6 7	245 0 0 0 5 10	279 4	0 7 3			fuctuated badly, except in 1899, intrabi
1123-50 408 2 0 0 5 10 1118 26 478 11 0	272 12 0 0 7 4		:: 0		<b>†</b> g	crops are of equal importance and the areas
1123-50 408 2 0 0 5 10 1118 26 478 11 0			-			well: these crops have prevented all depres-
	408 2 0 0 5 10 472 8 0 0 6 7	18.26   478.11	0 6 10	+17	46 60	sion, and the village is really flourishing.
*1101.59	-		0 6 11			

STATEMENT C. - Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil. Chanda District - (continued).

Number and Name of S	uve	AT	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	ENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
	Octails of Class Octails Octails Octails Octails Octails	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	(-) per cent of present incidence per agre on that of former Set- tlement.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	3	4	rt.	9	7	80	G.	10	ı.	22	13
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.				and Time It's and the 15B 16C and
											ody o
					6	1820	6				nominal debts and large herds of cattle.
				e l'o			\$255.5 \$255.5				Proprietors are 4 brainfalls with railly large home-farm. Rents have been allowed to get
						l V	FOR A				into arrears: every tenant can pay up with ease. A very little land has been abandoned,
				1 7		100	8				but not in recent years; many holdings are
				44							I propose to take a rate of '60 here, with margins,
					)		3				in order to reach his ventures. They can arrest ment is quite possible and the rate is now low.
											S 9
				<del></del>			<del></del>				group. Increase of malik-makbuza area 18 due to muafi resumption.
	/ Malik-makbuza	251-91	54 10 0	0 3 6	247-82	63 12 6	0 4 1	+17	.24		Another good village of the same type as the one
	E Mulib-mabhnza	\$20.80	5	* :	:	: :	: :	+			the rabi crops are more important than the
	Maila Man Dugar	: 3	•		11.006		, ,	œ	7		rice; but rice land is still fully cropped;
16 Bondala	Absolute occupancy	496.06	128 0 0	4 0	10.06¢	130 14 0		- s- +	r r		little water. Proprietors are a Brahman and a
alabutata	Occupancy	:	<b>+</b>	· :	†149·43	40 9 8	0 4 4	+°	4. 5		Kunbi, both rich; they have large tarms. The
		122.57	8 % 98	6 7 0	*147.64	4098	0 4 5	1	?		at Settlement holdings contained large areas
	i Ali-round	496.06	0	0 4 2	539 94	171 7 8	0 5 1	+25		04.	has been a large rise in the cropped area, and
		61.829	167 0 8	2	:	   	:	:		Sauctd. '55.	the village is exceedingly prosperous, chough the old fallow in holdings has increased.
				a 211+	*538.15	171 7 8	0 5 1	***************************************			
					9						Tenants are classed 1A, 16B, 6C, and 7D: a very

STATEMENT C .- Raygarh Group of the Chanda Tuhsil, Chanda District -- (continued).

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		Kunbis classed 10A, 25B, 20C, 7D and 4E: many of them live at Nawegan, a mile or two away, and have large holdings of wawar two away and have feattle: residents are not	quite so rich.	Some of these tenants have got houngs in several villages and have not the time to when the several them all this village fell away soon		the rates occur in 15, 10 to 1 and the rents wanting resting; but nearly all the rents	may be raised. I propose a rate of 45: if enhancement is too free, some portion of	nothings may be abanconed; on the whole the soil is only second class.	A poor little depressed village uear Bhezgaon: malguzars are two Brahman brothers, one of	them a judicial moharrir; they never come near the village and say it is not their business to	mend the tank.  Recently they have leased it out to a Marar	thekedar who pays them Rs. 40: they pay	revenue and cesses. Possibly he may do it some good, as there is land now unoccupied	or some value.  Bice was the chief crop: but the rice land was nearly all fallow at attestation: there is some	juari and til also. The occupied are has	risen slightly but is less than it was in 1895; cropped area is less than at Settlement, as holdings contained large areas of new fallow,
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	12												.35				
	Incidence per soil- unit.	11												.32	96.	.36 98:		
Increase +)	( ) per cent of present presidence per acre on that of former Sct- tlement.	10									:	;	•	+	H(-)	+130	00(-)	
	Incidence per acre.	33	Rs. a. p.	É		Total S			3		:	;	;	0 3 10	0 5 2	0 3 10	:	0 52
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	œ	Rs. a. p.			li					:	:	:	32.00	52. 0 0	32 0 0	:	32 0 0
	Tenant area.	1	Acres.	{	社	र्गाहरू यमे	क्री इनस	<i>डि)</i> ग्ले			:	:	:	+ 133 89	* 98 71	133-89	:	* 98 71 35 18
ENT.	Incidence per acre.	æ	В. а. р.								:	:	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	٠:	9 9 0	0 1 8	0	† W. B.
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	5	Rs. a. p.								:	:	19 12 0	77	38 0 11	19 12 0	41 12 11	
AT ]	Tenant area.	4	Acres.								:	:	189 62	21.72	93.78	189.62	06:021	
	Class of Tenants.	m									(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy		All-round		
bas	Details of Class Grade,	69												:				
	Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	1											,	19 Dugala				

nd malk8. ow. This ow. This ow. This he rice is hance all in order s may be ss as the a smaller ced on the Proprietor is a mere or cropping the chief and the smaller cropping	wirface ers the Kunbis very und in n very il and remak-	ely in ugh a ugh a illage. Ill, but v fully v fully ill has nearly figures	equires equires ru lives vation The
ment: all holdings are composite and malk-malkuras are cultivating tenants. Its sub-letting rate on a large area is Re 0-6-8. Rents for rice land are exceedingly low. This is another first class village where the rice is not all important. I propose to enhance all rents freely. I propose a rate of 50 in order to reach all tenants: large margins may be given.  A village of somewhat the same class as the two preceeding. It however has a smaller proportion of rice land. It is situated on the river bank and has average soils. Proprietor is a Brahman, living at Nagpur: he is a mere rent collector, and has no cultivation.  There is a very slight drop in the cropping here: but it is of no consequence: the chief crops are juar, linseed and rice: and the village is not depressed. Holdings always	contain large areas of fallow here: the surface is very undulating, and in some corners the soil gets very shallow. Tenants are kunbis classed 2A, 12B, 3C and 2D, another very powerful lot of men without debt.  The richest tenants in the district are found in this corner, though the soils do not seem very excellent. Rental arears are nominal and many holdings composite. The malik-makbuza area here was wrongly calculated at Settlement.	big margins and not enhance too freely in the case of poorer soils.  A large village on the river bank: though a "The tank is good, and irrigation is full, but rice land covers only 90 acres: it is now fully cropped. On the river bank there is a large stretch of second rate rubi land which has been rapidly taken up; juar now covers narly 800 acres while the linseed and til figures are respectable. The wawar land nearer the	village site is only very poor, and railows here are always high: the land requires resting.  Proprietors are 11 Brahmans: the lambardar lives here and seems to take interest in cultivation though the home-farm is only small. The basti is large and prosperous. Tenants are
they were enhanced at the Summary ment: all holdings are composite and makbuas are cultivating tenants. It letting rate on a large area is 18 e 0-8-8. Ents for rice land are exceedingly low is another first class village where the not all important. I propose a rate of 50 in to reach all tenants: large margins n given.  village of somewhat the same class two preceeding. It however has a proportion of rice land. It is situated river bank and has average soils. Profits as Brahman, living at Nagpur: he is rent collector, and has no cultivation. Here is a very slight drop in the crops are juar, linseed and rice: a very slight drop in the crops are juar, linseed and rice: a village is not depressed. Holdings	contain large areas of fallow is very undulating. and in soil gets very shallow. Teclassed 2A, 12B, 3C and powerful lot of men without he richest tenants in the dist this corner, though the soils excellent. Rental arrears many holdings composite. Buta area here was wrong Settlement.  propose a rate of 55 here,	soils. soils. it is now d, and irr only 90 acr river banl I rate rabi en up; juar the linsee	village site is only very poor, here are always high; the la resting.  resting.  reprietors are 11 Brahmans; the lan here and seems to take interest in though the home-farm is only basti is large and prosperous.
they were enhanced at the Summary Settlement: all holdings are composite and malitament: all holdings are composite and malitaments are cultivating tenants. The sub-letting rate on a large area is lee 0-6-8. In the sub-letting rate on a large area is lee 0-6-8. In sub-letting rate on a large area is lee 0-6-8. In sub-letting low. This is another first class village where the rice is not all important. I propose to enlance all remis freely. I propose a rate of '50 in order to reach all tenants: large margins may be given.  A village of somewhat the same class as the two preceeding. It however has a smaller proportion of rice land. It is situated on the river bank and has average soils. Proprietor is a Brahman, living at Nagpur: he is a mere rent collector, and has no cultivation.  Here is a very slight drop in the cropping ber: but it is of no consequence: the chief crops are juar, linseed and rice: and the village is not depressed. Holdings always	n large aree undulation tas very s 1 2A, 12B, 12B, 12B, 12B, 12B, 12B, 12B, 12B	argins and see of poorel village on willage on the is good on the is good of the in of second a pillage take while spectable.	site is o tre always from always orsare 11 B id seems to the home is large an
they were enhanced at the Summary Settlement: all holdings are composite and malikmash betting rate on a large area is 16 0-6-8.  Rents for rice land are exceedingly low. This is another first class village where the rice is not all important. I propose to enhance all rents freely. I propose a rate of '50 in order to reach all tenants: large margins may be given.  A village of somewhat the same class as the two preceeding. It however has a smaller proportion of rice land. It is situated on the river bank and has average soils. Proprietor is a Brahman, living at Nagpur: he is a mere rent collector, and has no cultivation.  There is a very slight drop in the cropping here: but it is of no consequence: the chief crops are juar, linseed and rice: and the village is not depressed. Holdings always		hig marg the case of A large villa. Tukum  "Tukum  The tank rice land cropped, stretch of been rapic 800 acrees	village site here are all here are all resting. Proprietors are here and seen though the basti is larg
	<del>1</del> .		5
÷ + 4 65 51	4. 4. 4. 5.	32 48	37
+++++ 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	++ × ×	+ : (1) + (1) :	(-)10 (-)2 (-)2
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20 0 0  100 6 0 66 11 0	166 7 0 	2 0 0 6 4 0 238 iii 4 295 iii 6	304 14 4  302 1 6 2 12 10
100	17 6 17 1		
1 81.88 9 1 7560.13 10 4260.13 10 4260.13	5 620 22 0 *618 08 B. 2.14	9-63 19-99 11	1,351
00 00 0	0 0 3 0 4 tw.	0000	6 0 4 0 0 0 8 10 †Kind W. R.
25 6 6 20 0 0 1123 4 0 100 6 0 0	123 4 ( 165 15 (	11 12 0 5 14 6 5 208 6 5 32 13 0	220 2 6 330 10 0
198 56 116.63  576.13 59.213	576-13 670-06	 37.25 13.00 851.22 1,370.67	891.47
buza ak buza cupancy	:	buza akbuza ecupancy	:
Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy	All-round	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy	All-round
:		: :	
17 Korambi		18 Churul Tukum	

					33							# O) (
The tank is broken and useless and the soil poor. Tenants are classed 3B, 3C, and 1D: only one man is a resident Rents are paid in cashand are very low, and a large area is still not rented. In this class of village nothing beyond levelling can now be done. I propose a rate of 35 only.	A large village 5 miles south of Mul. It contains a tukum held on two-third jama which will now be assessed as a separate mahal. It	is a rice village, with 3 good tanks, and the rice land is still fully cropped, though the area dropped to 3 arres in 1894. Three hundred and fifty acres get full irrigation. Latterly wavar land also has been in demand, though the soil is not of high class. The mal-	guzars are rich Gandli's with a large homefarm; the tukumdar is a Brahman of Mul. Tenants here are mostly Marars and Dhimars,	classed 3A, 26B, 20C and 23D. Many poor men have large holdings, some of them are badly indebted. But rents are well paid up. Grain rents have been introduced since Settle-	ment in some cases. The all-round rate is quite low considering the large area of irrigated land.	This can now be classed as one of the best rice villages, the tanks were repaired as a famine work. In the Gaongan a mahal I	would raise rents rantly freely, except in the case of poor men: in the tukum mahal there is not quite so much scope for enlancement,	but one of two refus may be talsed. There has been little abandonment of privileged holdings here.	In the Gaonganna I propose a rate of .55, while in the tukum mahal '70 may be taken.			
							.55				02.	
	÷	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	7 <del>†</del> .		- <del></del>	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	<u>-</u>				. 65 63	
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	(Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	(All-round		Absolute occupancy	Occupancy		;	Malik-makbuza	Occupancy	All-round	
		20 Bhejgaon			Bheicaon Gaon-					Bhejgaon Sintal Tukum.		

STATEMENT C .- Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

<u>р</u> и		W	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT	ZNT.		AT PRESENT.	<del>-</del> -	(+) essenou			A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
	Defails of Class a Grade. Grade.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.		Incidence per soil- usit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
23	80	4	e e	9	-	30	6	10	=	12	13
	Malik-makbuza	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	. :			A little village belonging to the malguzars of Dugala, and like that village badly depressed. It lies in the middle of forest and all the land
	Absolute occupancy Cocupancy	94.44 18.94  65.87	2± 0 0 3 8 0 13 8 0	0 4 1 0 5 11 0 0	13:02 734:20 *31:38	64 : 70 : : 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(++ <u>(</u> )	7.3		is classed as "ran."  The cultivation is in small patches of rice land: 48 acres are shown as occupied, but only one acre is cropped and 34 are old follow; the incidence is high on account of this fallow in holdings. There is no irrigation and the soil
	All-round	9444 8481	24 0 0 0 6 11 0	0 0 4 1 0 0 3 2 2 4 W. B.	47.22  *11.40 2.82	7 12 0	0 2 10 2 10	(-) 35	+66.	Q\$.	is all poor.  Four tenants have holdings, but will possibly have aboandoned before announcement. They have to "C class men. The village is "rith." It was quite a prosperous little village of a sort at the Summary Settlement, but for want of attention has fallen to pieces.  Nothing can be done with rents. I would take a raie of 50, and maintain the present demand: a raie of 50, and maintain the present demand: that rate is quite high enough for a patch of this class. The village contains a large area of poor jungie.
	(Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy  Occupancy	231.75 97.81  7 98.22 924.18  178.73	94 0 0 94 0 0 195 18 6 0 0 197 0 0 0 182 18 0 0 0 0 182 18 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 6 0 0 8 10 0 10 7 0 0 0 9 3 4	97 28  205-52 +517-24 * 484-57	53 13 6  128 5 0 	0 8 10 0 10 0 0 5 10 0	+ :: + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	85. 85. 06.		An excellent little village close to Raigarh. The malguzar is a young Marar who looks after it well and has a large farm: the tenants are also Marars, quite rich and abnormally industrious. The soil is of the poorest, but good boris have been built wherever there was room for one, and there is a small tank as well. Tenants have also sunk numerous wells, and irrigate large areas of barley and garden crops.
	All-round	298 22 402:90	197 .0 0 276 14 0	0 10 7 0 11 0 7 W. B.	722 76  *690-09 \$2.67	316 14 0	0 7 0	34	52 53	65	The rice and is fully cropped, and larger areas have been put under juar and other crops whenever the rice failed. The village has

nade wonderful progress since Settlement and has escaped depression: this is due entirely to the attention bestowed on holdings; the soil looks almost worthless. Tenants are classed 2A, 17B, 22C, and 8D: they have plenty of cattle, and some have holdings at flaigarh. The rate has dropped by recent extension to open field land; this contains large areas of fullow, as it requires resting. Many holdings are composite.  Rents might be freely enhanced here: but tenants deserve leniency for their industry. A rate of '66 with large margins may be taken. The malik-makbaza area at the original settlement must be a mistake.	A large village close to Rajgarh, In 1889 one of the tenants bought it from the Baduman malguar for Rs. 995 cash; the present proprietor has a small farm. It has one really excellent tank with nearly 200 acres of secure rice land; that is now fully cropped, though small pieces of dry land have been abandoned. The soil looks about average, and juari generally covers over 200 acres, but for some reason or	other the wawar land was largely fallow at attestation, and the cropping had dropped from 600 to 350 acres. The reason is that the soil here is only a few inches deer, and heldings are too large. Fallow figures are always exceptionally high.  Tenants are classed 44, 168, 5C, 6D, and 1E; a very strong body of men, with holdings at Rajgarh and elsewhere. They care little about their wawar land here, and pay nominal rents for it. One malik-makbuza pays Rs. 1G-8-0 for his holdings and subjets for Rs. 1G: one year he got Rs. 40: this is rice land.  Rents are very uneven. New tenants have paid higher rents hence the rise in rate. All malik-rankbuzas without exception hold land in other rights.  This is a village where rents for rice land may be enhanced, while others should be left alone. A high rate must be taken to reach all tenants. I propose a rate of 65 here, with big margins to occupancy tenaths land.  Possession of all their land.
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	477-25 /37-73  695-72 180-38 471-78	695.72
	Malik-makbuza  E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy  Occupancy	(All-round
	23 Borchandli	

STATEMENT C.—Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

small; but the rice land the boris are very small; but the rice land is now either fallow	or anandoned, and just figures also have dropped. The occupied area is rather less than at Settlement, and over half of it is fallow, and has ham for some years. The soil is only		
	. Sametd55]		.65 .63
	99 t.		60-19-0-19-0-19-0-19-0-19-0-19-0-19-0-19
	21		+ 10 + 10 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17 + 17
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90.442			413.85 411.50 3.67.50 3.67.75 428.75 428.75 428.75 428.75
:			/ Malik-makbuza E. Maiik-wakbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy (All-round
			:

STATEMENT C .- Rujgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District-(continued).

	рив	AT.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	IENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
Number and Name of Village and Mahal,	Details of Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acie.	Tenant area,	Reutal.	Incidence per acte.	(-) per cent of present incidence per are on that of former Set- flement.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and ranctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
~	65	494	10	ę	t-	80	G3	10	11	21	13
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Вз. а. р.				
	/ Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	;	:	:	:			A rich village lying on a ridge above the river.
	E. Malik-makbuza	: :	:	:	:	;	8	:			no holdings at all were cropped: a large herd of earth helpinging to a decessed Brahman ran
	Absolute occupancy	14-53	1 12 0	0 1 11	The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	A CONTRACTOR		:			wild here and grazed down all the crops; they have now all breat noisoned or have died a
27 Singapur	Geenpancy	110.37 300°56	14 0 0 50 9 0	0 5 0	1380-79 312-46	33 12 0 	0 1 5 0 :: 6	62			natural death and caltivat on is reviving. Proprietor is the Kalar malguzar of Kaoti: he has no farm here. The sol is simply a thin has no farm here.
	All-round	124.90	15 12 0	0 2 0	380.79	93 FE 0	0 1 5	6:-	9. et	ģ	layer on the top of lock, and glow, nothing but til and junt, with a very pool outturn holdings always contain much fallow.
,	<i>J</i>			tw.R.	*352-46 18-33	:	0 1 6				to of men with better holdings in other villages. Rents are quite nominal sums, but the land is worth very little, as it lies some miles, way from the neutrest basi and is such
	/ Malia-makbuza	:	:	:	<u></u>	:	:	:			A small rice village held on 1, jama in per-
	E, Malik-makbuza	:	:	;	:	:	:				of Soli (Mul group) and loses nothing by loin, with M I has a small deep tank and
	Tolute occupancy	20.33	9 S 99 9 S 99	1 0 7 1 0 1	30.8F	0 % #9	1 5 6	₹ +	 		_ ≟
	:	122-47	257 4 0	2 1 2	+139-79	241 10 7	1 11 8	-18	02.		outrying parties. This completely recovered through its irrigation.
		12672	230 1 6	£ 111	*131.71	936. I 0	1 12: 8	,	5.		lage is mortgaged with possession to a Gradli. The soil is rather above the average for a rice village.

		39	*	
Tenants are classed 6A, 9B, 10C and 5D; all very rich men from Saoli. Rental arrears are always nominal. The or two rents are paid in kind. This is a really good little village; it flud two bad years, but recovered very rapidly. The rate on cash payments is '72.  I pro, ose to take a rate of '80 here, and raise payments slightly, as this is one of the best pure rice villages in the group.	A large prosperous village close to Saoli. It has a good tank and 20 small boris, and the rice landhas been fully cropped for three years. Here the soil is only very poor and shallow, kive here is not all unpertant: the village has 300 acres of rice, and 500 acres under juar and cities action and the occupied area has lately gone up. Holdings always contain much fallow on account of the poor col.	reprietors are cantiles which a large larm, proprietors are calculated and of the are classed 2A, 14b, 19C and 5b: also very prosperous. Two holdings were mortgaged, but in one case the debt has recently been paid off. Rental arrears are always low. Some of the rents for new land are very low indeed, and a large occupancy area is still rent free. Many holdings are composite, Maike-makbuzas are actual tenants who cultivate. This is a village that has done well, and rents may be freely raised. To touch extrue all-round rate here is 50. To touch everybody I propose to take 69 and give big energias. Sub-rents here run very much	higher than rents.  A large village with exceptionally poor soils. It has 150 acres of rice land, poorly irrigated and now badly cropped; it has also 1,000 acres are fallow; this land all lies very high, and is simply a mass of stones. 400 acres are under juari, but little else can be grown, and the outturn is poor. All crops show a decrease beer this soil is useless without full ranifall.	acres, but are heavily in debt. Tenants are classed 2A, 17B, 21, 4D, and 2E; an average lot of Manas; but the rich men set no value on their holdings as they have better land elsewhere.
'snetd. 70.]		9,		.50  Sanetd, 45.]
69.	8 6 1 4 6 8 1 4 8		78- 78-	97.7
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187.81  *179.73 2.31 5.77	384-94 23-09 408-03 3-8-84 3-8-84 3-8-84 3-8-84 3-8-84	689 71 *623:97 65-74	271.31 4764.02	1,035-33 259 4 0 31 04 5-53
1 11 3 1 9 4 + Kind W.B.	00 CO 0 40: Fx :2 44 80 0	0 7 8 0 8 9 1 W.R.	COCO : :	0 2 4 0 4 7 *99.876 ; † Kind W.R.
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195.85	351.87 \$900.94  445.71 \$50.19	631-99	 285 38 287 63 558 84 707 90	839-22
All-round	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Abso ute occupancy Occupancy	(All-round	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absoluce occupancy Occupancy	All-tound
	29 Chandli fuzusg		30 Bhaora a	

STATEMENT C .- Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil. Chanda District-(continued).

	рич ғ	AT J	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	ENT.		AT PRESENT.	. t.	Increase +			
Number and Name of Village and Mahal.  Of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Op	Details of Class Of Tenauts.	Tenant, area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental,	Incidence per ucre.	(-) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Set.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	60	4	ю	ъ	1	<b>&amp;</b>	6	01	11	13	13
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
					स्या			~5			Resident tenants have rather high debts. Land is frequently abandoned here, and has recently been given out on lower rents. We can do little with rents here; the land s in very poor demand and many residents are indebted. I would level with a rate of 50 only.
	Malik-makbuza	:	;	:	ाव न		æ ! ≋	The second			The soils here are much the same as at I hao-
-	E. Malik-makbuza	:	į	:	यने						rais: the village hes high and the whole area is covered with stones. Hice land covers
	Absolute occupancy	:	:	:	:	}	3	·			Job acres, out a tiltu of it is failow : there is no tank. Juar shows a small rise, but other
31 Pardj	Occupancy	16:589	167 3 0	<b>6</b> 3 11 0 0 0 0		262 2 3 	: ت	++3	86 66		inisceptaneous crops have been sown on smaller areas: the cropping looks very depressed.  Proprietors are five kapewars: the lambardar is
				<u>;</u>	* 736.53	:	0 2 8				rich and quarrelsome others are poor. The home-farm covers 230 acres.
	All-round	682-91 798-88	167 3 0 296 10 0	0 3 11	756-33	262 2 3		+ (-)	82 64:	09	Tenants are very substantial Kunbis; classed 14, 118, 6t, and 4D: rents are paid upwell.
				HW.R	* 736:3 19:80	:	© 20				hare here also has dropped inforgat surrenters but no land, has een lately abandoned. Rents ere enhanced 16 per cent at the summary costs.
									<b></b>		recuenment. This is another of the poorest wawar villages: the soil is very bad indeed.
									_•		I would accept present rents as fair here, and take a rate of .60 only for levelling.
	Malik-makbuza	161.87	52 4 0	0 5 0	231.09	79 9 0	0 5 6	+ 2 + 3	989		The headquarters of the parganna, and a large thriving village Proprietors are the Desh-
	E. nalik-mekbuza	:	÷	÷	:	: :	: :	·	?		pandes of Mul, unsympathetic land-lords who
	A bsolute occupancy,	253.47	94 4 0	0 5 11	250.07	105 7 4	6 9 0	+1+	:		two excellent tanks, with nearly 500 acres of

						11						156
is now fallow, and the rice cropping has almost recovered Juani covers 500 acres also, and there are plenty of miscellaneous crops; but the		small shop-keepers. Two holdings are mort-gaged: but both debts and rental arrears are low. The malik-makbuza plots are mostly resumed "musfl" grants, paying low rents and sublet for good profit. On a large area here the rate for subletting is over a rupee per acre.	The drop in the rate here is due to one or two small surrenders, and taking up of new land in their place.  The drop in cultivation here is quite temporary: this a good village which is rapidly recovering.	A few holdings are composite.  1 propose to take a rate of '60 here, and give margins to all who need it.	A large village close to Rajgarh, held by two Eunis who cannot manage their tenants; they have only a small home-farm. It has 200 acres	of rice land; but the irrigation is poor as the tanks are all silted up. But at Settle- ment the village had also nearly 600 acres of	juarand miscellaneous crops: that figure has now dropped to under 300 acres: the rice land only is well cropped. But here also the		lefiants are classed 44, 125, 180, and 12D; with some "khamoris" quite an average lot, but quarrelsome. The village is divided into factions, and nossibly that has something to do	with the depression. All holdings here are composite: malik-makbuzas are cultivating tenants. The rate for rice land is low; but it	would have be said to enhance wawar rents with so much failway and poor soil. Rental arrears are high, but disputed.  I propose to take a rate of 556 here, and give margins.	
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.50	4.6			······································	-45	12.	 57.	·54				
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† 1425.74 *1385.38	1675-81	* 1635·45 40·36		(	599·76 : 10·42	292.21	7231.96 *151.02	524·17	*443-23			
7 6 0	0 8 1 0 8 8	+ W.R.			0 6 3	0 9 4	9 0	0 9 4	+ W·B.			
682 0 · 0 786 14 8	776 4 0 896 2 0				222 0 0 212 6 0	255 12 0 214 0 0	0.9 9.29	255 12 0 281 6 0				
1275-69 1383-85	1529·16 1637·32				714 75 603·16	438·09 306·16	118:611	438.09				
Accordance	All-round				( Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	оссирап	Ceenbane)	( All-round				
32 Rajgarh						33 Chandapur				and the second		

STATEMENT G.—Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Te	AT FORM	Ar Former Settlement.	NT. Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	AT PRESENT. Rental.	I Incidence per acre.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of tomer Set- flement.	Incidence per soil· unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
	4	LO LO	•	1	&C	<b>o</b>	01	=	22	13
AC 1	Acres. 1487.06 14837.7	a. p. 9 0 10 0		Acres. 1464.51	8 a.	8 9 : : 4 ·	++ ::	:41		One of the largest villages in the district; it has two abadis about a mile distant from each other. Proprietor is a rich Brahman who lives at Nagour. The village has over 1 000 acres of
~ ·	1851 12 657 '66 1503 07	362 0 0 362 0 0 707 4 4	0 2 3 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	41935 45 +1935 45 *1790:88	342 2 0	0 8 7 0 6 5 0 6 11	+23 + 5 (-) I;	47		rice land, of which 900 are irrigated; but the tanks are not in really good order; rice now covers over 800 acres, and the fallow land is very poor. Juari also regularly covers 1,000 acres, while there is some til and linsed,
,	851-12 21-89-69	8.6 7 0 1059 4 4	0 7 0	2573-16	1114 4 4	0 6 11	(-,1 (-,11	·46 ·47	.55	and occasionally wheat. The cropped area here has been maintained, though holdings contain more fallow in new land. There is
	 		+W . 1k.	*2428-69 144-57	:	0 7 4				and 22D, a very powerful lot of Marars and Kunbis. Arrears are occasionally high, simply from careless collection. A large area of land pays no rent; many of the tenants live in other villages and have large farms: many holdings are composite.  Drop in the rate is due to the extension to poor land. Some of it is very poor: soils altogether are below the average, and in some cases no better than murran. But the rate is low for a village of this size; it is by no means depressed. I propose a rate of '55 with large margins, in order to reach everybody.
	:	:	:	:	÷	:	<u>:</u>			A small village held on half jama by a Brahman family who never come near it except to collect
	 51 82 1188:88 191:56	39 6 0 19 11 0 52 0 0	0 5 9 0 6 10 6 10 6 10	54 97 †221·07	19 11 9 103 5 0	0 0 2 0	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	29. 02.		rents. It lies between Churul and Bemballa. The soil is of the poorest, and fallow covers two-third of the area occupied. Rice is the chief crop, and the rice land is mostly fallow: the irrigation is very poor. The wawar land is almost barren, and juar figures also have

si.	and 11; only a poor 10! of small men; one tenant is hadly in arrears with his rent. Rents are very uneven one or two being high.	The rate is now ligher than it is in better villages, but the area of old fallow has caused it orise. This is a depressed village which requires lenient treatment. I propose a rate of '65 to level up the lowest rents only.	A very large open village close to the Wain-ganga. The proprietor here also is a Brahman of Nagpur. There are three tanks and numerous	boris with over 600 acres of rice land; on the whole the irrigation is distinctly poor. But the soil in wawer land is better than in many villages of this group, though if is not really good even here. Besides the rice, linseed and miscellaneous crops used to cover a large	area; juar has now taken their place, its area having risen from 700 to 1,300 acres since 1895; the rice land also is now well cropped, and	on the whole the village has recovered. Tenants are mostly marare classed 5A, 37B, 34C, and 36D: many are rich but many are proor, and some holdings are mortgaged. Toor men have sublet their holdings for profit; subletting rate on 1,000 acres is Re 0-8-3, most of it is mailk-makbuza land. One mailk-makbuza holds 326 acres on two-third jama, but the remainder are cultivating tenants. Almost all holdings are composite. The rent-free area from encroachment is very large. This is a fine village, not depressed. I would take a rate of 45 with hig margins. The drop in cultivation was prior to 1895; it is not recent.	Alarge open village close to Bemballa. Its soil is generally very poor, hard and stony. In 1895 a share of Re 0-3-0 sold for Rs. 150 and in 1991	another Re. 0-1-4 sold for Rs. 50 cash. Proprietors are now 3 kunbis and 3 rahmans, none of them really rich, and the home-farm is small. As a rule rice covers over 350 acres, but the irrigation is very poor. I fatterly there has been a big increase in the area under jura and	miscellaneous crops: total cropped area is over 1,600 acres: the village is then not dependent on	
-			<del></del>		<del>?</del>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		••	
	<del>2</del> 8 8 9		6.1 80	98. 98. 95.	35	,,	.59	.31 .36	06 % 28.	
	++6++				+12 -14		÷; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	+ 25 (-) 5 + + 5 (-) 29	+5	
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57 5 0	1:3 0 0	77 0 0 46 0 0	532 8 0	345 7 0	573 12 2		95 8 10	269 13 0 87 7 2 70 7 2	357 4 2	340 4 2 17 0 0
*133.46	F0-92	*188-43 87-6 87-6	2163·67	1116-60 †755-39 *650-61	1871-99	*1767-21 101-78	321-91	724.78 †424.87 *26264	1149.65	*987 42 74.71 87.52
	0 4 11	† Kind W. R.	0 8 0 8 %	0 4 10 0 4 11 0 7 5	0 4 10	+ W. R.	0 3 8 0 4 10 	0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 4 0	+ Kind W. R.
	91 6 0 10 11 0		470 12 6 527 0 0	358 7 0 258 7 0 207 4 0	411 8 0 615 11 0		74 3 0 92 15 6	246 0 0 283 15 4 4 51 55 57	246 0 0 360 4 8	
	299 19	i	2483-03 2.237-16	1458-91 1159-06 ::::	1458 91 1713-35		321·66 307·69	824·06 726·23  259·84	824.06 986.12	
	(All-round		/ Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy Occupancy	(All-round		(Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy Occupancy	(All-round	1
-				36 Bemballa				37 Ghosra		

STATEMENT C .- Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District - (continued).

	Hemarks and reasons for rate.	1.3		its rice. The cropping shows it to be rather a stable village, but of the tenants many have lost cattle lately; they are mostly Kunbis, classed 3.4 J2b, 400. 25D, and 3E: some poor tenants here have large holdings: malik-makbuzas are mostly resident Kunbis. A large area of land	is held rent free from encroachment.  Top in absolute occupancy tenants' payments is due to one surrender: the area was wrougly surveyed at Settlement. Arrears are generally	quite nominal. Rents might be freely enhanced here if the tenniry were better off. The true all-round rate is .32. I propose to take .40 as the rate but would only work up to it	in the case of the richest men. A large village that has made excellent progress;	it is held in perpetuity on half Jama by a Brah- man; he has a large farm but is badly in debt and	acres only; it is well irrigated and now fully	improving for many years: a large area is	none too good, but is better than in many of the		perons men. Protegar from and me being rapid.  It paid off, and rental arrears are nominal.  The rate has dropped through extension to poorer land; some of the wawar fields pay abnormally low rents.
	Enit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	2										<u>.</u>	
	Incidence per soil- unit.	11	1 3 4 cm						02-	# 1	<b>?</b>	9 <del>4</del> .	
Increase (+)	of present of present incidence per acre on that of former set- tlement.	10					:	:	0; +	7 <del>1</del> (-)	72	077( <del>-</del> )	
	Incidence per acre.	G.	Rs. a. p.	É			:	:	2 6 2	0 7 10	0 7 11	F 8 0	0 8 2
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	90	Rs. a. p.		m		;	፥	40 4 0	504 7 6	: :	543 11 6	:
	Tenant area.	2	Acres.	8	ूर्य (६० सन्दर्भव	जयते जयते	•	:	16.86	+1027.68	* 1022-89	104454	* 1039-75 4-79
ENT.	Incidence per acre.	æ	Rs. a. p.				:	:	E .		20	0 13 11 0 0 10 8	+ W.R.
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	ıo	Rs. a. p.				;	;	۲	401 4 0	72	446 11 0 520 3 0	
AT	Tenant area.	1	Acres.					:	24 87	24.87 4-8-19	**************************************	513.06	
	Class of Tenants.	ec.					/ Malik-makhuza	, 23	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy		\ All-round	
p 11 8	F. Frank of Class	64								:			
	Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	-								38 Futana			

This is a good village which seems never to have been depressed. I would take a rate of 55 here.	Another large village in the south of the group. Rice is of much less importance here than in many adjoining villages, though as a rule it	covers 200 acres. There is no tank, and the boris are small though numerous. Rice land is still well cropped, though juar and other rabi crops are of more importance now than the rice. The soil is very poor indeed, and fallow always covers a hree area.	F	Penante Baoly Ingebed. Penante are Kunbis: classed 2A, 12B, 52C and 9D: most of them live in adjoining villages; they are very casual cultivators and have	Many holdings here are, composite. Some absolute occupancy tenant's land has been abaolute occupancy tenant's land has been abandoned and given out at lower rents, but many rents are very low and they are uneven. I would not put up rents too freely here: the	tenants will trobably discover they have too much land and abandon if they are asked to pay too much. But it is a village that has escaped depression. The true all-round rate is '39 here; I would take a rate of '45, but give margins and raise rents by about 15 per cent only.	Quite a stable little rith village on the river bank,	land is taken ul	There is no rice, just is the chief crop. There is for much follows.	really too large. Tenants are classed 515, 2C and 2D: they could well afford to crop their land better and pay fairer rents for it. In	an adjoining ryotwari village the rate similar land is Re. 0-2-8. This is a distinctly flourishing patch and	would put the rate up to 30, the land is in excellent demand.
			약 . 								0 <u>e</u>	
	.30	ۇغ ئۇن 88	96. 98:						.2 <del>1</del>	61. 02.	ដូរ	
	+19 (-)	+++3:	(-)3;				:	 :	08+	+15	+30 +30 10(-)	
<del></del>	0 5 9	0 12 1 0 4 6 0 4 9	0 4 11	0 5 2			:	:	0 1 6	0 1 10	0 1 6	0 1 6
	116 10 0	29 12 0 195 10 6 190 1 0	225 6 6	219 13 0 5 9 6	M	W(	:	:	25 12 0	4 : : 0 &	29 15 0	;
	323.72	39-46 † 698-53 *640-98	737-99	*650.44 2 35 55.20	रूप संद्रापे	व जयने	:	;	275.72	+37·16	312.83	* 311·42 1·46
	0 4 10 0 5 10	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 . O	* Kind w. R.			i	:	0 0 10	II ~ 0	0 0 10 0 1 S	† W. B.
	99 13 0 116 10 0	161 12 0 58 12 0 17 7 7	161 12 0				:	:	17 0 0	*	17 0 0 20 18 0	
	331.37 318.94	414.44 102.47 	414.44 501.03				:	:	319.62	18 21	319·62 286·68	
	(Malik-makbura E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy Cocupancy	( All round				( Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	
		39 Dighori							40 Borghat			

STATEMENT C.—Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

AT PRESENT. Increase (+)	Tenant Rental, per acre. Incidence to the acre. Incidence temperate and reasons for rate.  Tenant Rental, per acre. Incidence temperate. The sanctioned area. The sanctioned temperate and reasons for rate.  Tenant Rental, per acre. The sanctioned temperate and reasons for rate.  Tenant Rental, per acre. The sanctioned temperate and reasons for rate.	7 8 9 10 11 13	Acres. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p	tenants are classed 2A, 9B, 23.; and 7D. They are very short of cattle, and some are in arrears with their rents. Many holdings are composite.  This is a poor class of village, and rents should be kept low. I would take a rate of '40 only here with margins to occupancy tenants.	A small village also on an island in the river. It is said to get some benefit from floods,	but half the occupied aren is fallow, which seems to belie that statement; inari is the	
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental. Incidence per acre.	Ф	Rs. a, p. Rs. a. p		:	:	
AT FORM	Class of Tenants.  Tenant area.	3	Malik-makbuza  E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy 857:34 776:38  Occupancy 857:34  All-round 857:34		Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occursorer
<b>9</b> 11 (9	Number and Name of Village and Mahal.  Details of Details of Grade.	1 2	41 Jungaon		2	ч	

Tenants are chiefly Kewats, classed 1A, 7B, 4C and 4D, a very rich lot for their caste. But holdings change hands frequently here		rich. It is none too stable, and is now very poorly cropped.  I would only level here with a rate of 60.	Another of the large open villages. The soil here is rather better but is still not uniformly good with the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the large of the l	7 E E E E		as clear profit. Also 360 acres of other land is sublet for a rate of Re. 0-5-7 per acre. There has been a large increase of the occupied area, and the rents for new land are fair, compared with other rents. This village has altogether secaped depression and the cultivation has been steadily expanding for many years. Considering the sub-rents here, I propose to enhance very freely; the rate is abnormally low for a village of this close.	35 with margins here. Another of the large prosperous villages with only poor soil on the whole. Fallow figures	are figh, but the village is not depressed. Rice and juar are of equal importance: irrigation is feeble, but the soil in the rice land is good. Proprietors are four rich brahmans with a small home-farm. Tenants are Kunbis: Classed La, 15B, 10C and 9D: several have very large holdings; three men have many kill and	of absolute occupancy land between them. Rents are always well paid. Drop in cultivation here took place many years ago: the village has been quitte stable for the last ten years and is now as prosperous as it ever was, A large area of the poorest land is subjet for low rents. Here also I would put rents up quite freely; the village is not effected by famine.  I would take a rate of 60 to touch all classes of elenants.
	.60 Sanctd. 35]				.35				09.
<del>1</del> 9.	$\begin{bmatrix} e_{\mathbf{x}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{p} \\ \mathbf{p} \\ \mathbf{q} \end{bmatrix}.$		-53	22 Si Si	.25 .26			8 <del>1</del> 4. 64.	. 40 . 47
()41 ():38	( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )		+2+	+ 8	+ (-)		:	: + 2	+
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41 12 0	41 12 0	:	44 11 0	111 7 0 111 111 11 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	214 3 0 0 1 6	÷	329 3 4 79 0 9 76 4 0	408 4 1 405 7 4 2 12 9
+ 126 08	126 08	*120.92 5.16	336·16	519·65 1474·86 *454·33	99.4-51	*97 3·68 5-5-1 15 3.2	:	\$26.69 †367.28 *334.84	12/3.97  *1,261-53 9-00 23-44
0 1 1 0	0 0 1 0 0 0 11	+ W. R.	\$\tilde{\chi} \cdot \tilde{\chi} \cdot \tilde{\chi} \cdot \tilde{\chi} \cdot \tilde{\chi} \cdot \tilde{\chi} \cdot \tilde{\chi} \cdot \tilde{\chi} \cdot \tilde{\chi} \cdot \tilde{\chi} \cdot \tilde{\chi} \cdot \tilde{\chi} \cdot \tilde{\chi} \cdot \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \til	0	0 3 2	+ Kin-l W. R.	· :	0 4 7 0 0 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	0 4 7 0 5 4 4 4 W. B.
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29·19 109·¦S	29·19 109·58	<u> </u>	340·13 318·09	664·36 516·42 	664-36 755 35		i :	1,193·59 1,03‡93 203·50	1,193-59
Occupancy	( All-round		/ Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy Occupancy	( All-round		/ Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy Occupancy	(All-round
		-		43 Pipri Deshpandey.				44 Dewada Buzrug.	

STATEMENT C.—Rajganh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(concluded).

рив		AT F	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	NT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+)			
Number and Name of Village and Mabal.  Details of Class Ordered	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area,	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	of present incidence per acre on that of former set-tlement.	Incidence per soll- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
	m	4	5	Ð	1	<b>o</b> c	6	10	ıı	13	13
	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	Acres. 524.40 448.75	Rs. a. p. 81 14 0 92 4 0	Rs. a. p. 0. 2 6 0. 3 3 3	Acres. 460.28	Rs. a. p. F 92 4 0 	Rs. a. p. 0 3 2	+27 (-) \$	. 22		A large village that was sold in 1895 for Rs. 350 cash to two Gandlis by a Kunbi. Like some of its neighbours it fell away after Settlement, but have been some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of the some of
45 Nandgaon	Absolute occupancy Occupancy	436·56 275·71 690 64	159 8 0 111 14 0 280 7 0	0 5 10 0 6 6	231.29 †811.94 *779.83	95 8 0 	0 6 7 0 5 0	++13 (-)++1	.46 .49		uss bein introduced and the tenants are fairly prosperous: chassed 3A, 10B, 29C and 10D; they have rather higher debts than is usual in the group, but are not a bad lot. Here again the juar is of slightly more importance again the rice. There is one good tank but ont
	All-round	436 56 966.35	159 8 0 342 5 0	0 5 10 0 5 8	1,043-23	350 5 8	0 5 4	9(-)	6 <b>F</b> . 9 <del>F</del> .	<b>.6</b> 0	the whole the irrigation is poor. The soil is nearly all morand, of fair quality only. Rent rate has kept up well, and both occupied
				† W. R.	*I,011·12 32·11	:	0 5 7				area and assets are as much as they were at Settlement. Malik-makbuzas pay a very low settlement the subjecting rate on over 200 acres is Re. 0-46. This is another of the good stable villages. I would take a rate of 60 and give
	( Malik-makbuza B. Malik makbuza	747.00	151 12 0 149 7 0	0 3 3 1 4 0	569-29	140 4 0	0 4 0	+23	.26		margins to maint-makenzas.  Another good village of exactly the same class as the preceding in every respect; it has the same soils and crops and has been hancoving for the last sich twerts. Proprietors
46 Gowardhan	Absolute occupancy (Occupancy	299.93 488 89	 69 0 0 200 5. 0	.: 0 8 8 0 0 3 8	*505.34	210 15 3 200 11 3	 0 6 9 0 6 10	: +8+	·40 ·42		are the Mul Deshpandes, very unsympathetic landlords. Tenants are resident Kunbis: classed 2A, 168, 9C and 5D: a wonderfully strong lot with absolutely no debts; nearly all of them have composite holdings. Rents here
	( All-round	299-93	69 0 0 200 5 0	0 3 8	505.34	210 15 3	6 9 0	+84	. <del>1</del> 0	·50	are never in arrears, save when suspendent 200 acres of land are sublet for cash, at a rate of Re.0-7-0; but it is the poorest land in the village.
				† Kind W. R.	*468·65 19·17 17·52	200 11 3	0 6 10				This is another village where I propose to enhance freely. I would take a rate of 50 and give big margins to plot proprietors.

Settlement Officer. P. HEMINGWAY,

* These figures exclude grain payments and without rent areas.

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E. Malik-makbuza...

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14.802.75 10.147.58 7,149.57 16.182.81

Absolute occupancy

Occupancy

GRAND TOTAL ...

CHANDA:

Dated the 7th July 1904.

Supplementary Rent-rate Report Statement for the 7 Ryotwari Villages falling in the Rajgarh Malguzari Group of the Chanda Tahsil and District.

	Remarks and reasons for rate proposed.	13		A small village that was surveyed and soil classed, but not settled in 1897. It has rather better soils then other ryotwari villages of	this group, but is very depressed at present. There is a little rice land, and tennits have constructed one or two small boris; but that land is now all fallow: a little junr is at present the only crop. Tenants all lite at Dabgnon or Naleshwar. Rents are paid at patch rates; as this is so small a village, with non-resident tenants, I would accept present rates as fair.	A fairly large "rith" village close to Pipri Dixit. It was settled by Mr. Chote Lal in 1894. The land is all morand or wardi, but is coming into demand for ringri juar. Since survey, the occupied area has doubled, but holdings are only half cleared.  There is one small bori with a few acres of rice. The tenants live boundaries of those vilages; this cultivation lies very near the boundaries of those vilages; this village will probably now have an abadi of its own. Unoccupied numbers are on very poor soil The tenants are rather short of cartle. though of good cultivating castes. For some unexplained reason the patwari bas never made them pay cesses, though the village is regularly settled. As these holdings are only new and tenants small men, I would merely level here with a rate of '30 for all land.	A large village in the northern corner of the group. It was an old tukum grant that lapsed to Government for want of heirs. It has only a small tank, badly in want of repairs, and rice is now a very minor crop. Junti and the are the paying crops: the village is "rith" and the cropped area has dropped since the sammary is "rith" and the cropped area has dropped since the sammary The soil is very poor indeed. Tenants are rich men with large holdings elsewhere. They set little value on their land here as it is some distance from their homes.
OSCD AND ONED.	For occupied.	=		.25		100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	ή
RATES PROPOSED AND SANCTIONED.	For unoccupied.	01		.25		.30 Smetd.40	ή. το
	Unit incidence. 1	6		25	d badh	72.	94,
OCCUPIED,	Rate per acre.	œ	Rs. a. p.	0 5 1	1/1/\\ 	0 2 6	6 6 6
FOR OCC	Rent.	t~	Rs. a. p.	31 3 6	सद्यमेव जय	115 12 0	165 7 6
	Area,	9	Acres.	89 86		736.31	712.65
	Area of unoccupied numbers.		Acres.	193-19		747-03	496-42
	Area of ninhai numbers.	4	Acres.	20.02		09-9F9	181-61
	Details of tract in which situated.	6		In Rajgarb mal-		Do	
	Name of village.	69		Uthalpeth		Khandala Rith	Rudrapur
	Мо.	-		-		64	ಣ

			51		
I would leave reats alone here, as has been proposed in the case of the surrounding malguzari villages with stony soil; old fullow figures are very high indeed. A rate of '45 for levelling will suffice.	A large uninhabited village opposite to Dewara on the Andhari river bank. A very large area is under unculturable minhai, and the soil is exceedingly poor. Nine tenants have taken up holdings, but cleared only half of them; ringui is practically the only crop. This village also was settled in 1894. It has made like progress since then. This village might become inhabited before very long; there is a grand about a like to the river cuts it off from its neighbours all during the rains.  I would simply level up the rents here with a rate of 30.	A tiny village on the river hank. It was owned by a Bhat, who resigned it when Mr. Carey at the summary Settlement offered it to him for a revenue of Rs. 10 Since then there has been no land occupied, and there is still no demand for land here. It was settled ryotwar when the malgurar resigned. The soil is all very sently and fit for nothing but ringui and th. I would take as low a rate as '25 for a patch of this class: possibly the demand for land may revive.	A large village on the river 'ank also surveyed in 1894 and settled by Mr. Chote Lal. The soil is only poor, except on the bank of a nala; but all the available land has been taken up by tenants from neighbouring villages. The village is "rith;" there are 25 tenants, all rich men with large holdings elsawhere. This single is quite stable, but I would not put rents up freely as it is some distance from the tenant's homes. They grow perncipally ringni, with a few vegetables on the nala bank; and there is less fallow in holdings than is usual.  I would take a rate of 30 here, but give good margins.	Another small patch exactly like Ladholi. It was surveyed and settled by Mr. Chote Lat. There has been no land occupied here during the last ten years. The soi is all of the poorest. Considering the rates proposed for similar villages, I would take 25 here, and simply level the rents assessed by Mr. Chote Lat.	
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	Тћегдаов	Ladholi	Borghat	Chak Ladholi	Total
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P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

(MANDA:

The 7th July 1904.

**R**.-3

# RYOTWARI FORM B.

Abstract of Area and Assessment at date of Settlement for Ryotwari villages No. 7, in the Rajgarh Group Chanda Tahsil.

	Total revised	ment.	17	Rs.		
	Total deduced	ment.	16	Rs.		
	Total		15	Acres.	7,226.40	
MINHAI.		Area.	14	Acres.	2,728-73 7,226-40	
Min	N.	survey numbers.	133		197	
	Fronosed	nssess- ment.	12	Rs.	:	
CUPATION.	Deduced	assess- ment.	11	Rs.	:	
AVAILABLE FOR OCCUPATION.	Area.	Total.	10	Acres.	2,223.79	
AVAILABL	.A.	Cultivable.	6	Acres.	9,223.79	
	No. of	survey numbers.	00	M	173	
	Proposed	assess- ment.	7	Bs.	व जयने 	
	Deduced	assess- ment.	9	Rs.	:	
	+	ents.	ಬ	a. p.	7 0	
		payments.		Rs.	426	
Асккару осепчкр.		Total.	4	Acres.	2,219.88	
ALREAI	Area.	Unculti- vated.	က	Acres.	780.41	
		In cultiva- tion.	23	Acres.	1,439.47	
	N.O. P.		1		182	

R.-4

RYOTWARI FORM C.

Details of land classing for the Ryotwari villages in Rajgarh Group, Chanda Tahsil.

		WHEA	WHEAT LAND			RICE LAND.			GARDEN LAND.	MINOR CROPS.					
		Pathar.	Sadharan.	Warthenia Warthenia Tekar. Sawan.	Warthenia Sawan.	Warthenia Jhilan.	Warsa- lang.	Mur- khand.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Mutfarrikat.	Total.				
		Acres.	Ames.	Acrès.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
B. Kandar	:	•	:	:	3.54	3.84	29.6	:	5.10	89.43	111.58				
Morand	:	06.	09-	•20	12.00	62.2	11.30	6.24	2.92	1,031-25	1,150.67				
Khardi	:	•	4 36	:	-				.:	590-11 34-80 ren	630.61				
Wardi	•	•	:	•	2.10		4-10	.50 .an		273.75	321.62				
Bardi	•	•	:		:	1/2	70			5.40	5.40				
		06.	4.96		17.64	0	28.07	8.56	9.04	2,142.81	2,219.88				
B. Kanhar	•	:	 	 	1.23	:	   	 	:	7.30	8.53				
Morand	•	•	:	•	5.13	:	.56	:	:	342.12 69.57 ren	417.38	<del></del>			
Khardi	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	554.52	554.52				
Wardi	:	•	:		89.9	1.50	:	:	:	87.00	896-85				
Bardi	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	346.51	346.51				
		<u> </u>	  -	:	13.04	1:50	.56		:	2,208.69	2,223.79	<del>-</del>			
Total	:	06.	4.96	.50	30 68	9.50	28.63	8:56	9.04	4,351.50	4,443.67				
										***************************************					

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RYOTWARI FORM D.

Details of Cropping of Area in Cultivation in number already occupied for the Ryotwari villages, Rajgarh Group of the Chunda Tuhsil.

							CR	CROPS.						
	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rice.	Oilseed Tilli	Cotton.	Tur.	Gram.	Juari.	Other crops.	Total.	Double cropped.	Net cropped area.	New fallow.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Irrigated	:	:	17.27	:	:	श्री स्थापेत			5.57	22.84	:	:	:	:
	<b>-</b>					्रायते. नयते								
Dry		17:14	1.85	. 16.28	1.00	8.15	1.66	1,139.64	58-13	1,244·13	:	:	:	:
											-			
Total	. 58	17:14	19 12	16.28	1-00	8.15	1.66	1,139.64	63.70	1,266.97	:	1 266.97	172.50	1,439 47

Pioneer Press, No. 1038.-27-12-06.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES SEGRETARIAT.

## Rebenue Bepartment.

FROM

B. ROBERTSON, Esq., I. C. S., C. I. E.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 8th September 1904.

SIR,

- I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum No. 3992-147, dated the 6th August 1904, submitting the Rent-rate Report for the Rajgarh group in the tahsil and district of Chanda, and, in reply, to communicate the following remarks and orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner thereon.
- 2. This group consists of a high-lying tract comprising 46 malguzari and 7 ryotwari villages and is situated between the Mul and Kelzar groups and the Wainganga river. The villages belong to the Rajgarh pargana, and are in open country, except in the central and southern portions, where they are intermixed with Government forest. The soil is shallow and often sandy, mainly devoted to the cultivation of ringni-juar. Rice is the next crop in importance, covering a little over one-fourth of the cropped area, but very little of the area under this crop is really fully secured by irrigation. Both the cultivated and cropped areas show a drop of 7 and 9 per cent., respectively, since the last settlement of 1888, but notwithstanding this decline, the statistics of cropping show that while the area under rice and other crops has decreased by 27 per cent. since the year 1895-96, the area under juar has risen no less than 75 per cent., and now amounts to 55 per cent. of the total cropped area. It is the existence of the large area suitable for this crop that has saved the tract from that degree of deterioration which has overtaken the pure rice tracts in the pargana to which this group belongs. Communications are defective. Both the malguzars and tenants are generally in a well-to-do condition.
- 3. The Settlement Officer has raised the sanctioned factor for wardi patasthal from 54 to 65, for the reason that the sanctioned factor is very low for this class of soil which, though it covers only 45 acres of land, lies in the best villages of the group: you recommend this change, and I am to say that it is accepted by the Officiating Chief Commissioner. The Settlement Officer also proposes not to make the usual reduction for new fallow of poor classes of soil on the score of the disproportionately large area of old fallow. You find however, that in calculating the unit incidences, the usual exemptions of new

fallow have been made, and that the area involved being small, the proposed departure from the usual principles would make very little difference in the deduced rent. You recommend, therefore, that the usual practice be followed in this respect. I am to say that this recommendation, which is in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 211 (c) of the Settlement Code, is approved.

- 4. The all-round rate of tenancy payments has increased a little since the settlement of 1866, but notwithstanding this increase, the present payments are low, considering the rise of prices which has occurred since that year and the decidedly favourable condition of the group in comparison with the other parts of the pargana. The Settlement Officer, therefore, proposes to impose an all-round enhancement of 15 per cent. on tenants' payments as compared with the standard of 10 per cent. enhancement sanctioned for this tract, and has adopted a standard rate of '60. You are, however, of opinion that so high a rate is not justifiable, and accordingly recommend the adoption of '55. Following this standard you have suggested a few changes in the village unit-rates proposed by the Settlement Officer which will not seriously affect the net enhancement forecasted by that officer. The Officiating Chief Commissioner agrees with your views and sanctions the alterations you recommend, which are embodied in the enclosed list.
- 5. The Settlement Officer's proposal to take 60 per cent. of gross assets as the share of Government, which is supported by you, is approved.
- 6. The 7 ryotwari villages included in the group are very backward, the soil being of the poorest class. It has now been re-classed by the Settlement Officer, who proposes to level up rents so as to secure a small rise in the present demand. Mr. Lely accepts the rates proposed by the Settlement Officer, subject to the one modification recommended by you in the case of mauza Khandala Rith (No. 3).

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7. The Rent-rate Report and its annexures are herewith returned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary.

# Asses sment Report of the Rajgarh Group, Chanda Tahsil and 1584.

1. The rents now proposed in this group exceed very slightly the amounts that were estimated in the Rent-rate Report. The forecast gave 26 per cent in the payments of malik-makbuzas and 15 per cent. in the rents of other classes; the enhancement new brought out is of 27 and 16 per cent, respectively, in these two classes of payments.

Rates. 2. The effect upon rates is given in the following

					Tenants.	
			Malik- makbuza.	Absolute- occupancy tenants,	Occupancy.	Total.
		Ī	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
At settlement, 18	388		0 4 11	0 6 6	0 7 7	0 7 2
At present	***		0 5 1	068	обю	069
As proposed	•••		0 6 5	0 7 10	0 7 10	0 7 10
Increase per cen ment rates.	t of proposed	over settle-	+ 31	+2{	+3	+9
Increase per cen	t of proposed o	ver present	+26	+ 18	+15	+ 16

In this group I would invite special attention to the rates paid by malik-makbuzas. I have recently submitted a report on the Land Record staff now proposed, and the rates at which cesses must be levied to pay for that staff. When my predecessor submitted his proposals on this subject, his recommendation to treat plot-proprietors in much the same manner as malguzars, in respect to cesses, was negatived; the chief reason for dissenting was that in the neighbouring district of Nagpur the malik-makbuzas are paying much the same rates as tenants in other rights. The group now under report shows very clearly the different circumstances of this district. In this group the malik-makbuza is a cultivating tenant, generally holding land in other rights also; there are very few of the resumed privileged grants, tukums or plots, in this group. Yet even after a free enhancement the incidence on proposed payments is well over 20 per cent less in the case of malik-mukbuzas than the incidence of other revised payments. In only very few villages of this district will it be found that the malik-makbuzas are less privileged than the total figures of this group make them out to be.

- 3. In some of the large villages, notably Nos. 45 and 46, Nandgaon and Gowardhan, the revenue of malik-makbuzas has been very freely enhanced; but the incidence on revised payments still remains low.
- 4. In the occupancy total a large sum is obtained by pure fixation on land hitherto held rent-free.
- valued wrongly at Rs. 5 per khandi in the Rent-rate Report, in other villages the valuation being Rs. 4. The reason of this mistake is that these villages had originally been included in the Chanda Group where the grain payments are valued at the rate prevailing in the Chanda bazar; subsequently the villages were transferred to this group in order to leave the Chanda Group homogeneous. This is a mistake only in that it has caused two rates to be used in the same group; as a matter of fact those villages are as close to the Chanda bazar as to any other. But even with the lower rate the grain rents now paid in Jamb would be very high; in Dewara the valuation makes little difference in the village incidence. In Jamb the malguzar allowed that the grain rents are too high; I proposed to reduce them, and he agreed that this should be done in fixing cash rents. In now proposing rents I have carefully considered the present payments at both the rates of valuation; and I have fixed cash rents which seem fair to both the tenants and the malguzar; it is an excellent village with a first class tank. The amount to which the malguzar's profits have been reduced is almost a matter of conjecture in this particular village; the reduction is great if he made a practice of putting his grain on the Chanda market; but for the few years that it goes to Mul in preference to Chanda, he would not lose so much with the cash rents now fixed. It is not really extraordinary that the price of dhan in Chanda is generally a tupee higher than in Mul, since Mul lies in the centre of a rice-growing tract.

1585

- 6. The home-farm and "muafi" land has been valued at the sanctioned village rate.

  In some few plots the land is sublet for cane, and in these cases the valuation of the sub-rents is obtained by classing the land as patasthal.
- 7. Siwai in this group is not of great importance; the area under cane is small and water dues are realized in only few villages. In the large villages that lie on the river bank a very large area is shown as under forest; and considering that area the estimate for mohwa and other forest produce looks suspiciously low. But in that tract the jungle contains very little wood of value and practically no bamboos. In some villages of the Vyhar Group it will be found that the mohwa is valuable; but the mohwa forest seems to stop short at the bend in the river. In this group the jungle is little better than scrub; and large areas are required to supply the nistar needs of each village; in this tract the bastis are very large.
- 8. It is strange that with so large a number of rich tenants of cultivating castes improvements are found in to villages only. The Marars only in this group have shown any desire to show energy in this respect. The amount of remission earned is Rs. 60-9-0, and Rs. 58-2-0 has been given; it has not been possible to remit the full amount without reducing presents rents. The total area improved is only 85 acres.
  - 9. The revised revenue now proposed falls short of the estimate by Rs. 85 only.

    A drawback of 15 per cent has been allowed in the payments of malik-makbuzas. The proposed revenue falls at 54 per cent on the pure malguzari assets.
- to the estimate. But in one or two of the largest villages the payments of malik-makbuzas form so large a part of the total income that the assessments on pure malguzari assets must be very low indeed, otherwise the malguzar will get a very small sum in profits.
- 5 mahals the figure is below 50 per cent, of these No. 1 is a large village, but the profits are divided among a large number of Kunbi share-holders, and in their interest the revenue has not been changed: in the other villages where the revenue is below 50 per cent of the assets, the profits are almost a nominal sum, the villages being very tiny. 60 per cent has been exceeded in four cases of reduction—mahals Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 31; in No. 31, that is, the figure has been exceeded in order to maintain the present revenue. In Nos. 32, 33, 34, 36 and 45 the fraction is slightly over 60 per cent of total assets, but the malik-makbuzas pay a large sum; in these villages though the revenue will absorb a large portion of the gross assets, the malguzars will now derive a large sum in extra rental profits.
- 18. The revenue enhancement is doubly covered by the rise in the rental collections. In this group it happens that the malguzars are rich men; but in the Vyhar Group it will be found that the revision at the Summary Settlement, when rents were but little enhanced, had a depressing effect upon the malguzars, by largely curtailing their profits. In this group it is proposed to largely increase the profits of the malguzar.
- 13. Of the mahals in this group No. 10 is held free of revenue; Nos. 18, 28, 35 and 38 are held on privileged jamas; while in No. 20 the gaoganna pays a full revenue, but the tukum, now declared a separate mahal, pays at privileged rate.
- 14. The revised rents and revenue will be announced during next open season, with effect from 1st July 1905.
- that arrangement except in the few villages where rice is far the principal crop. The present distribution suits this group on the whole very well; little kharif juar is found here. The villages in this tract will have quite average crops in the current year; the rice will be fair, if not actually good; and the recent heavy rain will have enabled tenants to put very large areas under rabi crops. There was a bumper rice crop last year in this group. No difficulty need then be anticipated in collecting the revised demand after July 1905.

CHANDA:

The 18th October 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Statement showing Estates of Rajgarh Group.

Estates.	Serial No. of villages in this and	ASSETS OF ESTATE.	STATE.	Proposed valuation of home-	IENANTS PAYMENTS THE ESTATES EX- CLUDING MALIK- MARBUZA.	2	Increase in tenants' pay-	KEVENUE PAYABITHE ESTATE	KAVBNUM PAYABIR BY THE RETATE.	Revenue enhancement.	
-	previous groups submitted.	Settlement.	Proposed.	farm in the estate.	Present.	Proposed.	ments.	Present.	Proposed.		
1	00	3		S	9	7	8	6	10	11	13
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.	Be. p.	Rs. a. p.	10 s .e. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	В. а. р.	Bs. a. p.	Rs. n. p.
Raju, sen of Meng Patel, Kunbi, res-2 Werva ident and ce-sharers.	-2 Werva	158 1 3	<b>213 4</b> 0	71 12 0	9 01 201	138 4 0	30 9	72 0 0	125 0 0	. S3	6 9 87 +
Vithal Rac, son of Gopal Rac Dixit,	4 Kosambi	ر									
of Dewads.	S Dewada Khurd				(						
	6 Rampur	11.336 3 11	1,317 0 0	0 0 S#	1,020 0 0	1,128 8 0	101 15 0	693 0 0	725 0 0	0 o eg	-69 85 0
	8 Jamb Khurd		-SX Fali								
-	9 Pipri Dixit		भेव ज			man					
Krimmsji, son of Atmaram Deshpande 11 Sukdi	11 Sukdi	سمر	यते यते								
of Muland co-sharers.	12 Kawadpeth		-		3						
	14 Velgaon	9 1:129:14 6	1,892 8 0	15 8 0	11 1 2/2'1	1,473 4 0	201 2 1	0 0 186	1,135 0 0	154 0 0	-47 2 1
	32 Rajgarh										
	46 Gowardhan	,									
Shrikrishen, son of Shridher Munshi,	17 Korambi										
Brakmin, of Nagpur.	34 Churar	3,093 4 4	3,693 8 0	19 4 0	1,854 7 6	3,214 2 0	359 10 6	1,963 15 0	9,250 0 0	0 1 984	-73 9 6
	36 Bembala	_			<del></del>						
Apandrao, son of Tanko, Brahmin, of Mul and co-sharers.	19 Dugala	20 02	Sa 12 o	o 4	39 12 0	0 0	4 0	45 0 0	30 0	0 0 51-	- 12 61 61 0
Chini Patel, son of Ramchandta Patel,	24 Kaoti	٥		×	\$ \$	α 2		9	g g		<b>Y</b>
Kalle, resident and co-sharers.	27 Singapur			•			, ,	•	•	•	20

Group(
of Rajgarh
Estates
showing
Statemont

15	87		. <b>.</b>	ľ	ជំ	0			4	<b>!</b> •	•					<b></b>						*		ſ
	Torons of monada	revenue enhance- ment over propos-	ed rental enhance- ment (difference of columns 8 & 11).	12	ж ж	es °				- 2 1				·		81-						် 		
		Revenue	sn hancement.	111	Rs. 2. p.	-14 0 0				, ,						130 0 0						° 8		
	REVENUE PAYABLE BY THE ESTATE.		Proposed.	10	Rs. s. p.	0 001					3,					510 0 0				·····		395 0		
	REVENUE PAYAH THE ESTATE.		Present.	6	Rs. a p.	0 0 411					0 0 0 0		<u> </u>			380 0 0						315 0 0		
		Increase in	nients.	8	Rs. a. p.	13 13 0	,				<b>.</b>				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	148 0 8						83 6 4		
	EXCLUDING	<b>4Δ</b> κ·	Proposed.	7	Rs. a. p.	90	)				087 12					775 19 0						44 40		
roup.—(	TREADTS PAYMENTS IN THE ESTATES, RECEDING	MADIK-MAK- BUZA.	Present.	9	Re. a.p.	81 11 0	8	4		3 67	719 13 2	1				627 11 4	- Secretary		<del></del>			350 13 8		
Rajgarh G	Proposed valuation of home-farm in the (state.			פו	Rs. 8. p.	8 411	•	100		n	186 4 0	a.	p			7180						8 18		
Estates of	EATE,		Proposed.	4	Rs. a. p.	212 8	)	4	प्या	82	1,038 4 0	7				899 0			-			650 4 0		
Statement showing Bstates of Rajgarh Group.—(	ASSETS OF ESTATE.		Sett lement.	8	Bs. a. p.	1 265 10 0					1,112.14 0					71196						559 13 0		
18		Serial No. of villages in this	submitted.	8	Group Keljhar.	58 Sonapur	Group Rajgarh.	· Ashta	Group Keljhar.	51 Kasargatta T.	Group Rajgarh.	7 Jamb Tukum	Group Ghakul.	16 Nandwardhan	36 Thanewashna	38 Tekoda	44 Tarda	Group Rajgarh.	18 Churul Tukum	Group Ghot.	57 Bhadbhid	67 Manjigaon	Group Rajgarh.	45 Nandgaon
		Tate of R		1	Vithu, son of Raju Patel, Kunbi, resi-				Tukaram, son of Sakharam Patel,	FOWAT, resident.			Amrit Rao, son of Sitaram, Brahmin,							Metu Patel, son of Mallu Patel, Gandli	of Ghot, and co-sharers.			

#### Rajgarh Group, Chanda.

No. 5260, dated Nagpur, the 29th October 1904.

Forwarded.

This group shows some strangely conflicting features. The Settlement Officer dwells upon the general poverty of the soil and also upon the prosperity of the tenantry. I marched through some of the villages last April, a time when lands look their worst. Undulating ridges clothed with shallow soil and the large area of fallows give the country a desolate appearance, but the prosperity of the tenants following on a series of dry years is not consistent with its external features: I cannot help thinking that both features have been somewhat overcoloured in the Settlement Officer's reports.

- 2. When seasons suited rice it was quite possible for the tract to become prosperous; dry seasons have stimulated the cultivation of ringni juar, and thus compensated partly for losses in rice. In this no doubt lies the strength of the group, and in this it differs from the purely rice tracts which in wet years could attain greater prosperity, but in dry years go more rapidly to the bad. The best villages have kept up well here, but there are a good many villages which have fallen off, and population has declined since 1895. The substitution of ringni juar for rice has, as the Settlement Officer explains, been the reason why with so large a fall in population cropped area has increased.
- 3. There has of course been loss of rent-paying capacity and the rent per cropped area after revision is hardly more than half that of the Keljhar Group. Allowing for resting fallows at least 10,000 acres more of the occupied area might be cropped; and if fields were better manured the produce might be greatly increased. Better manuring will be a very gradual process in a group of such large holdings. Some of the villages of this group will in a few years' time obtain irrigation from the Asola-Mendha Tank when Rajgarh will see better days.
- 4. As far as I can judge Mr. Hemingway's work has been very judicious, and he has modified statistical tests to suit circumstances with very good results. It is true that the revenue enhancement only amounts to 13 per cent; but we have the satisfaction of feeling that the demand is adjusted to capacity, and that the group being assessed at the low tide will prosper under the assessment. I attach a few notes on individual cases, which reduce the proposed demand by Rs. 40.

R. H. CRADDOCK,

Commissioner, Nagpur Division.

#### NOTES

No. 1, Ashti.—The home-farm is large and is assessed with such extreme leniency that I would take Rs. 100 here.

No. 3, Loni.—To assess a nominal jama of Rs. 5 we must assess assets of Rs. 10. Each tenant here can pay Rs. 2 or Rs. 4 in all we may value homefarm at Rs. 6. Total assets Rs. 10. Land revenue Rs. 5.

No. 24, Kawathi.—I think that Rs. 350 is sufficient here.

No. 25, Sindoli, No. 27, Singapur.—If we are to concede to depression half measures are no use. I would assess Rs. 110 and Rs. 20, respectively.

No. 32, Rajgarh.—When cesses are added the demand will be Rs. 800. These large villages are rather expensive and there is no home-farm. I consider that Rs. 700 is enough.

R. H. CRADDOCK,

Commissioner, Nagpur Division.

# Assessment proposals for the Rajgarh group in the Tahsil and District Chanda.

Memorandum No. 6213—II-147, dated the 24th November 1904.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Department, together with the mahalwar abstracts, the mahal assessment statements, the rent-rate file, and the Divisional Commissioner's memorandum of criticism, No. 5260, dated the 29th October 1904.

- 2. This group is one of those in which both rice and juari are of importance and on this ground the rent enhancement (viz., 15 percent) sanctioned was considerably larger than the average approved for the Rajgarh Parganna by the orders on the Preliminary Report of the Chanda Tahsil. It was expected that the rates which were calculated to produce this enhancement on tenants' payments would The actual enhancements raise malik-makbuza revenue by 26 per cent. obtained fall at 16 and 27 per cent respectively on present payments. In some villages malik-makbuza revenue has been raised by considerable sums, but where this is the case large margins have been allowed, the proposed revenue being in some instances little more than half the deduced figure. The unit incidence of the revised malik-makbuza revenue is only '43 against a revised occupancy incidence of '54 and a group standard of '55. Considering that most of the malik-makbuza land lies in the better villages of the group this incidence indicates a very light The Settlement Officer has been judicious in his assessment of rents. If anything he has been somewhat unnecessarily lenient in dealing with tenants who are not in good circumstances. Nearly all the absolute-occupancy tenants hold land in occupancy right also, and a good deal of adjustment between the two tenures has taken place. The occupancy incidence is nearly the same as the standard considered fair for the group and the absolute-occupancy incidence is a point or two lower. I have no alterations to propose in rents or malik-makbuza payments.
- 3. In assessing revenue on villages containing considerable areas held in malik-makbuza right the Settlement Officer has been unnecessarily lenient in several instances. I have also agreed to some of the alterations proposed by the Commissioner. The net result of reductions in 7 villages and increases in 6 villages is to increase the gross revenue proposed by the Settlement Officer by the sum of Rs. 195.

Malguzari profits are increased in almost all cases, and where reduced, the reduction is insignificant. If my alterations meet with the approval of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner the gross revised revenue will fall at 60 per cent of the revised gross assets, and the malguzari revenue at 55'4 per cent of malguzari assets. These are the percentages sanctioned for the group. The gross revenue is enhanced by 14 per cent.

4. The revised rents and revenues will be announced during the current field season with effect from 1st July 1905. As regards term of settlement I have nothing to add to my remarks in the memorandum with which the Kothari Assessment Report was forwarded.

The Settlement Officer's proposals regarding instalments may be approved.

B. P. STANDEN,

# General Assessment Statement for the Rajgarh Group, in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

#### 1.- Revenue Demand.

		1			Detail o	f balances.
As fixed at la	st settlement,	At present.	Detail of changes.	Year.	Amount.	How disposed of
	ı	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p,	Rs. a. p,	•			
(1866—68)	8,135 o q					
(1888)	10,451 0 0	10,542 15 0	Kamil jama.			

## II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

At settlement.		At present.		
Name of each share; holder.	Extent of share.	Name of each share holder.	Extent of share.	Remarks.

### III .- Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c.

	·			,		Position	Class.				<del> </del>	·····
Soil Class												Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
						;   						
				See s	eparate sta	tement att	ached.					
		·										

### IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

1.	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar- cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Til.	Gram,	Juari.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Area double- cropped.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1866—68 At settlement	218.30	8,043.52 8,927.35		•••	211'55 2,225'34	***		11,206.70 10,796.02	•••	1,906.86 1,906.86	21,687.53 31,172.85	21,687 [.] 53 3,937 [.] 78-27,235 [.] 07
(1888). At present In 1895	82.79 490.87	6,933 [.] 50 9,305,82	31.00 31.00	281.06 703.13	1 2	821'49 533'27	445'60 315'02	13,7 <b>3</b> 9°74 7,840°81	170°21 47'89	2,415 [.] 96 3,545 [.] 17	25,437°04 23,678°81	568:33- 24,868:71 2,154:84-21,523:97

Area.
Village
ils of
Detail
V.—L

O.S.	<u> </u>						9									
	Number of	cattle.	19	6,985	6,286	:	162 8	Total occupied	with Col. 6 of Table V).	61	Acres:	40,819'20 39'921'16	÷	40,072'64 34 496'55		
	Number	ploughs	18	1,824	116.1	;	S besides cash 162 225:38	<u> </u>						40		
		t.nks.	11	419	226	:	2 S besi rt 1225°38	Seld Rent-free by Privilege 1 Tenarts.	nt In Feu of service.	82	Acres	08 293.57 421.47		330.65		
	1 6	wells.	16	250	131	:	d value 905 <b>2</b> S besi 8 without rent 1225;38	Beld by	As grant from mal-	17	Acres.	196 °8 421				
j.		Total.	7.57	Acres. 5,390-81 8,297 19 10 %	2 909.50	392.38	=	Held by Ordinary Tenants,	f Area	19	Acres		···· •			
Area irrigated.		From other sources.	14	Acres. 287'90	:	:	× 771 20 ki = 1,067 10	y Held I	n ry No. of t holsinge.	15						
Are		From tanks.	13	Acres.	:	:	04 4		class in ordinary tennat	41	Acres	400	20	52		
	Total area	of the group.	6.	Acres 66,332 25 65,444.77	02:086:39	65,930 69	Rs. 8.  Rs. 64 in kind value 45 o  Begid: 8 cash 5 4  So 4	Held by Occupincy. Tenaits.	S. Area.	13	Acres	10,568.14	48 %	7,149 57		
		<del></del>	<u> </u> 		nagry (a Magnety a 188	PRESENT STATE	65 in kin Besid: s c	Held hy	Number of holdings.	61		1920	;	: :		
		f,; Total straun- by occupied d; s.;	=	Acres 1 25,413'05 20,323.01	:	1	(a) 25	bsolute- tenants.	Area.	=	Acres.	9,297.03 9,773.74	20.20	10.147 58 14.802.75		
are ^a ,			CI	Acres 6,223'31			ldmgs.	Held by Absolute- occupuncy tenants.	Number of holdings	10		493	:	::	000	4 0 1
Unoccupied area,		Serub-jun- gle and grass,	6	Actes. 11.399°53	÷		s of Ho	1 2	Area.	01	Acres.	162'43 297 74	1,/,	379.39 585.38	Σ. ο <b>α</b>	2,617 10 13
r L		Tree- forest.	8	Acres. 7.780°10	:	4	-Details of Holdings	Held by Revenu- free Grantees.	Number of holdings.	80		° :	:	: 1	7,583.08 282.83 358.58	, ,
		Groves.	7	Acres. 4.3:	į	. *	ध्यमेव दुव	Malık- gas.	Area.	2	Acres.	8,297 67 8,273 90	30 %	9,409.17	7,58	1 65 1
		Total area occupied.	9	Acres 40,819.20 39,921.10	40,072.64	34 496'55		Held by Yalık- makbuzas.	Number of holdings.	9		322	:			Malik Sarkar of Escheated Malik-makbuza.
	Area cut of	i. e., waste Total area and fallow occupied, of more than three	5	Ac. es. 10,540'91 11 965'81	:	;			Area of total leased.	5	Ac. es.	\$68.50	:	: ;	12	or Escheate
Occupied Area.		Total.	4	Acres. 39,278 21 27,955°35 46 %	32.703'53	26,22883		Held by Mal _k uza s,	] o'al.	1 4	Acres	3 00 123	78	301216	+ Malik-mal buza Maktedar Quit-rent	alik Sarkar
ŏ	Area in cultivation.	Fallow of three years or under.	9	Acres. 5,4°9'53 6.431 38	:	:		Held by !	Other than sir.		Acres.	692 85 546 34	į	::	X X Õ	×
	Area	Under crop.	63	Ac (s.   24,868 71 21,523 97	27,235.07	21,687.53			As sir.	61	ACECS.	2,311'.3		::		
	1		1			***				1		At present 2.311'.3 In 1895 2,022'30	of preas in Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 1	for Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16 (1888).		

, Payments.
and Tenants'
and
VII Details of Malik-makbusas'
etails of
$VII_{-}D$
IIDetail
2

VIII.—Details of Sixai Income.

		_			Tenants					Amount at		Amount in	Amount		
		Malik-mak-		1		-		Rource,	0	former		year of present	assumed as	Rem	Remarks.
		buza.	Absolute- occupancy		Occupancy. O	Ordinary.	Total.	1865	,	1583.		settlement.	average		
		d	3	-	4	25	9	1		6		3	4		23
		ie	Rs a		ri ri					Rs. a	 	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.		
(1866 – 68) Incidence [	(1866 – 68) Incidence per acre	2,310 0 5 c 3 11	5 5.453 9 1 0 5 0 4 130 11	0 4,078 11 0 6 7667		: : :	1,806 15 2	Mohwa	:	;		152 0 0	124 0 0		
Z. Inc		2,617 10			rv.	<del>-</del>		Tamnind	:			0 0 92	21 0 0		
	per sere	3 320 2	1 0 6 0 4,543 10	0 9,564	5 I		14,108 6 9	]ungle	:	:		0	0 0 1		
	racre of proposed	ω. 7	0 7	0 01.	2.0	::		Cane dues	:	:		1.45 0 0	127 0 0		
E 1	r cent of pro	+	+	18	+ 15		+ 15	Mango and tamatind	:	:		0 0 <b>91</b>	13 0 0		
	over present payments. Compare as deduced from rates	4037	0 4.793 2	0 0,632 7	7 0	:	13,415 9 0	Si aphal	(	:		0 0 01	0 0 8		
_	:	2,578 12	5 4,085 11	4	- 1			Siadi	THE STATE OF	:		0 0 11	0 0 6		
1 7	IX - Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht and Land held by	al Value o	f Sir, K.	hudkas	ht and	Land h		Water dues		i		0 0 011	9.5 0 0		
		Privileg	Privileged Tenants.	nts.					130 0 0	257 11	0	472 0 0	398 0 0		
	Sir and Khudkasht.	     <u>:</u>													
		rea culti-	A.e. held by Privi- leged Tenants.	Privi- nts.	Total	Valuatio	Valuation adopted.	)	X	-Total E	stimat	ed Enhai	Total Estimated Enhanced Income.		
	Area leased out.	vated by Maguzars.	1		rental value		; ! !		-				Compare as	as at last settlement.	nt.
	Rental value Compare rent Rental at sanctioned actually paid sanctioned rent-rates. to malgazar, rent-rates.		Rental Covalue at sanctioned a rent-rates	Compare control actually paid.	g and 4).	For sir and khud- kasht.	For area held by privileged tenants.	Payments Pryments of earlik-	A o A	Siwni receipts.	Total.	Cash	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht, and land held	Siwai	Total
	T G	ε	4	v	9		8	posed.	privileged tenants.			rental.	by privileged tenants with rate of valua-	receipts,	
Inci- dence per	B3. 2. p. Rs. a.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	p Rs. a. p.	2	3	+	5.	9	7	80	6
acre. Unit	0 8 4 0 9 2	5 50	n   co		1	01 6	8 0	Rs. a. p. Rs. a.	p Rs. a. p.	Rs. & p.	Rs. a.	p Rs. a.	p, Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.p.
incid.				· ·				;	:	:	:	11,841 11	2 754 6	130 0 0	12,726 1 8 (1866)
to be entered						.48	·- · · · ·	3,320 2 0 14,108 6	0 2,196.00	308 0 02	20,022 8	c 14,430 °	0 3,056	0	17,744 to 8 (1888-89)
lama 7.								:	:	:	:	_	:	:	::

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Camparisons.

			Analysis of Income on which assessment based.  Resulting from valuation.													
	Percentage	Percentage			Resul	ting from val	uation.									
revenue.	of present revenue on total estimat- ed income of former settle- ment (column o	of proposed revenue on total estimat- ed enhanced income (col- umn 5 of Table X).	receipts (line 3 of Table VII,	Estimated siwai receipts (column 4 of	tion of sir and khudkasht, excluding	of land held by privileged tenants, ex- cluding cash receipts (i. e.,	Rent en- hancements proposed (difference between line 5 and line 3, columns 2 and 6 of Table VII).									
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9									
P4.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.									
11,865	59	59	15,116 7 9	398 o o	1,598 8 1	272 0 0	2,637 8 2									
12,080	•••	60			<u></u>		•••									
	2 Pq. 11,865	Proposed total estimat- revenue. di income of former settle- men (column g of Table X).  2 3  Pa. Per cent. 11,865 59	Proposed total estimat- revenue. di income of income of income settle income (column g of Table X).  2 3 4  Pq. Per cent. Per cent.  11,865 59 59	Proposed total estimat- revenue. di income of former settle income (col- ment (column g of Table X).  2 3 4 5  Pq. Per cent. Per cent. Rs. a. p  11,865 59 59 15,116 7 9	Proposed total estimat- revenue. di income of former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment former settle- ment	Proposed total estimat- revenue. di dincome of former settle ment (solumn 9 of Table X).  2 3 4 5 6 7  Per cent.  Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, 3 of Table VIII).  Table X).  Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, 3 of Table VIII).  Table X).  Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VIII) and columns 2 (column 4 of Table VIII).  Table X).  Table X).  Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VIII) and columns 2 (column 4 of Table VIII).  Table VIII).  Table VIII).  Table VIII).  Table VIII).  Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VIII).  Table VIII).  Table VIII).  Table VIII).  Table VIII).  Table VIII).  Table VIII).  Table VIII).  Table VIII).  Table VIII).  Recentation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i. e., column 7 of Table IX, minus column 2).	Proposed total estimat- revenue. ed income of income (column of former settlement (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of former settlement) (column of for									

#### XII.

Actual increase	Con	npare increase (+	) or decrease	(-)	Increase (+) or decrease	(+) or	increase decrease cent. in	in cul	per acre tivation of
(+) or decrease (-) of proposed	In proposed cash rental (columns 1; 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land (columns 3 and 7 of Table X).	In siwai facome (columns 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease,	(-) per cent. of proposed revenue over pre- sent reve- nue.	cultiva- tion col- umn 4 of	Estimated income (columns) 5 and 9 of Table X).	on area of	Proposed revenue on pre- sent area.
I	2	3	सद्यमे	व जयते 5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(1888) + 1,322 1	+ 2,998 8 0	- 86o 15 8	+ 140 5	+ 2,277 13 4	+ 13	-7	+ 13	0 5 2	0 6 3
Sanctd. 1,537 1		•••			(+) 14		***	•••	0 6 4

# XIII.—Distribution of Revised Revenue between Malik-makbusa and Malgusari Lands.

Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquisb- ed to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of draw- back on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (column 5 of Table X, minus column 1).
ī	2	3	4	.5	6
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.
3,320 8 0	2,807 0 0	513 2 0	15	9,058 0 0	54
Sanctioned		•••	•.•	9,273 0 0	56

STATEMENT III.—Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position &c., for the Raigarh Group.

Solls. Kanhar	•:										_	į							
:.	Lawai	Pathar,	İrndaW	Bandhia.	Bandban	Sadheran.	Warthan Tekar.	Warthani Sawan,	Warthani Jhilan.	Wareslang.	Muskhand.	Bari santa patasthal.	Bari santa motaethal,	Barl abadi warpani.	Bari abadi walit.	Barl marhan walit.	Muttarrikat.	Total,	Per cent.
nhar	_				9.30	9			<del>,</del>	90.	3.41			 :	12	·  :	#5.29		
ranhar	:	:	:	3	05.	· ;	: :	 :		:	:	:	<del></del>	;	:		;	43,30	: 
i kanhar		:	:	:	2 2	 :			 :		:					 :	:	.38	
•			:	: 0		y	08.1	14.31	33.88	642.63	\$34.59	ſ:	:	S.	:		65,641'1 2,01		
			:	56 E	7	· ·	•	3.21		80.59	57 65	;	:	86	 ;	- - :	1 15.77	7 1 3,481'51	
•	:	:	;	7		3 5		;	64	50.7	:	 ;	:	:	<del></del>		97.27		
•	:	:	:	:	: ;	3 8			:	16.00	86.6x	ï	 :	:	:	:	;	<u></u>	
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:	5.17	# 	<b>*</b> 0.2	00.75	50.03	96 20	26 /61		16.83	16210	83.52	:	:		13.63	 :	1,03	19.887'9z	\$\$
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Seett, Press, Nagpur:-No. 973, Settlt -4:10-06-45.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Revenue Department, No. 766, dated Nagpur, the 3rd February 1905.

#### READ-

Report by the Settlement Officer, Chanda, submitting proposals for the re-assessment of the Rajgarh Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District, and endorsement No. 5260, dated the 29th October 1904, from the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, forwarding the report.

Memorandum No. 6213-147, dated the 28th November 1904, containing the remarks of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture on the Settlement Officer's proposals.

#### RESOLUTION.

The existing condition of the group as regards cultivation and assets, the effect of the Settlement on the tenants' rents and on the malguzars' jamas are exhibited in the following abstract. The figures also indicate the extent to which the Chief Commissioner has accepted or modified the proposals of the Settlement Officer. They may thus be regarded as a summary, from the point of view of the ryots, the malguzars and the Government, of the basis and results of re-assessment:—

			Acres .
1.	Gross area of the group	•••	66,232
2.	Area under cultivation at last settlement	•••	32,704
3⋅	Area now under cultivation		30,278
			Per cent.
4.	Percentage of increase of (3) over (2)		<b>—7</b>
5.	Percentage of rise of price of staple food-grain grown group during currency of last settlement	in 	30
			Rs.
6.	Total assessable assets at last settlement	•••	17,745
7.	Total assessable assets at present settlement proposed	by	
_	the Settlement Officer	***	20,022
8.	Total assets as adopted by the Chief Commissioner	***	20,022
			Per cent.
9.	Percentage of increase of (8) over (6)	•••	13
10.	Total enhancements of rent including revenue payable malik-makbuzas at present settlement—	· by	
			Rs.
	(a) effected by the settlement Officer	•••	2,637
	(b) as accepted by the Chief Commissioner	•••	2,637
11.	Average rate of rent per acre of ryoti area-		
			Rs. a. p.
	(a) at last settlement	•••	0 7 2
	(b) as now proposed by the Settlement Officer	•••	0 7 10
	(c) as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner	•••	0 7 10
			Rs.
12.	Present revenue	•••	10,543

					Per cent.
13.	Percentage of (12) on (6)	•••	•••	•••	59
14.	Percentage of (12) on (8)	•••	•••	•••	53
		•			Rs.
15.	Revenue now proposed by	the Settle	ement Officer	•••	11,865
16.	Revenue now sanctioned by	y the Chie	ef Commissioner	••	12,080
					Per cent.
17.	Percentage of (16) on (8)	•••	4 4 4		60

2. The proposals of the Settlement Officer result in an enhancement of the ryoti payments from Rs. 12,173-5-8 to Rs. 14,108-6-0, or by 16 per cent. as against 15 per cent. sanctioned in the orders on the Rent-rate Report. The rent-rate per acre has been raised from 6 annas 9 pies to 7 annas 10 pies. The assessment has been judiciously fixed and is accepted by the Chief Commissioner, as recommended by the Commissioner of the Division and the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.

3. The comparative statement below will show the variations in rent-rates paid by each class of tenants:—

Class of ten	ants.	At the Settle of 186	eme	nt.	At the si Settle of 1	men	t		At pre	sen	t.	As rev	vise	đ.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	,	Rs.	<b>a</b> .	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Absolute-occupancy	***	 0	5	п	0.	6	б	,	0	6	8	0	7	10
Occupancy	***		9	2		7	7		0	6	10	0	7	10
All-round	•••	 0	6	11	0	7	2		o	6	9	. 0	7	10

- 4. In this group the malik-makbuza is a cultivating tenant, generally holding land in other rights also. The revenue paid by this class has been raised from Rs. 2,617-10-2 to Rs. 3,320-2-0, or by 27 per cent. The rent-rate of proposed payments falls at 6 annas 5 pies per acre which is lower than the all-round ryoti rate of 7 annas 10 pies. Even with a free enhancement, granting margins where necessary, the incidence of the revised payments indicates that the assessment is still light; it is accepted by the Chief Commissioner as recommended by Mr. Standen.
- 5. The home-farm covers 7 per cent. of the total occupied area, and the valuation adopted for it by the Settlement Officer amounts to Rs. 1,924; this falls at 10 annas 3 pies per acre, which is higher than the all-round ryoti acreage rate of 7 annas 10 pies. This difference is due to the superiority of the soils comprised in the home-farm. The valuation is moderate and is accepted by the Chief Commissioner.
- 6. The siwai income is not of great importance in this group. It has been estimated at Rs. 472, of which the Settlement Officer has adopted Rs. 398 for purposes of assessment, allowing Rs. 74 for fluctuations.
- 7. The total revised assets of the group, as sanctioned, aggregate Rs.20,022-8-0. On this the Settlement Officer proposes to impose a revenue of Rs. 11,865, which absorbs 59 per cent. of the revised assets. Both the Divisional Commissioner and the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture have suggested some alterations. After considering the recommendations of these officers Sir Frederic Lely has come to the conclusion that the revised jama may be fixed at Rs. 12,080. This will absorb 60 per cent. of the total revised assets, which

agrees with the forecast sanctioned in the orders on the Rent-rate Report, and will result in an enhancement of 15 per cent. over the present demand.

- 8. Under the existing arrangements rents and revenue are collected in two equal instalments. The Settlement Officer proposes to continue this arrangement except in the few villages where rice is by far the principal crop. The proposal is supported by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture and is approved.
- 9. Subject to any orders which may be received from the Government of India, the assessment, as now revised, is provisionally sanctioned for a period of 13 years, commencing from the 1st July 1905 and ending on the 30th June 1918.

. [True Extract.]

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

No. 767.

Nagpur, the 3rd February 1905.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, for information, with the request that, after the announcement of the revised rents and jamas, a tabular statement, in the usual form, may be submitted to this office.

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary.

No.  $\frac{165}{\overline{X}\overline{1-4-53}}$ .

# CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Surbey and Settlement Bepartment.

FROM

H. A. CRUMP, Esq., i. c. s.,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 8th August 1906.

SIR,

In continuation of this Administration's Endorsement No. 767, dated the 3rd February 1905, I am directed to forward a statement giving details of the revised assessments of the Rajgarh Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. A. CRUMP,

Chief Secretary.

Statement showing the Revised Assets and Jamas for the Rajgarn Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.

			Revis	ED RENTAL	PAYABLE	B <b>Y</b>						1
Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik- makbuzas as revised.	Absolute- occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.	Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	of revised revenue on revised	Percentage of former revenue on assets of former Set- tlement.	Remarks
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	· <u>·</u>	Rs. a.	Rs. s.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
	Ashta	***	5 8	90 4		95 12	202 4	100	49	49	39	ł
2	Werwa	***	50 4	84 0		134 4	216 4	110	51	51	44	
3	Loni	•		•••	•••			5	Nominal.	Nominal.		
4	Kosambi	***	•••	31 12	•••	31 12	36 12	15	41	41	63	
5	Dewala Khurd	21 0	52 4	690 12		743 0	898 o	500	56	55	52	
6	Rampur	08	•••	95 12	•••	95 12	103 4	35	34	34	55	
7	Jamb Tukum	<b>2</b> 5 0	•••	453 4		<b>45</b> 3 <b>4</b>	682 8	375	55	54	55	ļ
8	Jamb Khurd		31 12	107 8	•••	139 4	161 12	80	49	49	52	1
او	Pipri Dixit	,	661	176 12		176 12	191 4	95	50	50	52	
10	Naleshwar			<b>2</b> 38 8		238 8	361 <b>4</b>	210 Realizable	58	58	66	
11	Sukdi		***	15 8	GES.	15 8	19 12	105 10	51	51	52	
12	Kawadpeth	•••		20 4	488	20 4	26 8	10	38	38	96	
13	Dahegaon	•••	10 0	40 8	100	50 8	74 12	30	40	40	48	
14	Welgaon	•••	53 4	135 4	***	188 8	205 12	110	53	53	SI	}
15	Nawegaon	39 8	266 o	333 0	di	599 a	690 4	410	60	58	59	}
16	Bondala	105 4	155 8	56 8	16.70	212 0	385 8	230	60	51	55	
17	Korambi	23 8	120 0	73 8	listr.	193 8	217 8	130	60	57	68	
18	Churul Tukum	3 12	8 12	384 8	सः	393 4	476 12	265 Realizable	56	55	55	
19	Dugala	<b>,</b>		35 10		35 10	47 6	177 <b>2</b> 0	42	42	46	
20	Bhejgaon Gaon- ganna.	5 8	3 <b>73</b> 8	407 4		780 12	1,006 8	550	55	54		
20	Bhejgaon Tukum	•••	<b>46</b> 6	   86 4 	•••	132 10	174 10	100 Realizable 66-12	57	57	56	
21	Vedi	·	2 8	14 10		17 2	27 10	10	36	36	93	
22	Fiskuti	71 8	136 12	347 4		384 0	589 12	345	58	55	66	
23	Borchandli	173 4	82 12	205 8		288 4	571 8	310	54	41	67	
24	Kawti	<b></b>	151 8	385 0		536 8	605 0	360	60	60	63	
25	Sindola	34 0	43 8	95 8		139 0	206 8	110	53	<b>4</b> 6	62	
<b>2</b> 6	Usegaon	186 o	95 12	65 12	1	161 8	508 2	330	65	54	67	
27	Singapur			49 8	,	49 8	50 0	20	40	40	54	
28	Saoli Tukum		69 8	281 0		350 8	391 12	235 Realizable 215 8	60	бо	21	j
29	Chandli Buzurg	205 12	184 6	169 4		353 10	686 14	445 Realizable 435	65	56	60	
30	Bhacrala		87 0	222 8	•••	309 8	350 4	180	51	51	59	
31	Pardi	.,.		285 4		285 4	354 0	200	55	55	59	1

1601
Statement showing the Revised Assets and Jamas for the Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District—(Concld.)

					R	EVI	SED RE	IAT	PAYABLE	ВУ-				į				
Serial No.	Name of vill and maha		Payme of ma makbu as rev	ik- zas	Absolu occupa tenan	ncy	Occups tenan		Ordinary tenants.	Total thre classes tenan	e s of	Tot:		Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	of revised revenue on revised	A	Remark
1	2		3		4		5		6	7		8		9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	<b>1</b> .	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs	. a.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
32	Rajgarh	***	123	0	141	8	893	0		1,034	8	1,209	8	725 Realizable	60	57	62	
33	Chandspur	•••	25 <b>3</b>	4	185	0	117	4		302	4	604	12	697 400 Realizable	66	53	65	
34	Churur	•••	700	8	<b>38</b> 8	4	1,018	4	}	1,406	8	2,141	4	1,350	63	53	63	}
35	Babrala	•••	•••		19	4	110	12		130	o	153	12	70 Realizable	46	46	52	
36	Bembala	•••	687	6	410	0	284	8		694	8	1,437	10	35 985	69	53	64	
37	Ghosri	•••	108	.8	321	8	140	8		462	0	615	0	350	57	51	59	
38	Futana	•••			33	4	595	o		628	4	779	12	460 Realizable	59	59	бş	
39	Dighori		142	٥	24	0	237	0		261	o	543	12	230 320	59	50	<b>5</b> 8	İ
40	Borghat		•••	-	32	0	5	6		37	б	39	6	20	51	51	63	
42	Jungaon		•••		227	14	125	14	1	353	12	374	8	180	48	48	50	ļ
42	Tonk				•••		30	0		30	o	38	0	20	53	53	51	
43	Pipri Deshpa	a <b>n-</b>	54	•	152	8	131	12	- Nich	284	4	400	o	220	55	51	53	
44	Dewada Buz	urg	•••		391	4	110	8	स	501	12	556	4	330	59	59	63	
45	Naadgaon		157	8	118	o	331	4	•••	449	4	648	4	385	59	51	бі	
46	Gowardhan	•••	199	0	•••	į	241	4		241	4	459	4	310	68	54	62	
	Total		3,319	10	4,471	2	9,950	٥		14,421	2	20,530	14	Kamil- jama 12,060 Realizable 11,487-4	59	54	\$9	

## Rent-Rate Report of the Vihar Group of Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

- Position and description.

  Position and description.

  touches the Gunjewahi group of the Brahmapuri Tahsil; the river separates it from the Amgaon and Garhchiroli groups. It contains 68 malguzari and 5 ryotwari villages. In the western portion (the first half of statement C) the villages are stable. Along the river bank they are very depressed.
- 2. In the extreme north the country is much the same as in the Gunjewahi group; the villages are somewhat isolated and there are intervening patches of Government forest, of little value save for mohwa and miscellaneous products. The southern half also contains a large area of forest; the villages are found in a continuous line along the river bank; but they are shut off from Vihar by a compact block of jungle. Several villages contain large areas of forest; and this is generally pure mohwa jungle which would be very valuable if nearer to the market; in some cases the income from siwai is already a respectable sum. In the riverain villages the surface is very undulating, and the soil is seldom uniformly good of the type found further north and also south along the same river. Good soil is found in patches only along the river bank; in the majority of villages it is either very stony or sandy, of much the same class as was found in Rajgarh and Amgaon groups. Further inland the surface is more even and the soil slightly better, but not generally of great depth. The river seems to have scoured away soil in the stretch between Garhchiroli and Ghatkul at some time in the past.
- 3. In the northern villages there are excellent sites for good tanks of the type found in Garbori; Pathri and the neighbouring villages all have good irrigation works. In the south also there are several good tanks; but as a rule they have not a very extensive catchment area.
- 4. The main road from Mul to Garbebiroli passes through the centre of the group, from Saoli to Vibar, and thence across the river. All the villages in the northern half of the group are connected with this road by decent cart tracks, but in the southern half the roads are not so good, though they cannot be called really bad for traffic in the open season. The trade of the group is with the Mul and Amgaon markets; within the group itself there are weekly bazars at Saoli, Vibar and Pathri. The best of these three is Saoli: Vibar seems to be losing its trade and Pathri is not on the road. But there are no large trading communities at any of the three villages.
- 5. There are excellent facilities for trade in this group; but as in the Garhchiroli group, the trade proper is still to come; the road has been only recently constructed, and the group is a long distance from the best markets of the district though it lies on the right side of the river.
- 6. The population of this group dropped from 33,213 in 1891 to 23,488 in 1901. This is serious loss since a great deal of the cultivation is rice land which requires plenty of labour. But in this group the actual loss of population, though it was undoubtedly great during this period, is not quite so large as the figures indicate. A number of labourers have always been in the habit of going to Berar for picking cotton in the month when the census was taken; and some of the absent labourers returned. Many however of them have stayed away; a special enquiry was made in this group two years ago when the rest of the pargana was attested; and at that enquiry it was found that the loss of labour was to a great extent permanent; the attestation of this group, and of Garhchiroli was deferred for a year in consequence. But even with its present comparatively low figures the population falls at about 534 souls to the square mile of cultivation.
- 7. Nine of the medium sized villages have retained their population, or show an increase; but in the very largest villages, and also the smallest the drop was as high as 50 per cent, in many cases. Three villages only are rith; but as many more have less than a dozen inhabitants; in the northern half of the group the riverain villages have large and seemingly prosperous bastis; in the southern half the villages are much smaller.
- 8. In this group it is the Mahar and Dhimar who has gone for labour and not returned; there are a few Gonds also; but the field labourers of the group are generally small Kunbis or Mahars. These men used to take up small holdings of rice land, of poor quality; that land is now nearly all abundaned. The principal castes in the group are Kunbis and Telis; there are a considerable number of Madrassi castes, Gandlis, Gurdis and a few Kapewars; these are all good cultivators. The men who now hold the land are with very few exceptions of good tenant classes; and they represent the general population in the group. Dhimars are somewhat numerous in some riverain villages, and occasionally rear silkworms for the Chamursi and Amrori markets.

Malguzars.

9. The castes of the lambardars are given below:-

Brahmin	in	17	villages.
Gandli	,,	14	,,
Kunbi	1)	12	,,
Kohli	,,	б	,, `
Teli	,,	5	,,
Gurdi	1)	4	1)
Mana	,,	3	1)
Kompti	"	1	,,
Gonds	,,	2	21
Marar	,,	1	,,
Gaoli	31	1	,,
Mahratta	,,	1	1,

The Brahmans in this group are men with large estates, as the Bokhare family of Mul and Ramchandra Laxman Batwe of Kunghara; the latter has several villages here, and though a rich man he has made absolutely no attempt to keep his villages together; rumour says that he has actually ejected tenants in order to show a large area unoccupied. The Gandli proprietor of Jibgaon and three other villages are exceedingly hard malguzars; only the very richest of their tenantry have remained, men who are too strong to stand much interference; the lambardar of this family does not wait for rents to fall due; he demands payment when he pleases and cuts the tenants' crops if his demands are not satisfied; he also takes begar for the cultivation of 250 acres of home-farm when tenants want all their own resources to plough and sow their own land: the only land really well cropped in his villages is that farm, by forced labour. Of the Telis also one family has obtained a bad reputation for disturbing tenants. The Gurdis are excellent landlords, with very prosperous and contented villages.

- 10. On the whole, therefore, the landlords of this group are not a satisfactory body of men; there are exceptions: the Kompti malguzarin of Saoli manages her villages well; and the Kunbis and Kohlis are sympathetic. But as a rule they are pure saokars with little sympathy for any tenants who need help.
- 11. The group is divided into 349 shares; of that number 140 are held by rich men, 73 by men of substance, 71 by small men with one pair of bullocks, and 65 by paupers. The poorest men are Kunbis, Kohlis. Gonds. Gaolis and Telis; both the Kunbis and Kohlis of this group are members of large families, except in the case of Dom patel (of Vihar and Arpalli); and the subdivision of profits gives very little to each shareholder.

12.	The	tenant	${f classification}$	is	given	below	:	
-----	-----	--------	----------------------	----	-------	-------	---	--

Tenants.			12. The tenant	classification	a is given belov	v :
Caste.		A.	В.	C.	D.	Total.
Kunbi	•••	24	169	182	67	442
Teli		16	84	111	41	252
Marar		4	49	86	45	184
Mabar		5	45	58	15	123
Gond	. • •	2	19	49	31	101
Dhimar		•••	20	41	26	87
Brahmin	• • •	32	31	16	4	83
Gandli	•••	24	24	11	7	66
Mana	•••	2	19	28	14	63
Gurdi	•••	7	32	13	4	56
Pardhan	•••	•••	6	28	9	43
Sonar		1	18	19	4	42
Others	•••	36	109	156	55	356
Total	-	153	625	798	322	1,898
Total	•••	100	020	. 50		_,,,,,

As it now stands this list shows an exceptionally strong tenantry; and there can be no doubt that the men now left in this group are a very powerful set of tenants indeed. But the proportion of rich men is now somewhat unduly high because all the "nadar" tenants of normal days have vanished; probably one-third of the emigrants held land, very small holdings of rice land as a rule; that is all now waste. Only the richer tenants have remained who have always been independent of the saokar, and whose grain stocks have lasted them through the worst seasons. There are rather more such men here than in Rajgarh and Amgaon, though there also they are numerous because a very large number of the cultivators in this group keep good herds of milch buffaloes; the sale of ghi is apparently very brisk in this group, and the riverain villages have excellent grazing. Until this year there has been no cattle disease in this corner, and larger herds of good buffaloes are to be seen in any village of this group than will be met with in any other tract that does not adjoin the zamindari forests.

13. Since Settlement two villages only have completely changed hands; shares in 15 others have been sold. But only three of these transactions have been purely for cash. Chikli fetched Rs. 250 in 1899, the revenue being Rs. 95; half of Vihirgaon was bought by a Brahmin for Rs. 500, the revenue being Rs. 170 and 4 anna of Sonapur was bought by a Teli last year for Rs. 300, the revenue being Rs. 115. The prices paid for property in this group are low because it lies at some distance from the market. The only saokar who seems anxious to acquire land here is Buty, who has obtained shares in three villages for debt; his transactions have gradually extended south from Brahmapuri to Murjha and Garhchiroli; but at present he seems here content to lend money to malguzars only.

Occupied area.

14. The following table gives the variation in the area occupied since the original Settlement:—

	Under crop.	New fallow.	Total area cultivated.	Old fallow.	Total area occu- pied.	Total unoccu- pied.		Irri- gated.		No. of tanks.	Plough- cattle.
At present	24,205	3,645	27,850	9,031	36,881	46,816	83,697	10,774	56	402	7,533
In 1895	27,674	4,493	32,167	6,587	38,754	44,915	83,669	12,848	128	544	•••
At Settlement	28,120	2,901	31,021	6,075	37,096	45,309	82,405	13,789	78	256	8,192
1888. At Settlement 1866.	23,182	2,794	25,976	5,934	31,910	50,495	82,405	492	•••		

In a few villages of this group it has been noticed that a little of the poorest rice land was abandoned immediately after the Summary Settlement of 1888. In the Wairagarh group it has been reported that such abandonments were very general; that was not the case in this pargana; but though not general, the abandonments here are numerous enough to show that even in those days of comparative prosperity the demand for the poorest rice land was not brisk, and tenants would not pay even small enhancement. This land was later taken up once more, frequently at lower rents, and it was both occupied and cropped in 1895; but it has once more been deserted since it gets no irrigation, and the tenants who take up land of this class are little better than field servants. There is, however, at present a very large proportion of old fallow in holdings; in some villages this is rice land, but there are also several villages in this group where the old fallow has increased in rabi land also. For this there are two reasons: in some cases the soil is really very poor and the tenants think they do not require the crops off any of it except in exceptional years; in others kans has appeared in comparatively good land. There has been some extension of the area under rabi crops; but the soil of this group is not generally good enough to encourage the breaking up of the old fallow that was noted both in the Warora Tehsil, and the open groups of Chanda also. Probably more use would have been made of this poor wawar land if the group had been nearer the good markets.

Distribution of occupied area.

15. The distribution of this occupied area is appended:-

		Home- farm.	Malik- makbuza.	Revenue free grantees.	Absolute occupancy tenants.	Oceu- pancy.	Held rent free against malguzar.	Total area occupied.
At pre-ent	••	8,238	3,235	97	6,450	18,406	460	36,881
ln 1895	•••	6,978	3,193	138	7,642	20,439	364	38,754
At Settlement 1888	•••	8,278	3,310	73	8 031	16,396	1,008	<b>37 09</b> 6
At Esttlement 1866		5,702	3,727	143	1,620	9,497	221	31,910

With so large a number of cultivating malguzars the gradual increase of the home-farm is a ratural feature; shareholders have multiplied, and sir rights are being obtained in new land. The home-farm has increased in recent years since the malguzars have taken up any of the abandoned holdings that were good; in the few instances where the land abandoned has been wawar land it has always passed into their hands; they have not taken up more rice land, because they already hold the land that gets the best of the irrigation, and want no more.

- 16. The malik-makbuzas of this group are nearly all cultivating tenants, as was found in Rajgarh; many of them have land in other rights also. In one or two of the poorest villages some of this land has been abandoned, but not in recent years; nearly all of the malik-sarkar in this group had been abandoned or had escheated before the Summary Settlement
- 17. The absolute occupancy area is still dropping because the right was not understood by the tenants, and in some cases it happened to be the dearest land in the village at Settlement.
- 18. The rent-free area against the malguzar is now smaller than it was at Settlement because at that time there were more relatives of the malguzars holding land free than there are now; the service land in this group is a very small area indeed.

19.	Cropping	figures	for	the	same	years	are	given	below:—
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-		.,			-									
	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Tilli.	Gram,	Juar.	Cotton.	Lakh.	Others.	Total.	Double-crop-	Net cropped area.
At Settlement 1866.	360	13,378			544	Jan	A ~	6,945			1,955	23,182	:	23,182
At Settlement 1888.	741	15,741	10		1,867			7,420			6,622	32,401	4,281	28,120
At present	220	11,925	23	44	578	216	341	9,782	36	842	1,327	25,334	1,129	24,205
In 1895	598	16,265	258	119	410	43	188	8,544	5	•••	3,618	30,048	2,374	27,674
		<u> </u>			20h	B23 1							<u> </u>	<u> </u>

This table is very disappointing; with so large an area of useful, though not high-class, wawar land there ought to have been better extension of the rabi area. The rice area has dropped by 26 per cent since 1895, and in its place only a very little more juar and til have been grown. The loss of the cane is not here very important; it is found in Pathri and the neighbouring villages with large tanks, and in its place the Kohlis who grew it have sown rice in recent years.

- 20. The second crop in the double-cropped area of this group has always been lakh. There is practically none of the gata land in which popat, urad, gram and linseed follow the rice in the more northern groups of Brahmapuri Tahsil.
- 21. In the cropping there is great variation between the different villages; in some the only rice land fallow is poor land which has been abandoned, and the rabi area has slightly increased; in others the area under all classes of crops has decreased; in very few has the increase in the rabi area made up the loss in the rice.
- 22. This table on the whole indicates depression and lenient treatment. But at the same time the group contains certain villages, such as Saoli, which are better than the average villages of both the Amgaon and Rajgarh groups.
- 23. The classification of the cultivated area, appended to the general assessment statement, shows that little soil is really good; 15 per cent only is kanhar, or bersi kanhar, while 36 per cent is poor. Less than half is rice land; but almost all the remainder is miscellaneous crop land, growing only juar, til, and other poor crops. A very large proportion of the rice land is irrigated, because all the dry land that is at all inferior has been abandoned. Of the irrigated land also in one or two exceptional cases, as Vihar khas, there is rather too much old fallow in the rice land occupied; in this particular village that land gets irrigation; and in this respect Vihar is one of the most deteriorated villages in the group. In the rice villages near Pathri, of the Garbori type, there is little old fallow in the irrigated land; the few villages that have suffered most severely in this respect lie near the river.
- 24. The factor scale used for this group is the same as in Rajgarh and Amgaon adjoining; the factors for miscellaneous crop land in that scale are much lower than in the Warora scale, and perfectly well suited to the poor soils generally found in the wawar land of this group.

25. The appended table shows the changes in acreage rates since Settlement.

•			<del></del>	:		k-mak- uza.	Absolute Occupancy tenants.	Occupancy.	Total.
					Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
At Settlement 1866	•••		•••	•••	0	6 2	0 10 9	. 0 11 9	0 11 2
At Settlement 1888	•••	•••	•••	•••	0	6 6	0 11 5	0 11 6	0 11 5
At present		•••	4		0	7 8	0 11 6	0 10 10	0 11 0
					ļ				<u> </u>

The malik-makbuza rate, and to a certain extent the occupancy rate also has been changed by the elimination from occupancy rents of the amounts fixed at Settlement on malik-sarkar land, which were wrongly shown as part of the occupancy holding. In addition to this change, which is of importance in one or two villages only, there has been some resumption of muafi land, and also in some few plots the malik-makbuza right has disappeared because the owner of the plot has become a sharer in the village. There has been no unauthorised alteration in the payments.

- 26. In some villages it has happened that the absolute occupancy land abandoned has been highly rented; in others it has been paying little. Much of it, however, has been rice land, paying a rate higher than the average; and for that reason the rate has slightly dropped. The occupancy rate also has dropped slightly because the poor rice land has been abandoned.
- 27. In this group there was little actual enhancement of rents at the Summary Settlement in 1888. In the best villages, as Saoli, the rents then paid by privileged tenants were comparatively high, and were left alone. In the smaller villages a higher enhancement was obtained, because a larger area was rent-free, and the rents for the poorer rice land were low, and were enhanced. As in Wairagarh, Amgaon, and Garhchiroli groups this was not reckoned actual enhancement; the rents were paid in grain, and were simply commuted; but the rate taken was slightly too high, and hence the cash rents fixed for the poorest rice land were a heavier burden than the existing cash rents for moderate and good land. Lower rents are now being paid for much of this poor land as is still occupied; but as above noted, a great deal of it is now waste.
- 28. The orders on the Rajgarh pargana, to which this group belongs, lay down that only the lowest rents are to be levelled up and the revenue demand redistributed. No general enhancement is possible with the group in its present condition; it is less prosperous at present than either the Amgaon or Rajgarh groups, in which more use has been made of the wawar land. Its remaining tenants are rich; but a very large number of small tenants and labourers have vanished, and the men now remaining do not want to increase their holdings until good rice years have made their present farms more profitable than they now are. In the near future, provided that seasons are not unfavourable, it is probable that more trade will be attracted to this group, when the new tahsili at Garhchiroli has made its presence felt; if markets had not been distant there would probably have been a larger extension already of the area under rabi crops; though not good the soil is not bad enough to warrant the present large fallow areas.
- 29. The subletting in this group is not extensive. In the majority of cases the land Subrents.

  has been sublet for the actual rent only, by tenants who have insufficient cattle to plough their holdings fully. There are a few cases of subletting for profit, principally by malik-makbuzas; in some villages the subrents are three times the rents, but this is distinctly rare; the profits in the majority of cases are very small. It is unlikely therefore that many really low rents will be found; such rice land as pays easy rents is largely fallow, and enhancement is impossible.
- 30. The village rates range between 17 and 90; in three mahals there is no land paying rent. The length of range is due to the somewhat miscellaneous character of the group; the villages vary considerably in size, some being large and others very tiny; some villages are of the best rice type while their neighbours have poor rice land and only moderate rabi land. But the incidences are also considerably affected by the amount of old fallow in the wawar land; in some cases this land is well cropped; in other villages identically the same land is old fallow. The rents for this land are quite easy, but the incidence is considerably affected if 50

per cent of it is fallow, far more than is necessary for resting purposes. In periods the rates are—

Between	n ·15	and	•20	1	village.
,,	•21	,,	·25	3	villages.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	.26	,,	•30	5	,,
,,	.31	,,	.35	5	,,
"	•36	1,2	•40	9	11
,,	.41	••	·45	7	,,
,,	•46	,,	• <b>5</b> 0	7	,,
,,	•51	,,	·55	10	"
"	•56	11	.60	5	,,
,,	·61	,,	·65	5	,,
,,	•66	,,	.70	3	,,
C	ver	·70		5	,,

The incidences are lowest in the very poorest villages, as No. 51, and also in the excellent villages with fine tanks, as No. 50. Where the incidence is over '70 there is usually too much fallow in holdings; that is the case in Jibgaon; but in Vichora, on the other hand, there is little fallow, and the rate there also is over '70. The rates are very uneven indeed considering that the soil is all much of the same class; this must be due to a certain extent to the comparative remoteness of the group, more than to the differences between the villages in it. Some villages have attracted a strong body of tenants some years ago who are still there and pay good rents; in others there have been in normal times a larger proportion of poor men who paid little, and there is therefore a tendency for all rents to be low. At the same time there is undoubtedly in this group a greater variation between the different tanks that can be brought out in actual classification; in the northern half of the group the tanks are all much of the same stamp, but in other villages there is more variation in the catchment area. It is impossible to get the exact difference with two irrigation classes only; and it is to be doubted if a more perfect classification could be made by largely increasing the number of classes, because one shower may make all the difference between good and bad tanks where the catchment area is on a gentle slope only, and the soil in that area varies considerably in depth, and in its powers of absorption.

- 31. The incidences in the average villages range between 35 and 55. In the villages that lie between those limits, as a rule, the fallow figures are fairly normal still.
  - 32. The rates of the different classes are—

Malik-makbuza	•••	•••	•••	•••	•37
Malik-sarkar	•••		•••	•••	•46
Absolute occupancy		•••	•••	•••	·51
Occupancy	•••	•••	•••		· <b>4</b> 9

A large area is still held rent free, and in some villages the rents are partly cash and partly kind on a large area; the rate of occupancy payments excluding these areas is 48.

The payments of the different classes are fairly even in this group; many holdings are composite, and perhaps a little more fallow is found in occupancy land than in the land of other rights.

- 33. In the Amgaon group a standard of '50 was taken; in the Garhchiroli group a rate of '45 had been proposed. The group now under report has as good soils as Amgaon, and the same type of tenants; but Amgaon has, or seems to have, the advantage in the markets, though Vihar is on the main road and is not cut off by the river. It is difficult to understand why Amgaon has done better than Vihar, considering the position of the two groups; seemingly the country tract across the river from Mul to Chamursi is as easy as the road to Vihar, and the distance is certainly shorter to Chamursi.
- 34. The group now under report, if the few good villages are excepted, has much the same history, cultivation, class of tenants and soils that were found in the Garhchiroli group. And the standard proposed in Garhchiroli may be taken here also; what Vihar gains by being on the near side of the river it loses by being further away from Garhchiroli, which with its new tahsil will be the coming bazar in this corner of the district, I therefore propose to take a standard of '45 here, for levelling purposes only.

Proposed rates.

35. The village rates now proposed are-

20 in 2 villages.
30 ,, 4 ,,
35 ,, 13 ,,
40 ,, 10 ,,
50 ,, 7 ,,
55 ,, 5 ,,
60 ,, 5 ,,
70 ,, 2 ,,
75 ,, 2 ,,

In one village the standard rate has been proposed for the home-farm where it is impossible on account of the poverty of tenants to take a rate as high as that for tenant land; and in the one village (Saimarra) where a tukum has been declared a separate mahal the same rate (55) has been proposed for both mahals. By this separation of the tukum area the total number of mahals in this group becomes 69.

36. It is estimated that the proposed rates will give an enhancement of about 16 per cent in the case of malik-makbuzas and 7 per cent in other rents, from fixation and levelling. Possibly the latter estimate may be slightly exceeded; but since composite holdings are numerous, the total enhancement will not exceed 10 per cent. In only rare cases of good villages, has a rate been proposed which will give any enhancement proper; in the majority of cases only the very lowest rents will be touched by the proposed rate; average payments will simply be maintained, and there will be very few cases indeed of rental reduction.

37. The present and settlement assets are given in statement A appended to this report.

Assets.

In the "present" table the home-farm has been valued at the all-round tenant rate of the village; this to a large extent is fictitious; the increase in the siwai represents water dues which at Settlement were taken as part of the home-farm valuation, when tenants' land had been taken up for cahe. There are instances in this group, however, of too high valuation of the sir land, of the type noted in the Mul and Rajgarh groups; the amount paid in the year of attestation for this cane cultivation was taken as the value of the land, no margin being allowed for the intervals between the crops of cane. The proposed valuation, classing the land as patasthal, will therefore still be below the Settlement figure though it will be higher than the valuation at the tenant acreage rate.

38. At the Summary Settlement the revenue absorbed 56 per cent of the total assets, including the payments of malik-makbuzas; though this revenue is not excessive, there are indications in certain villages of too high revenue at the present. The cultivating malguzars are generally not rich; there are exceptions, especially in the families which own several villages and lend grain. The malguzars of non-cultivating castes have generally comparatively large estates, their other villages being situated in the Mul and Rajgarh groups nearer to the market: in some cases the deterioration has been distinctly fostered by the bad management of these rich malguzars; Ramchandra Laxman Batwe and the Gandlis who own Pethgaon are notorious for their harsh treatment of tenants. The position of this group has to a certain extent been changed since the Preliminary Report was written by the opening of the new tahsil at Garhchiroli, which will before many years result in better trade, and the attraction of more capital. In the meantime a lenient policy is needed in this group; it ought to have done as well as the Rajgarh group in the past ten years; but it has not; it has not kept its place so well as the Amgaon group has. The present revenue is very uneven, and if the group had been nearer the market there would not have been a good reason to reduce the present high revenue in some individual villages owned by rich and unsympathetic malguzars; but in the present circumstances of the group it is advisable to give even the most unsympathetic of them the benefit of the doubt:-

39. Considering that there will be some small additional profits from rents there is no reason to go further than a fresh distribution of the present revenue. The revised assets will be approximately as below.

					Rs.
Malik-makbuzas' assets	•••	•••	•••		1,790
Tenants' payments	•••	•••	•••	••	18,300
Valuation of home-farm	and land l	held by privile	eged tenants		7,325
Siwai receipts	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,800
Total mulguzari assets	•••	•••	••		27,425
Total for both malik-mal	kbuza and	malguzari	•••		29 215

In this table the home-farm has been valued at the proposed village rates. There is the probability that the rental estimate is slightly low. If some allowance be made for that and a fraction of 52 per cent of pure malguzari assets taken together with 85 per cent of the malik-makbuza payments the present revenue will be no more than maintained, leaving to the malguzars any additional profits from rental collections. It is now proposed to take the above fractions.

- 40. Nine villages in this group are held on privileged tenure; these are chiefly first-class rice villages; but in the majority of them the kamiljama is now very high owing to the decrease in the water dues for cane. Where the assets contain a large sum in siwai, as is the case in these villages, a low fraction of assets should now be taken; an average of the actual receipts from water-dues has been taken which will be no doubt exceeded when the cane comes into favour once more; but that cultivation will revive in this group less rapidly than in the Mul group of this tahsil and the Garbori pargana of Brahmapuri.
- 41. Of the five ryotwari villages in the group one is an old malguzari village in which the malguzar resigned his rights; others are small patches in which some cultivation was found when the group was being surveyed; the latter have never yet been regularly settled though long surveyed.
- 42. In the resumed malguzari village the rents are fair, being at much the same rates as are paid in the malguzari villages adjoining. In other villages rents are paid at patch rates still and are very low; holdings are but imperfectly cleared and cropped. The cultivation and soils are of the same type as in the malguzari villages; both rice and juar are found on poor soils. There is not much hope of a rapid extension of cultivation in villages of this type at the present; there is plenty of similar land available in malguzari villages, nearer to the homes of tenants. But in order not to make such land as there is in these villages too cheap, and attract tenants at the expense of the malguzars, I have proposed in each of these villages to take the standard rate, allowing good margins for resting fallows in the poor fields.

CHANDA:
27th March 1905.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

सन्धमेव जयते

Memorandum No.  $\frac{2811}{11-147}$ , dated the 22nd May 1905.

## Rent-Rate Report for the Vihar Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

SUBMITTED to the Chief Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Department.

2. The Vihar group contains 68 malguzari and 5 ryotwari villages forming a part of the Rajgarh pargana It is unnecessary to say much about this group. because a very cursory survey of the statistics shows only too plainly that the losses caused by bad seasons here have been such as to preclude the possibility of any general rental enhancement. On the east where the Wainganga river borders the group the soil is poor, too undulating to be suitable for rice and too sandy or stony to be valuable for the production of other crops. Further west, though the soil is little better in quality, the lie of the land is often favourable for the construction of tanks and rice cultivation on a considerable scale is possible. Rice and the rabi juari are the staple crops, and morand (49 per cent) and wardi (29 per cent) the principal soils. Forty-seven per cent of the cultivated area is classed as rice land and almost all the rest as minor crop land. Eighty-two per cent of the rice land is irrigated mainly from fairly secure sources. The communications are fair. The main road from Garhchiroli to Chanda passes through the middle of the group and with fairly easy village cart tracks affords a sufficiently good connection with the markets at Mul and Chanda. The population is entirely agricultural except in the neighbourhood of the river where Dhimars are numerous and they also often combine cultivation or field labour with fishing. Between 1891 and 1901 the population dropped from 33,213 to 23,488 or by 29 per cent. No doubt a part of this decrease was temporary only, but enquiries made two years ago showed that few of the emigrants had returned. Many of the poorer tenants abandoned their land in 1899-00 and one would naturally expect to find a smaller percentage of poor men than usual amongst the tenantry. This expectation is realized in the statistics given in para. 12 of the report, but in face of the cropping statistics one would not look to find such a large proportion of tenants in better than average condition as these figures show. The unembanked land of the Chanda rice tracts has never been much esteemed by the cultivators and is regarded rather as a backing to the rice land to be utilized in years of short rainfall than as a source of profit at all times. This results in the curious anomaly of larger fallow areas in good years than bad. The real test of prosperity in these villages is the area under rice. The crop statistics show that the rice area in the year of attestation covered only 32 per cent of the occupied area as compared with 42 per cent in 1895, the year before the first famine. In a prosperous rice country the area under rice has a constant tendency to expand, as land is embanked and new tanks and "boris" are made: and the statistics of rice cropping leave no doubt that agriculture in this group is in a depressed condition. The explanation of the apparent contradiction between the condition of the tenants as shown in para 12 of the report and the cropping statistics is as follows:—the tenants of the Chanda rice villages were in particularly good condition before the famine, their stock of cattle was plentiful and their debts small. In this group she-buffaloes, always a sign of well-being, were particularly numerous. A large number of these well-to-do men have been able to retain their land and some of their surplus cattle without running into debt, and are consequently still eligible for the B class. although they are not so well off as they used to be. At the same time the dearth of labour consequent on the loss of one-third of the population has deterred them from sowing a full area with rice: while the unembanked land is of such poor class that in a hot country like Chanda it will grow nothing better than juar or cotton. The distance from the railway absolutely prohibits the cultivation of cotton, and the rabi juar is of so little value that it returns but an insignificant profit in parts of the District so far from the railway as this group decrease in the population has largely diminished the local demand and has consequently rendered the cultivation of juar less profitable than it used to be. I consider therefore that in spite of the statistics showing condition of tenantry we should not attempt any general enhancement on the grounds that full use cannot be made of the rice land owing to the want of labour, and that distance from markets combined with the diminution of local demand has prevented the value of the unembanked land from rising with the rise in prices. This conclusion is in accord with the orders on the Preliminary Report which directed the rents in the Rajgarh pargana should be levelled only.

3. The acreage rates paid by the several classes of tenants at the Settlements of 1866 and 1888 and at present and the present soil-unit incidences are—

<del></del>							Acrkage	E RATES.	
				M ma)	alik buz		Absolute occupancy tenant.	Occupancy tenant.	Absolute occupancy tenant cum occupancy tenant.
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1866		•••		0	6	2	0 10 9	0 11 9	0 11 2
1888		•••		0	6	6	0 11 5	0 11 6	0 11 5
At present		•••	627	0	7	8	0 11 6	0 10 10	0 11 0
Unit incidences	•••				1	.38	.51	•49	•50

At the Summary Settlement made in 1888, no enhancement properly so called was placed on rents, but a number of kind rents were commuted to cash at a high rate, with the result that some holdings of poor unirrigated land were surrendered and subsequently taken up again on lower rents; hence the decrease now observable in the occupancy rate. The standard of '45 which the Settlement Officer proposes is suitable both with reference to the present unit incidence and the standards taken in other groups of the Chanda Tahsil. consider that in fixing village rates Mr. Hemingway has paid too much attention to the present incidences and too little to the character of the village. many villages of this group incidences are affected by old fallow and are not a reliable guide. I have considered it necessary to alter the rates proposed in 20 villages: in 14 of these villages the Settlement Officer proposed to level with a rate higher than appears to me suitable, in 3 he proposed to enhance with a rate that I consider too high, and in 3 to enhance with an unnecessarily low rate. Although I have lowered rates on the whole, I think the enhancement obtained will be slightly larger than that estimated by the Settlement Officer. It is always difficult to forecast an enhancement with any approach to accuracy when it is to be obtained chiefly by levelling, but I think probably tenants' rents will be raised by about 10 per cent. The enhancement of malik-makbuza payments will probably approximate to 16 per cent as estimated by the Settlement Officer. I see that in his para. 39 the Settlement Officer states his apprehension that his estimate of rental enhancement is somewhat low. The effect of the alteration on the forecast of home-farm valuation will probably be to lower it by about Rs. 250.

#### 4. The revised assets will then probably be—

#### Malguzari assets-

Tenants' payı	ments		•••	•••	•••	Rs. 18.800
Valuation of						7,075
Siwai .		•••	•••	•••	•••	1,800
Total malguz	ari assets		•••	•••	•••	27,675
Malik-makbu	za.	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,790

The Settlement Officer proposes to take 52 per cent of malguzari and 85 per cent of malik-makbuza assets. This was the percentage taken over the whole Rajgarh and Amgaon parganas at the Summary Settlement of 1888, and was sanctioned as the standard for these parganas by the orders on the Tahsil Report. In this group 64 per cent of the assets was taken at the Settlement of 1866 and 56 per cent in 1888. The gross revenue now falls at 60 per cent of the gross assets valuing the home-farm at the all-round acreage rate of rents. Some of the malguzars are well-to-do sahukars managing their villages solely with an eye to profit; but quite half the villages are held by men of agricultural castes, who are dependent on their land for a livelihood and help their tenants so far as they are able. In most of the villages cultivation is by no means secure, and the demand for land is small. All these considerations point to the necessity of a light assessment, and I recommend that the Settlement Officer's proposal be accepted. This will probably result in about maintaining the present revenue on the group as a whole.

5. Of the five ryotwari villages four have never been regularly settled, and pay assessments calculated on a rough system of acreage rates: one is a malguzari village in which the proprietor has abandoned his right. The Settlement Officer has proposed to take the standard rate in the five ryotwari villages with margins for resting fallows. Under our system of ryotwari Settlement soil-units are calculated on all fallow land, the exemptions granted in malguzari villages on account of resting fallow and old fallow not being made. Consequently a given unit-incidence in a ryotwari village is usually lower than the same incidence would be in the same village if it were settled on the malguzari system, and a given rate will bring out a higher acreage rate in a ryotwari village than in a similar malguzari village. The same acreage rate involves a heavier payment in a ryotwari than in a malguzari village, because cesses are added to the assessment. There is a considerable area of old fallow in most malguzari villages of this group, so that the difference in the action of a given rate in malguzari and ryotwari is large. Consequently if it were desired to pitch the assessment of a malguzari and a ryotwari village at the same level, it would be necessary to take a rate for the ryotwari village considerably below that for the malguzari. As it is the policy of the administration to assess ryotwari somewhat higher than malguzari so as to avoid the possibility of attracting ryots from malguzari villages to the detriment of the malguzars, we should take a rate equal to or slightly below that of neighbouring malguzaries. The Settlement Officer proposes the standard of 45 in all villages with margins for fallow. If the rates are fixed after consideration of adjoining malguzari rates, it is unnecessary to allow margins for fallow, but in three villages margins may be required in some of the occupied numbers to avoid excessive per saltum enhancement of the payments of tenants in occupation.

B. P. STANDEN,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, C.P.

13th May 1905.

# General Assessment Statement for the Vihar Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

#### I. -- Revenue Demand.

				Di	ETAIL OF B	ALANCES.
	ixed at last ttlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Year	Amount.	How disposed of.
	1	2	<u> </u>	4	5	6
(18 <b>66</b> ) (1888)	Rs 13,152 16,072	Rs. a. p.			i 1	

## II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

}	Ar PRESENT.		
Extent of share.	Name of each sinreholder.	Extent of share.	REMARKS.
2	3	4	5
	TRACIN		
	share.	Extent of Share. Name of each shareholder.	Extent of Share.   Extent of Share.   Extent of Share.

#### III.—Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, etc.

					सर	Positio	n Class.					
Soil Class						 i			į			Total.
Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres
			:									
		1	!					}	:			
		! !								! 		

## IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar- cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Tilli.	Gram.	Juari.	Cotton.	Lakh.	Others.	Total.	Area double- cropped	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Aeres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
(1866)	360.03	13377.65	: — 		544:39			6944.54			1955-21	23218-82		=23181 82
(At Seitlement 1888),	740-68	15740:67	. 10.08		1886:74			7419 97			6622.41	32400153	4280.81	=33119.69
at present	219.73	11925:39	22 74	43.79	578-16	215.68	341-41	9781-47	36.43	841.71	1327:36	25233.87	1129 02	=: 24204°85
(1895)	597:73	16265 41	258.05	118-97	409.51	42.72	188-29	8543-61	5.00		3618-44	30047-76	2373-74	-27676.03

Area.		
Village		
of		
Details.		
I - I		

						•	13/1	verters of	remage	ye arrea		İ							
	,	0	OCCUPIED AREA	AREA.				n	UNOCCUPIED ARKA	ED AREA.			ARE	AREA IRRIGATED.	ED.				
	Are	Area in Cultivation	'ivation.	Area out	out ti-					Under						Number	Number	Number	Number
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	of Total.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	le. waste Totalarea and fallow of occupied. more than three		Groves   T	Tree.	Scrub- jungle re nd grass.		Total area un- occupied	Total urea of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	4 3	of Lanks.		of pkough- cattle.
	67	e .	4	- e	9			oc	6	10	1	12	13	7.	15	16	17	80	19
At present	Acres. 24204:85 27674:02	Acres. 3645 10:	Acres. 10: 27819'95 59: 32166'61	Acres: Acres: 95 9031-46	58	- 46	Acres. A 50-29 24	Acres. 24324·09	Acres. 12258-13	Acres. 10183-35	Acres. 46815-86 4751497	Aures. 83697-27 83669-33	Acres. 10669-51	Acres 104.62	Acres. 10774 12 12848-01	56	402	2,191	7,533
in cols. 4, 6 and 15 Compare entries of last Settlement	;	:	<b>8</b>	:		4;		 :	:	:	;	:	;	:	13	:	:	:	÷
for cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (1888) (1866)	28119-69 23181-82	: : 	31021·10 2 975·75	75		37096·43 31909·59	स		1 1		A)S	82405·19 82405·48	· ·		13789-26 491-90	78	256	2,150	8,192
							-T.A	- Detai	Details of B	Holdings.	(E)			} } !		,			
		Несі	HELD BY MALGUZARS.	LGUZARS.	<u> </u>	HELD BY MAE MAKBUZAS,	1.K-	HELD BY RRVE- NUP-FREE GRANTELS.	509	HELD BY ARSO- LUTE OCCUPANCY TENANTS.	ABSO- UPANCY TS.	HELD BY OCCU- PANCY TENANTS		Held by	HELD BY ORDI- NARY PENANTS.		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGEI TENANTS.	REE	Total occupied
		As sir. th	Other than sir.	Total, to	Area of N total b leased, ii	No of hold- ings.	Area	No. of hold-ings.	Агеа.	No. of hold- ings.	Area.	No. of bold- ings.	Агеа.	class in ordinary tenant right.	No. of hold- ings.	Area.	As grant Infrom malguzar.	In lieu of w service.	agree with col. 6 of Table V.)
1		83	က	4		9	7	· 0	6	10	=	12	13	±		16	17	138	19
At present		Acres. A 6693·55 1	Acres. Ac 1539-60 8: 1706-76 6:	13.5	Acres. 1316.45	*	Acres. *3235.00	2 :::	Acres. 97-24 137-77	450	(a) Acres, 6450005 764170	2163	(b) Acres, 18405-68 2045-55	Acres.	::	Acres.	Acres. A 271-44	Acres. 188:85	Acres. 36881-41 35754-27
in cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16	π cols.	: ::	20 kg	22 8278·35 5701·78	: ::	: ::	9 3309·82 3726 55	: ::	 73·04 142·64	; i:	18 8030 56 12620-26	: ::	50 16396·28 9:97·4	: ::	<del></del>	: ::	17.0 1008-38 220-88		37096·43
	, W	Malik-makbuza Do. Do. M. S.	- Magai	t-rent kta  Total		2726-31 = 141 98 = 26-84 = 339-87 = 3235-00	E8.	1,231 7 30 12 9 0 274 6 1	10 (b) (b) (c) (d)	l '	ind Rs. 10 a kind Rs.	7:92 on kind Rs. 10 besides cash IIs. 4-6 1274-48 on kind Rs. 1,257-2-2 besides cash	ash Iks. 4-6 besides ca	3 :- 14-6 a	14-6 and 11-66 W. R. 1 Rs. 540-1-8 = 1,747-3-	V. R.	nd 1022-23	. W. R.	1

VIII .- Details of Sirrai Income

VII.—Details of Malik-makbuzas and Tenants' Payments.

						TENANTS.	iè		 				-					
			Malik-mak- buza.	Alsolute	te Occupancy		Ordinary.	Total.		Sources.		Amount at former Settlement.		Amount in year Amount assumed of present 'etile' as as ment.	Amount assu as average.	e.	REMARKS.	
:	1		62		5	4	G.	9		I		23		35	4	:   	ro I	
(1866) 1. At last 2. Inside 4. Inside 5. As p. 6. Inside 7. Inside 7. Inside 8. Comm. 8. Comm. 8. Comm. 7.	At last Settlement (1883) At present As present Incidence per are As proposed Incidence per are Incidence per are Incidence per are posed over present payments Compare as deduced from rates	re re re re re re re re re re re re re re re re re re re recept pay-	Rs a. p. 1,427 1 6 1,536 1 5 1 0 0 0 7 8 1,545 10 2 0 0 7 8 1,545 10 2 0 0 7 8 1 0 1,545 10 2 0 0 7 8 1 0 1,313 0 3	Hs. B. 8,492 12 5,741 14 6,66 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	P 6,97 10 11,74 5 8 12,42 6 13,88	15 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Pa a p	Hs. n. p. 15, 467 11 10, 467 11 10, 11, 490 9 10, 11 5, 17,060 11 0, 11 0, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11					Ģ	Rs. a. p.	RS.	d d		
XI	IX.—Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht, and Land held by	of Ann	ual Value Prini	Value of Sir, Khudh	Khudkas	sht, and	t Land	reld by			100	X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.	Estimate	1 Enhan	ced Inco.	me.		
				ar makan				9	1		3)				COMPARE	COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	r Settlem	KNT.
	Sta A	Sin and Knedrasht Area leased out. Malg	ASHT AREA HELD BY PRI- Lated by Vilkopo Tenants. Malguzars	Авеа нест Viebsep T	P BY PRI- FENANTS.	Total rental		VALUATION ABOPTED.	Paym malik	200	Annual Annual (value of sir, value of sir, tenants of lkludkasht, tenants as and land	Annual alue of sir, khudkasht, and land	Siwai	Total		Estimated value of sir. khudkasht, and land	ò	
	Rental Compare value at actually sanctioned paid to rent-rates malguzar.			Rental value at sauctioned ent-rates	Compare rent actually paid.	(columns 1, 3, and 4).	For sir and khud- kasht.	For area held by privileged tenants.	huzas po	huzas as pro-		held by privileged tenants.	receipts.		Cash rentul. F	privileged privileged tenants with rate of valuation per arre	Siwai receipts.	Total.
		67	œ	ঝ	ro	9	l~	n	1	1	, cı	25	+	رة ا	9	2	, oc	
: :		Rs a. p 1,375 12 2									) (						.'	
Inci- dence per acre	:	1 0 5	:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				, · · · ·	ļ									
															:			

## XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

				An	alysis of Inc	OME ON WHICH	Assessment B	ASED.
Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (col. 9 of Table X).	Percentage of proposed revenue on total ostimated enhanced income (Col. 5 of Table X).	Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and cols, 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts	Rental valua- tion of sir and	privileged tenants, ex- cluding cash receipts (i.e.,	
ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

#### XII.

	Сол	IPARE INCREAS	e (+) or D	ecrease (-)	à	(+) он	INCREASE DECREASE R CENT IN	ACRE 11	NCE PER N CULTI- ON OF
Actual increase (+) or decrease (-) of proposed on present revenue.	In proposed cash rental (cols 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, klud- kasht and priviles ed land (cols. 3 and 7 of l'able X.	In siwai income (cols. 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent of proposed revenue over pre- sent reve- nue.	Area in cultivation (col. 4 of Tuble V).	Kstimated income (cols. 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former Settle- ment.	Proposed revenue on present area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	. 8	9	10
					  -  -				
						:			

## XIII .- Distribution of Revised Revenue between Malik-makbuza and Malguzari Lands.

Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relin- quished to malguzar as drawback	Percentage of draw- back on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands	Percentage of balance on maiguzari assets col 5 of Table X. minus col. 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6

CHANDA:

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer

Per centage.

 50 

49

13,438.83 662.181,963-93 13,545.06 : 27,819:95 8.091.98 3,633.68 Total. 1,466·19 18·74 87·96 7,803·19 37·75 309·96 Mutfarrikat MINOR CROPS. Statement showing the Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils and Positions of Vihar Group of Chandu Tahsil.  $\frac{13.30}{5.8}$ 17.11 Bari Santa LaitteatoM. \$2.78 4.55 .43 38:-41 stns? irsB .Isiltestn4 ...60 I-45 117.16 34.97  $\begin{array}{c} 3.49 \\ 1.80 \end{array}$ 53.07 2.50 1.11 5.58 nghtaM itan JilaW 15.2014·41 ... 43.31 Bari Marhan Jinagraw. 45.0 64 Kh. ibednite!! tilsW. 18.98Warpani. ibadaira ... 922-97 50-57 4 00 4-65 142-60 22-07 1-60 2,288 50 279-23 69-60 15-42 6,434.57 Murkband, 5-72 Kh. 1,469 92 103-23 133-43 12:00 1-00 Kh. 20 Ran. 64-45 1-87 7-57 7-57 7-57 7-57 1-859-69 248-53 68-20 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 1-7-74 4,230.02 Warsalang. LAND.  $6^{\circ}3.74$ Warthenia Jhilan, 805-81 143 59 37-20 352-20 28 88 19-59 1,492.71 Sawan, 1::::::: Warthenia 6.54 3.96 ... :: 132 39 11 23 90 194.11 Теквт. Warthenia 388.47 130-27 27 25 ... 1 00 ... Sadharan. 1 00-49 1 00 1.59  $\widetilde{x}$ 1.00 1.00 1.00 41.40 2.35 Bandhan. ... .... WHEAT LAND. 139 87 Bandhia. ġ ₈₆ : : : 1::::::: 38 : : : 1:::::: 8 18.42 6.63 ::: 3.27 ... 8.52 ... **: : : : : : :** : 11:11:11 1:::::: 1 1 1 1 GRAND TOTAL Soil class. Kanhar ...
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FORM VI-RENT-RATE REPORT, STATEMENT A.

Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Vihar Group of the Chanda Tuhsil, Chanda District. [The figures in roman type represent the ariginal settlement figures of 1865-68 and those in italies represent the summary settlement figures of 1887-88.]

ASSES AT LAST SETTLEMENT	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.	SETTLEMENT.	-:			1		ASSETS AT	ASSETS AT PRESENT.		INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.	ETS SINCE MENT.	
Settlement No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	ge and Mahal.	Cash.	Bstimated value of sir, khud-kasht and muafi land.	Siwai income.	Total.	Revenue.	rercent- age of revenue on a-sets of former S-ttle- ment.	Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khud-kasht and muafi land.	Siwai income.	Total,	Actusl,	Percent-	Increase per cent in cultiva- tion.
4	8		4	æ	9		œ	6	10	11	13	13	14	15	16
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
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<u></u> 점	293 Mendha Maktu	:	133				300	99	297 12 1	466 15 0	95 0	859 11 1	14 1	+89 8—	-27
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Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

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Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District-(concluded).

Resultanged and manufal land.         Siwai in- come.         Total.         Actual.         Percent land.           Akind-fasibt come.         13         14         15           Band.         12         13         14         15           Bs. a. p.         Rs. a. p.         Rs. a. p.         40         98 14 3         +40 14 3         +71           Gt. 7 0         4 0         98 14 3         +40 14 3         +71         0         -2.5           21 15 0         20 0         159 15 0         +31 7 0         +24         -2.5           53 2 0         13 0         60E 10 0         -62 10 0         -2.5           45 3 0         210 0         293 10 0         +24 20         -2.5           45 3 0         210 0         293 10 0         +21 10 0         -2.5           5 5 0         35 0         460 15 0         -262 10 0         -2.5           5 5 0         35 0         460 15 0         +266 6 0         +66 12 0           5 5 0         35 0         460 15 0         +246 6 0         +77           6 5 0         30 0         217 15 5         -17 4 0         +29           5 5 0         30 0         217 15 5         -41 3 0         +23	Percent-
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P. HEMINGWAY, Settlement Officer.

CHANDA:
The 27th March 190

Sanctioned factors of Chunda Tuhsil used for Vihar Group.

	Remarks,		For "Ran" doduct "5 nor cent in the case	of good soils and 33 per cent for Morand and soils inferior to it.	For "Khari ":-In Kanhar, Pandhri add 33 per cent, in B. Kanhar and Morand add 50 war four in Wardi and other infemior soils	add 75 per cent.				
	able ting land that)	Кһагі.	9		06	<del>%</del>	98		:	
φ.	Irrigable including cane land (patasthal)	VasnibiO	8	3	08	79	19	3	:	
GARDEN LAND.	Irrigable including cane land (motasthal).	Khari.	 &	}	22	9	50	3	:	
GARD	Irrigable including cane land (motasthal	Ordinary.	23	<u> </u>	<b>3</b>	Đ()	ş 	} 	:	
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			Kanhar	Pandhri	B. Kanha:	Morand	Khardi	Wardi	Retari	Bardi

Note.—For "Bari, Marhan, Warpani" land "Gohari, Sadharan" factors are to be applied.

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

[ii] Italio figures represent those of summary settlement. The second line under "At present" in columns 7,8 and 9 shows figures excluding grain-rented area, etc.
(ii) In column 10 the roman figures show percentage difference between acreage rate at present and acreage rate of 1866. The italic figures show percentage difference between present acreage rate

	p							-		-	-	
	о <b>ц</b> в		AT	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	(ENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+) or			
Number and Name of Village and Mabal.	Details of Class Grade.	Class of Tenants.	Tenaut area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	decrease (-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settle- ment.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	~	m	→ .	ശ	9	7	<b>∞</b>	œ.	10	11	13	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		/ Malik-makbuza	280 28 236·56	145 1 4 138 6 7	0 8 3	216-44	150 0 7	0 11 1		$\frac{43}{72}$ 51	<u></u>	A large village on the main road, 8 miles distant from Mul. It and Bothli are quite the
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	51.09	95 12 10	1 14 0	as,		<u> </u>	best villages in the group. The maguzar is a Kompti widow who seems to manage it well:
1 Saoli	:	Absolute occupancy	802.75 228·10	426 9 0 361 6 0	1 6 7 1 9 4	267-53 * 181-83 170-17	245 13 5 296 5 0	0 14 8 1 10 1 1 11 10	++++	99.		
		Occupancy	832.10	1,033 4 0 1,283 10 0	1 8 10 0 12 3	† 1,687.97 1,581.74	1,184 11 3	0 11 3 0 12 0	(-)43 (-)8	.52		than 100 acres get no water. The rice area is now 650 acres; but it is only poor land that is not cropped. The nurkhand area
		All-round	(1,134.85	1 459 13 0 1,645 0 0	1 4 7 0 13 10	1.869 80	1,481 0 3	0 12 8 0 13 6	(-)38	.54	09.	is on good so louble cropp short, but
<del></del>		<u>.</u>				* W. R.	11.66					here with both good soils and irrigation that the village does not seem depressed and land is not abandoned. Wawars are
	·											mostly on second rate soil; only juar is being grown now, but it still covers over 700 acres and there is still some linseed and wheat.
												Tenants are classed 21 A, 44 B, 54 C and 29 D: a very powerful lot of then, many of them having shops and large holdings in surround-
							<del></del> -					ing villages. Debts are low and mortgages rare; some individual rents run up to Rs. 60. Nearly all holdings here are composite. Arrears are nominal.

			23		
fate has dropped here through separation of the malik sarkar land: it was included in occupancy holdings at Settlement. Rents are very uneven: at Settlement the rents of malik-makbuza and absolute occupancy were found high and were left alone: others were enhanced. The poorest tenants are here found in the malik-makbuzas and absolute occupancy tenants. It is a good village in every way, rapidly recovering. I propose to take a rate for some small enhancement, but I would not raise rents fully. The wawar land is both poor in quality and far distant from the village. I propose to take 60.	A large and very prosperous village close to Saoli. Its soils are chiefly morand and hersi, but are exceptionally good for their class and	exceedingly fertile: land is in high demand here, and the occupied area is expanding yearly. It has three good tanks which	irrigate 420 acres of rice land: it is all fully cropped now, even in 1899 rice covered 320 acres. The soil requires little water, and		Lakh as a double crop covers over 200 acres, and rabi crops (chiefly ringni) over 650. Fallow figures are always high in outlying fields; but such fields pay very low rents. Tenants are an exceptionally strong lot of Gurdis mainly: classed 2 A, 27 B, 21 C and 12 D: excellent cultivators with practically no debt. One holding is mortgaged, but only very poor tenants are ever in arrears with their rents. The proprietors are Gurdis also, rich men who lend a lot of grain: they farm over 550 acres themselves. Bent rate has dropped through good holdings going to the houe-farm, and new fields being taken up without rent: 68 acres of land are now held rent free. The value of the land is shown by the fact that all absolute occupancy tenants of Settlement
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	42.56 42.56	172.69 172.69	484·40 501 13	( 657 09 673 82	
	(Malik-makluza E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	
		9 Rothli (Ingl			

STATEMENT C .- Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District -- (continued).

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		are now in possession of their land. At the summary Settlement rents were left alone:	- 3	and I would but up tents freely all round.	t propose oo wiii iiatgiis.	A small village adjoining Bothli and owned by the Gurdi proprietors of that place.	Here they have no cultivation. It is a rice village, but the irrigation, except from	one bori, is very inferior and outlying holdings are still fallow. Still it is well looked after and land is here in hetter	similar v of the p	ings have fetched higher rents. Cash	Tenants are classed 1 A, 2 C and 1 D: the rich man lives at Bothli. No land has been abandoned recently.	I would not interfere with rents very much here; it is a poor place and has had to struggle hard in recent years to maintain its notelin. Great predit is due to the malou-	
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	12		·								0g.			
	Incidence per ^{ko} il- unit.	:								.27	0 <del>4</del> 94	<u> </u>			
Increase (+) or	decrease (-) per cent of present incidence per scre on that of former Settle- ment.	10			. 53	THE	1 -	:	:	++	+50 +19	+23 +7,			
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p.	Contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of th				3	:	7 8 0	0 7 3	0 7 8			
AT PRESENT.	Bental.	80	Rs. a. p.	6				\	•	20 0 0	33 4 0 ··	53 4 0	1.52		
	Tenant area.		Acres.	1	स्य	पेव व	्य वयने	:	:	37.34	*73.45	110.79 109:27	* W. R.	<del></del> -	
ENT.	Incidence per acre.	99	Rs. a p.					:	:	0 7 11 0	0 4 10 0 6 1	0 6 3		-	
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	25	Rs. a. p.					:	:	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	14 0 0 17 11 0	32 12 0 37 11 0			
AT F	Tenant area.	ব	Acres					:	:	38 03	46.37	84.40		<b></b> -	
	Class of Tenants.	က						(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	_		-
p u e		63									:				 
	Number and Name of Village and Mabal.										3 Pandhar Sarar				•

						25
zars for keeping it going: it is now distinctly better off than any other of the small rice villages in the group with pour soils and irrigation. I propose a rate of ·30 only.	An exceptionally fine and prosperous village	Gurdi family. It has three excellent tanks;	rice land covers 340 acres, of which over 360 are well irrigated. The soil is mostly classed as morand, but is very productive for its	class. No cane is ever grown, but lakh as a second crop always covers a large area.	In 1899 the rice-area was 218 acres, but no rice land has been fallow for the last two years: the village recovered completely in	a year, and shows absolutely no agns of depression. It has about 300 acres of ringor land to help out the rice and the total cropped area fluctuates very little. Fallow figures are never high. Homefarm covers 358 acres, and little of it is leased.  As at Bothli tenants are really substantial: classed 1 A, 14 B, 14 C and 9 D: mostly Gurdis (a kind of Telugiu Kunbi): few of them owe money or grain, and the malguzars are their saokars. Rental arrears are nominal.  Rent rate has risen entirely owing to some khudkasht land going to tenants, and other holdings being taken as home-farm. No rents have been altered since the summary Settlement and then only a very few were touched. Rates are fairly even, and all round distinctly low for a village of this class: it and Bothli have few superiors in the district, and as cane is never grown, full rice rents may be fixed. I propose to enhance with perfect freedom here. This village is held on two-third jama in perpetuity: with Bothli it forms a very fine estate. Rate proposed is 45.
					45 Sanctd.	(Q.
~			.30	.38 88	% & %	<u> </u>
	:	:	+19	+26 +7;	+26	
	:	:	6 6 0	0 8 10 0 9 6	0 8 10	5-0-0.
	:	:	4 12 0	274 6 0 269 6 0	279 2 0 274 2 0	B B
	:	:	77.7	*196.02 453.08	503·79 460·85	"On kind W.R.
	:	:	0 8 2 0 12 3	9 6 0	0 2 0	
	:	:	4 7 0 4 12 0	115 0 0 296 15 8	119 7 0 801 11 8	
	:	:	8 72 6.22	\$65.68	271.40	
	Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	
				:		
			7	RINE AT LI		

STATEMENT C .- Vihar Group of the Chanda Tuhril, Chanda District -- (continued).

- •							26		
	Remarks and reasons for rate.			A beautiful rice village of large size held on	Kohli family. They are well off, and farm	over half the occupied area; our two or them are very quarrelsome and they have split the village into four pattis. Rice in	normal years covers over 550 acres; ac present it is only sown on 275 acres, as tenants are poor, and in one of the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattin and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattin and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the pattis and in the patt	good deal of sir land is tallow.  The rice land is fully protected by a large tank in this village, and the Saimora Tukum tank one of the best in the district. Even	Tage Mara Ctraca of "ray
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	13		<del></del>	•			.60 Sanetd.	
	Incidence p-r soil. unit.	11		~ - ~-		.39 .18	19.	6¢.	
Increase (+) or	decrease (-) per cent. of pre-cent. inc dence per acre on that of former Settle- nient.	10		•	:	+++	+ 39 + 79	+36	cash Rs. 4-6-0.
	Incidence per acre.	G.	Rs. a. p.	:		0 158 0 7 5	1 6 8 1 0 3	1 6 0 0 15 5	and cash
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	80	Rs. a. p.	:	e b	20 5 0 5 15 0	277 7 1 137 1 1	297 12 1 143 0 1	Rs. 99-0-0
	Tenant area.	7	Acres.	:	:	12.78	† 196·13 135·61	216·83 148·39	*Kind 7.92 †W.R ₆ 60-52
SNT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a. p.	:	:	0 15 1	1 0 4 0 12 8	1 0 2 0 12 7	
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	IG.	Rs. a. p.	:	:	37 13 0 15 5 0	218 0 0 177 1 0	255 13 0 192 9 0	
AT FU	Tenant area.	4	Acres.	:	:	{ 40·12   20 75	213.06 223.47	253.18	
	Class of Tenants.	ю		Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	
риз	Details of Class s Grade.	64				:			
	Number and Name of Village and Mabal.	1				5 Mundhala	Makta.		

					:	27								
level with the present rate converting grain to cash payments at present value: the bazar of Pathri is very close to the village and tenants can dispose of their grain at fair rates.  The Siwai from forest and water dues is very respectable.	A village of exactly the same class as Mundara and held by the same Kohlis. Here they have a large "tukum" held on four-fifths jama in perpetuity, it has now been declared	a separate mahal. This village is rather more prosperous on the whole than Mundara: the rice land is almost	fuily cropped and there is some juari land, now mostly fallow as the rains prevented sowing.	≅ <u>,</u>	zars themselves. Actual tenants have very high debts, but here pay their rents well. (Yrain rents are roaid here, and the vise in	prices has put on the enhancement justifi-	the class of land. Sub-rents for sir land run up to Rs. 4 per acre. There is a very large home-farm.			the present ra ersion to cash r	tenants will not stand enhancement with their present debts. That will still leave rents outte easy: the irrigation here is of the	very highest class, all the rice land is secured and cane frequently covers a large area.	ı propose 55 for 00th manais.	
			.55					- 55					.55	
	35	i÷ iè	.53			<del></del>	.57 .50	57 -50		.54	.35	.56 .56	.56	   
	9+ + + 29 + + 29 + 29 + 29 + 29 + 29 + 2	?? <del>*</del> :	: "	=Rs. 183-6-8	:		+85	+85	= Rs. 18-0-0	+36	:+63 +12	6+	+ 1	Rs.165-6-8
·	0 13 5	1 3 2	1 3 2 1 1 8	Rs. 86 8-6			1 10 10	1 10 10	Rs. 6-0-0	0 13 5	1 3 2	1 2 6	1 2 6	Rs. 80-6-8  = Rs. 165-6-8
	8 8 0 .: 10 14 0	399 2 11	410 Ú 11 226 10 3	97-0-0 & cash			43 13 5 25 13 5	43 13 5 25 13 5	12.0-0 & cash	8:	10 14 0	355 5 6 189 14 10	366 3 6 200 12 10	85-0-0 & cash
	10.11	*333°76 196 48	242.32	95·39 Rs 41·89	सह	प्रमेव	+26·18 18·84	26·18 18·84	7.27 Rs.	10.11	90.6	‡307.58 177.64	316·64 186 70	88·12 Rs.
	0 9 10 0 5 10 0 11 9	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 3 5	* On kind W. R.	:	;	0 14 6	0 14 6	+ On kind	W. K. 0 9 10 0 13 9		1 4 3 1 1 9	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 & 3 & 10 \\ I & I & 9 \end{array}$	*On kind W. R.
	17 8 0 22 13 0 7 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 5 & 5 & 4 \\ 261 & 12 & 0 \\ 197 & 5 & 0 \end{array}$	268 12 0 202 10 4		:	:	0 61 72	17 0 0 27 12 0		17 8 0 22 12 0	7 0 0	122	251 12 0	
	28.56 28.56 99.82	{ 212·13   212·13   16 t·88	{ 221.63 { 769.88	[	:	:	18.75	18.75		28.56	9:50	193.38	202 88	<u> </u>
	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	Occupancy	All-round		Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy Occupancy	All-round		Malik makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	·
		6 Saimara					Saimara Gaon- ···					Saimara Tu.	Yen i	

STATEMENT C.--Vihar Group of the Chanda Tuhsil, Chanda District—(continued).

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13	A really good but badly depressed rice village. It has an excellent tank commanding nearly 200 acres of land; but rice covers only 48 acres now: 213 acres are occupied, but 146 acres are fallow.  The reason of this deterioration is an incapable malguzar: he is a Kohli, and owns Chikmara also; but he seems only half wited, is badly in debt, and cannot plough his home-farm (160 acres) and is moreover entirely in the hands of a Kalar Kamdar: both villages are mortgaged. Here the jungle is valuable, and teak is regularly cut; but I doubt if half the proceeds find their way into the malguzar's pocket: he is a man of very small intelligence. The soil is only wardi and second rate morand, but the irrigation is first class.  Tenants are only Gonds and the Kalar Kamdar: the Gonds have very few cattle indeed. Rent rate has dropped here through abandonment of good holdings. Grain rents are prevalent.  At present this village is terribly depressed, though like Murmari, it has excellent irrigation. It simply wants a good manager to be one of the beet villages in the pargannah; but it has been mortgaged for ten years, and not a penny has yet been paid off: it will perhaps profit by changing hands I propose to simply level rents here. The siwai is, if
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	12	9.
	Incidence per soil- unit,	11	4.% ±%
	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent, of present incidence per acre on that of former Settle-former.	10	: : : + 161
	Incidence per acre.	35	Rs. a. p.
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	80	Ra. a. p. Ra. a. p.
	Tenant area.	1	#60.32 #50.32 #50.32 #22 #3.88 Rs.
ENT.	Incidence per acre.	æ	R8, 3. p.  0 8 9 0 8 3 1 11 2 0 8 4 0 1 11 2 W. R.
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental,	ıa	Rs. a p  11 4 0  140 8 0  140 8 0  140 8 0  140 8 0
AT FO	Tenant area.	4	Acres
	Class of Tevants.	က	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round
рив	Details of Class Grade.	63	:
	Number and Name of Village and Mabal.	-	7 Tarrbegarhi Mendha.

							29	)								
anything, underestimated by me. Allowance must be made at assessment for the fallow in home-farm. I would take :40.	Of exactly the same stamp as Tambagarhi adjoining; has poor soils but first class irrigation. Here also the half-witted proprietor		depressed: it has a lot of powerful Mahar tenants—2 A, 5 B, 6 C and 3 D—who seem independent of the Saokar, and their hold-	<u> </u>	in the home-tarm. There is little here besides the rice. Rents are always well paid, partly cash and partly kind. A higher valu-	ation of grain has put up the rate: it is higher peracre than in Tambagarhi, but still one or two rents may be raised. There has been little fluctuation have in the	area.  The rise in assets is really fictitious, as the allowance must be made for the fallow in the city.	land at assessment. Both here and at Tamba-garhi most of the home-farm has been classed	as cane land, and allowance must be made in the proposed value of the home-farm for the fact that cane is sown now at long intervals	I would take the present rate 65 here for level- ling and converting grain to eash payments.	A large important village with a weekly bazar.	into 19 patis: most of them are no better	chan tenants, and several are actual field labourers, having leased their sir for debt.			the rice land is yet not fully cropped.  Tenants are classed 2 A. 11 B, 21 C and 4 D.  A distinctly good body of men with very snall debts. Rental arrears are nominal.
				165 Sanctd.	7.00										.70	
	.50		.67 16-	.91 16:						<del></del>		E	.33	5. 5.	99.	
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	+ 489	:	+106	+106	38-12-0		-Fe	3			:	:	+20	+63	+63	= Rs. 103.6-3
	1 10 6	:	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 12 8 0 11 7	cash Rs.						:	1 14 2	0 15 11	1 9 0 1 6 10	1 8 5	cash Rs. 18
	29 0 0	:	197 14 0 4 10 0	197 14 0 4 10 0	R3, 154-5-0 and	É					:	5 0 0	14 0 0	346 7 3 243 1 0	360 7 3 257 1 0	85-6-3 and
	17.53	:	*110-52 6-39	*110.52 6 39	91-81 R3.		सन्यमेव	जयर	1		:	2.65	14.06	*221 79 170 50	235 85 184·56	41 47 Rs.
	0 4 6 1 10 1	0 14 9	0 13 11	0 14 2	*On kind W.R.						:	:	0 10 7	0 15 4	0 15 0	*On kind W.R. 9·83
	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	32 9 0	58 8 0	91 1 0							•	:	10 0 0	•	193 4 0 286 4 0	
	17-81	35.38	{ 67.37 84.63	102.75							:	:	15.12	191.44	206.66	
	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round							(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	
			:											<del></del>		
		0.64.31.	8 Chikinara											9 Pathri		

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tuhsil, Chanda District—(continued.)

has	pu e		AT FC	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	SNT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+) or			
Number and Name of Class and Mahal.	Details of Class Grade.	Class of Tenants.	Penant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.		Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
	63	es	₹	ro.	ec	£	œ	6	10	п	12	13
			Acres.	Rs.	.е. Су	Acres.	Вв. я. р.	문. e. p.				Rise in the rate is due to a higher valuation of grain rents, but all round the rents are not too high. The soil is poor, but the irrigation is excellent, and fuller rents could well be paid. The occupied area has expanded well, and there is a good rise in assets: at Settlement the siwai was under-estimated, but even without that there has been a good rise in the rental demand. Fallow here is mostly in home-farm except in one corner (held by D class men): tenauts holdings are fully cropped. I would put up some of the rents: this is really one of the best rice villages, and fair rents can well be paid. But in fairing the valuation of home-farm I would give large margins to patasthal land. Allowing for fallow, I propose to take a rate of 70 that will touch the lowest rents.
		Malik-makbuza	:	:		:	:	:	:			A first class rice and cane village close to
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	•	:	:			Eaulif. 10 is near on a jama in perfectively by a Brahman, not altogether a bad landlord.
	<u>`</u> ~	Absolute occupancy	00:01 }			6.48	4 0 0	0 9 11		21.		and contains the only fallow in the village, though he is a rich man.
Tukum.		Occupancy	( 172.95 119.53	304 8 0 18; 13 0	$\tilde{z}$	*157.88 60.42	203 10 8 23 14 0	1 4 8 0 6 4	+15	. 55 . 65		The rice area was fully cropped even in 1899, and the village seems to have escaped demonstry of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of
		All-round	182.25	308 8 0 138 12 0	1 11 1	164.36	207 10 8 27 14 0	1 4 3	25 + 18	.53 .42	.65	acres till that year, and seems only to have been discontinued with a view to a light Set-
			·	*	Kind 92.97	Re. 114-12-8	Kind 92 97 Re. 144-12-8 and cash Rs W. R. 4-49	35-0.0=	Rs. 179-12-8			cienieno ; it wiu de revivea at once.

	31					T09
A little juar is found in outlying fields, but is of small importance. Drop in the cultivation is due entirely to the fallow in sir land: on the whole fallow figures are low.  Tenants are classed 7 B, 18 C and 5 D: they have literally no debt, and arrears of rent are unknown.  At Settlement the rate for rice land was Re. 1-8-0. It was extremely low: the murrhand area here is worth Rs. 2-8-0.  Imposition of some grain rents has raised the rate.  This is one of the best villages in the group, though of only medium size.  I would put up nearly all the rents here: they are at present very small sums. A fair valuation of the home-farm will put up the assets considerably. A large sum is made in siwai: in good years the dues for cane are always over Rs. 100. I propose to take 65.	Rather a good little rice village which will be partly submerged in the Asola Mendha tank. It passed before the summary Settlement from a Good woman to a Brahman	Saokar of the Antargaon. It is sons, now in possession, farm all the best land in the village, but are a quarrelsome lot of men. There are 6 tenants: 2 B and 4 C. with very	small holdings. Rents are paid with ease and regularity. The soil is poor, but all the rice is protected	by a good tank, and at times cane is grown. Drop in the rate is caused by the abandonment of a small but high rented holding. Cash rents are paid and are distinctly low this class of irrigation, though the village	Drop in assets is not real being due to the valuation of home-farm at present all-round rate. There has been little fluctuation in the croping here since famine: even in that year land was well sown and the village is not	depressed.  I would take a rate which will allow the few Settlement rents to be slightly raised: individuals pay very small sums. I propose '40.
			0#.			
	<del>-</del>	 32 53 53 53	99 69 21 65			
	: :	.: 83 57				
		: 0-	0-			
		4 0	4 0		<u> </u>	
		61	1 28	1.73		
स	यमेव न	*28.01 26.28	28 01 26 28	* W. B.		
	: :	1 5 9 1 8 0 1 1 1	1 6 11			
		0 00	l	<u> </u>		
	: :	65 0 77 12	142 12 27 2			
	: :	47.75 51.87 25.44	99.65			
	bzı	ney	<u>-l</u>			
	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy Occupancy	All-round			
	Mali E. M	Absc	All·r			
		Ä				
		a p u r				

STATEMENT C.- Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District-(continued.)

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13	A medium-sized village about 4 miles distant from Pathri. It belongs to one of the Mundhala Kohli shareholders, a rich man. Here he farms 120 acres of the best land.  Rice is the chief crop: the irrigation is about average: the village has no really big tanks; but large boris are very numerous and marly all the rice is irrigated. A normal area is about 250 acres: it has been about 200 yearly since 1899, and the village is quite stable. There is no really good soil; but during the last five years the ringni has been a useful crop, covering 100 acres: the total cropped area has varied very little even in the worst years.  Tenants are mostly Gonds and Kunbis; classed 1A, 3 B, 11 C and 11 D. A very poor lot on paper, but they have small debts, and there is no tendency to abandon land. Arrears of rents are small. Sums due from the poorest, mostly recoverable.  Drop in the rent-rate is due to some of the best holdings going to the home-farm: one or two abandoned holdings have been given on higher rents. This village was treated very leniently at the summary Settlement. A rate of Re. I only being adopted for the best land. Present payments are very small sums, and I propose to put them up slightly, but would put no high enhancement on to
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	12	
	Incidence per soil- unit.	ıı	13 10 23 30 30 36 32 32 33
Increase (+) or	decrease (—) per cent, of present incidence per acre on that of former Settle- ment.	10	-30 -12 -12 -12 -11
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. 9. 0 0 2. 4 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
AT PRESENT.	Reotal.	œ	Rs. a. p. 3 10 8 6 4 0 9 14 8 12 4 0 111 2 0 113 6 0 123 6 0 139 Rs. 7-0-0 15-99
	Tenant area.	7	Acres. 7.84 38.07 45.91 16.04 *211.42 192.04 227.46 208.08 *On kind W. R.
ENT.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a. p. 0 5 2 2 2 2 3 4 4 4 5 5 2 3 4 4 4 5 5 2 3 4 4 5 5 2 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	τ¢	Rs. a. p. 16 0 0 8 10 8 10 8 10 8 10 8 10 8 114 12 0 119 4 0 114 12 0 118 18 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 181 8 0 0 0 181 8 0 0 0 181 8 0 0 0 181 8 0 0 0 181 8 0 0 0 181 8 0 0 0 181 8 0 0 0 181 8 0 0 0 0
ATF	Tenant area.	4	Acres.  51.31  11.19   239.91  150.70  239.91  239.91  239.91  239.91
	Olass of Tenants.	e	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round
рив	Details of Class Grade.	83	•
	Number and Name of Village and Mahal.		12 Meha Buzrug

						33			1034
individuals. Grain rents are of no importance. I propose a rate of 35.  Rise in the malik sarkar area is due to the correction of a mistake made at summary Settlement, when a resumed musfi was included in the malguzari area.	A tiny village close to Palebarsa, but in the niddle of jungle. It was owned by a Mana	family at Settlement, but Re. 0-8-0 have changed hands for debt since then by three	transactions and the lambardar is a Gandli of Antergaen, a rich man, who may improve	the village. The soil is very fair, but cultivation is seathered, and the irrigation is only second rate. Rice land still contains little			An excellent village of fair size The proprietors own Meha khurd also and villages in Nagpur district. They seem to come here	fairly frequently and have extensive cultivation in this village, mostly rice land. The soil is distinctly better than in surrounding villages, and ringni land has been well taken up and cropped. A good deal of land is double cropped with lakh. Waware are	smaller than usual, and contain very little fallow. The rice is really the chief crop, and the rice land has been regularly cropped
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	( Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round		/ Malik-makbuza	A bsolute occupancy Occupancy	All-round
				13 (sarpar Tukun.				l t Palebarsa	

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

	рив		AT F	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	TENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+) or			
Number and Name of Case Village and Mahal.	Details of Class Grade.	Class of Tenants.	Tenaut area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acı e.		Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	20		4	ç	9	7	30	6	10	11	13	13
	! 		Acres	<u>त</u> स स	R. a. c.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				in full for the last three years. The village seems never to have known famine and is very prosperous. There are three tanks of fair size. The irrigation is quite efficient; and covers all the rice land except 10 acres. Tenants are distinctly rich: 1 A, 15 B, 21 C. and 3 D. Debts and arrears are very small, and the basti looks a prosperous place. Reuts are paid in cash. The rate has gone up through abacdoned absolute occupancy tenants' holdings being given out for much higher reats. Land is in high demand, and there have been no surrenders recently.  At Settlement the highest rate for rice land was Re 1; that is now ridiculously low: the land is well worth Re. 1-8-0. I propose here to put up nearly all the rents I would take a rate which will allow full enhancement. No enhancement was made at summary Settlement. I propose to take 45 with large margins.
		Malik-makbuza .	16.38	3 5 0	8 8 8	9.82	0 8 8	01 81 0	+ 326	689		A small rice village lying close to Palebarsa
	· · · ·	E. Walik-makbuza	:	:	;	:	•		:			Ann owned by the Diaminals of the proceed that have no home-farm.  14 in Albert of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the proc
15 Mola Khurd		Absolute occupancy	98.50	33 0 0	0 5 4	24.99	10 0 0	0 6 5	93 +	12.		way. The soil is above the average, and introduced from the first class.
	·	Occupancy	01.021	. *		*122.06 118.19	0 9 16	0 12 0 0 12 4	11+	35 SP		
		All-round	87.571	33 0 0	0 5 4	147.05	101 5 0	0 11 0 0 11 4	+ 106	000	0#	Juari nas Deen sown this year in them. The rice figures are not bad, and fallow figures
	_					* W.R.	3.87					

	<b>3</b> 5	1000
are very low indeed. Tenants are classed 2.4, 4 B, 6 Cand 2 D, a very prosperous hody of men with absolutely no debt. The poorer men pay very small rents.  Here again land has been given out at higher rents when holdings changed hands. Cash rents are paid. Rents were left alone at the summary Settlement as the village is aurrounded by a strip of jungle and looked desolate. It is however quite close to surrounding villages and land is always in good demand. I propose to raise most of the rents slightly. The village has escaped depression and land is highly valued here. I propose to take 40 with large margins.	A small village close to Palebarsa. It is held by 11 Kunhis, most of whom are no better than tenauts. Between them they farm the whole of the occupied area except 4 acres that is held by a Brahman. It has suffered from being all Settlements ir; land would be well cropped if tenants had been able to get rights in t. Sub-rents for sir land average Re. 1-8 0 per acre, but tenants will not take up the fallow to be turned out as sub-lenants in a couple of years. The rice area is still very short, as many of the shareholders are really no better than labourers.  The soil is only poor, but the irrigation is distinctly good from the one tank.  At the summary Settlement rates of Re. I and Re. 0-12-0 were taken for the rice land in the home-farm, according to the class of irrigation. It is now valued at the tenant's rate; but that is very low for land of this class. I propose here to put up the one rent. And for valuation of the sir land I would take a rate of Re. 1-8-0 for the best land.  At assessment allowance may be made for the number of shareholders and the amount of fallow in their farms, but a fair valuation should be put on the land itself.	Nothing is grown of importance besides rice, though cane has been grown. A rate of '45 is proposed.
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	425 425 425 10.88 10.88 15.18	
	E. Malik-makbuza  A bsolute occupancy Occupancy  All-round	
	16 Mendha Tukum.	

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

рив		ATF	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	CENT.		AT PRESENT.		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
Number and Name of Village and Mahal.  United the control of Class of Class of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla of Civilla o	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Renta'.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	decrease (+) or decrease (-) per cent of persent incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
	က	- <del>-</del> -	۵	9	L	70	6	100	==	13	13
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 8. p.		-		
-	(Malik-makbuza	•	:	:	:		4	:			A small but distinctly good rice village. Here
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	1	The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s		:			
17 Saiblene	Absolute occupancy	:	:	:	र्था व्यम			:			holdings are very small. Practically the whole of the occupied area is Settlement sir:
	Occupancy	9.75	5 0 0	ο 	*17-49	5 12 0 3 12 0	0 0 51 57 52 63	-36:	.23 .26		outlying portions of it are fallow, as 17 of the shareholders are in 1) class, and their sir is leased for debt, at a rate of
	All-round	9.75	0 0 0	0 8 2	17.49	5 12 0 3 12 0	0 0 m	-36	25 26	.45	Rs. 2-4-0. As in most rice villages the soil is only poor and sandy, but the irrigation is on the
					*On kind 9	2.73 Rs. 2-0-0					e quite first class from two tas surface is even, and little land
							-				The total cropped area has kept up well as some miscellaneous crops have been grown
						~	<del></del> .				in the rice fields, and little land is fallow, except in outlying fields. The occupancy land is very poor stuff, and the dron in
											assets by valuing home farm at tenant's rate is quite fictitious. A rate of Re. 1-8.0 was
								· ·		<u></u>	taken for first rate frice land here at Settle- ment; that may be taken now. The siwai is from mobwa and wood out to
var											defray expenses in repairing tanks. The malguzars deserve lenient freatment for
											keeping the village going; but it would be better for them in the end if they made the
		/						·		W WTANKE Agg	whole village over to the lambardar and paid rents for their holdings as tenants. I propose a rate of 45.

An excellent little rice village, all home-farm, and at present like Saikhera, somewhat	essed owing to the poverty or	precors 15 Sonds. At present they had it on a quit-rent: when resumed it will pay	nair Jana in perpeculty.  The soil here is well above the average for rice villages, and the irrigation is first class:	being sown. Irrigated rice land covers about 110 acres, but this year only 85 are	recoped: the vinage is making only a slow recoped: the vinage is making only a slow recovery.  There is a little juari land held in small plots by three tenants. Cash sub-rent for sir are Re. 1-4.0 per acre. At Settlement a rate of Re. 1 was taken for the first class rice land. I would now take a rate slightly higher, about Re. 1-4.0. The status of proprietors will be considered at assessment.  The sewai is quite stable: it consists chiefly of water dues for rice land in the neighbouring village. I would take the standard 45 here.  A really depressed rice village. It practically consists of the home-farm of five Marars—all now no better than tenants, though they were once rich men: they hold 92 acres out of a total of 115 acres occupied. It is all rice land, but classed as dry: the irrigation is from Jankapur Tukum tank, and the malguzars here have to pay water dues as their tenants do: the soil is about average. The village has been really depressed for several years; hulf the rice land occupied is now fallow, and there is little to take its place. There are 6 tenants with small holdings also contain too much fallow.  At summary Settlement too high a rate was taken here: some land was under cane and was valued at Rs. 10 per acre: it is really worth about Rs. 3, at the utmost, after allowing for water dues. High assessment with against the proprietors.
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( Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round
and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second s		18 Jankapur	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		19 Jankapur

STATEMENT C. - Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District - (continued).

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13	The village is not mortgaged and with a light assessment they may recover.  Subletting rate for sir is just over Re. I per acre: that is about a fair rate for the vilage in its present state. I propose to take '35.  A poor little rice village separated from the rest of the group by a broad belt of forest. It is owned by 13 Gaolis, all heavily in debt and without cattle or credit. Rice is the chief crop, and half the rice land is still fallow: the soil is poor and the tank badly in need of repairs: the malguzars cannot afford to keep it in order.  Tenants are classed 1 A, 2 B, and 5 C: mostly Marars who have small gardens along the banks of the nala Nearly all the tenants are non-resident.  The village was fairly prosperous up till 1898, but it has never recovered from that year, and is distinctly depressed still. Cash rents are paid for the small plots held by tenants, are paid for the small plots held by tenants, are paid for the small plots held by tenants, are paid for the small plots held by tenants, and is distinctly depressed still. Cash rents are paid for the small plots held by tenants, and that is a fair rate for the land when in cultivation in the irrigated strip. I would raise rents only very slightly; all the rice land is in home-farm. It is rather a better village than Jankapur and a rate of '40 may be taken.
	Unit-rate proposed sanctioned.	12	
	Incidence per soil- unit.	11	ప్రస్తు ప్రస్తు సి.పి. ప్రస్తు
Increase (+) or	decrease (—) por cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Settle- ment.	10	: : + +   +
	Incidence per acre	G.	Rs. a. p. 0 14 7 7 0 114 8 8 1 P.
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	œ	Bs. a. p. 34 0 0
	Tenant area.	1	Acres
CENT.	Incidence per acre.	<b>8</b> 0	Bs. a. p. 0 0 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	10	Ra. a. p.
AT FC	Tenant area.	4	Agres.
	Class of Tenants.	ra	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round
рич	Number and Name of Village and Mahal.  Village and Mahal.  Delaile of Grade.	1	20 Samda Khurd

						39								TO
A badly deteriorated village close to Murjha on the bank of the Wainganga. With Karol adjoining it is owned by a somewhat described Malycotte. he has only a small	home-farm here.  It is a rice village with very second rate soils and only poor irrigation on the whole:	the river, but it is very undulating and full of kans.  Rice cropping here is very short indeed,	and the Village is making a very soor recovery.  Tenants are classed 5 B, 7 C and 2 D: debts are very high and the best tenants are badly in arrears with their rents.	The occupied area is much as it was at Settlement: increase in absolute occupancy tenant area is due to correction at survey.	Kent rates have been stationary and cash sub-rents run no higher than actual rents.  All rents are paid in cash.	lord; he	But it will be many years before the village thoroughly recovers, even if he mends his	ways. I would simply level up low rents with a rate of 50.	Slightiy larger than Akapur, but in identically the same state at present. Here the	Mahratta has a large home-farm and culti-	Soils here are better, being well above the group average: there is some kanhar and	piefity of Detay, but the century secure to have lost all spirit and do not sow other crops to replace the rice. But the proprietor does not encourage enterprize. Rice is the	chief crop, and the area has dropped from 170 to 43 acres: 70 acres were sown has transported the willow sooms still retro-	grading. Practically nothing has been sown in its place. The irrigation is only poor.
		·50 Sanctd.	f.0 <del>1</del> .										.45 [Sanetd	40.7
	61										.55	.59 .60	86.	
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3435	182 19 182 19 41 50	223.69							:	:	226.58	98 801	226 58	
Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	All-round	1						(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	
	21 Akapur										22 Karoli			

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

	rate sed Remarks and reasons for rate. oned.	13		Tenants are classed 2 B, 3 C and 1 D: badly in debt, and arrears of rents are high. Cash rents are paid. The home-farm contains much of the best land in the village. We can do nothing beyond level the present rents. The proprietor is a rich man, and a fair rent may be fixed on his home-farm. I propose 45 for levelling only.	A larger village very like Gewara Khurd:	here there is also a Candill family in possession with one member a Saokar of some-	Their home-farm covers a third of the occupied area, and includes all the best rice land.	Once more rice is the chief crop, and little land is classed as dry, but the irrigation is not really first class, except in about 150		gone up, and wheat is still found. The soil in wawars is all bersi or morand of rather good class, though the surface is somewhat undulating.  Tenants are classed 7 B, 15 C and 10 D: rather a bankrupt lot of men, in the clutches of the Saokar shareholder. D class men are responsible for nearly a third of the rental
	Unit-rate proposed oil. sanctioned.	120			.30		- 49.		·64 .55 ·65 [Sanetd.	
	Incidence per soil- unit.	=		<u> </u>						
Increase (+) or	decrease (-) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Settle- ment.	10			:	:	+	—18 —13	6	
	Incidence per acre.	6	Rs. a. p.	( E	0 13 10	:	1 0 3	0 14 5	0 15 1 0 15 8	
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	00	Rs. a. p.	MA	4 6 0	;	157 15 0	236 13 0	394 12 0	14.20
	Tenant area.	-	Acres.	्रिप्सा हिनाएट सन्यमेव जयने	20.9	:	155-29	*262-95 248-75	418.24	* W. R.
dent.	Incidence per acre.	9	Rs. a. p.		:	:	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 15 & 8 \\ I & 0 & 9 \end{array}$	1 1 6	1 0 8	
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	           	Rs. a. p.		:	:	165 8 0 166 15 0	234 3 0 253 5 0	399 11 0	
ATE	Tenant area.	4	Acres.		:	•	168 75	214.62	\$83.37 406.35	
	Clase of Tenants.	6			/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-nıakbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	
рив	Number and Name of Village and Mahal. of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia its of Olassia it	1 2						23 Gewara Buzurg		

					41	
Arrears of rents are nominal, but debts are higher than usual, and tenants are short of cattle and seed. Some D class men sublet for profit, and present rents are both uneven and low. Drop in the rate is due to a good holding going to the home-farun.  This is a disappointing village with so many pour tenants. I would not enhance here, but a rate may be taken which will touch the richer men's payments. Incidence is slightly affected by fallow, and '55 will touch the lowest rents.	A village of medium size close to the river	above the average, though little is really	Rice is the most important crop, but the irrigation, except in one strip of home-farm	cheny, is only poor, chough very more faint is classed as altogether universated. The rice area area is still 25 per cent faillow, and the area		much money to a shareholder in the adjoining village: one or two holdings are mortgaged but rental arrears are low.  The proprietors have a very large home farm, they are five Gandlis: the lambardar lends money and grain, and is a man of peculiar cunning.  He got other shareholders to pay him over Rs. 150 for their sir land, stating that he was running the village at a great loss: and then he applied to have them recorded as occupancy tenants, paying that sum as rent; these men have never transferred their proprietary rights. He has made out the loss by crediting rental payments to tenant's debt account with him.  Rent cale has dropped here through good holdings going to the home-farm in exchange for poorer land. A fair area is sublet for profit, and land here is in good demand. The village would be quite prosperous
					.50 Sanetd.	Ţ.
			.43	44.	84.4	
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	· 	•	295 0 298 14	.91	295	~~~~
	2.68	:	464.00	\$1.42.	464.00	
	(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	
		-	•	24 Gewara Khurd		

STATEMENT C .- Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahril, Chanda District -- (continued).

Comparison of Tenants   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comparison of Tenant area   Comp	рич		AT F	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	ENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (4) or			
Acres.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p. a. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p.   Ra. a. p. a. a. p.   Ra. a. p. a. p.   Ra. a. p. a. p.   Ra. a. p. a. p. a. a. p. a. a. p. a. a. p. a. a. p. a. a. p. a. a. p. a. a. p. a. a. p. a. a. p. a. a. p. a. a. p. a. a. p. a. a. p. a. a. p. a. a. p. a. a. a. p. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a.	Number and Name of Village and Mahal.		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Bental.	Incidence per acre.	decrease (~) per cent, of pre-ent, incidence per acre on that of former Settla- ment.	Incidence per soil· unit.		Remarks and reasons for rate,
Malik-makbu: a   195 60   81   1   0   0   6   8   147 53   65   3   0   0   7   1   196 60   14   141 63   65   3   0   0   7   1   196 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63   141 63	1		4	2	9	7	20	<b>5.</b>	10	н	13	13
Malik-makbura   195 60   81   1   0   0   6   8   147 53   65   3   0   0   7   1     30   32   4		-	Acres.	તં	ಡ	Acres.	æi	<b>π</b>				if the lambardar were not quite so exorbi-
Malik-makbura   195 60   81 1 1 0   0 6 8   147.53   65 3 0   0 7 1     30   32   8   147.53   14   15     36   32   32   8   147.53   14   15     36   32   32   8   14   15   16   15   16   15   16   15   16   16						1		S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S				Rents are now somewhat uneven and dis- tinctly low when allowance is made for the
Malik-makbu: a   195 60   81 1 0   0 6 8   14753   65 3 0   0 7 1     30   32   4   49   65 5 0   0 7 2     36   32   32   49   65 5 0   0 7 2     36   32   32   49   65 2 0   0 7 1     36   32   34   44   44   44   44   44   44	· management					1321 14321			. 5			fallow. On the whole I would take a rate which will
E. Malik-makbura   195 60   81 1 0 0 6 8   14753   65 3 0 0 7 1     30   32   A						भेव भेव			and a			allow some enhancement, and give margins to individuals. It is distinctly one of the
(Malik-makbura        195 60       81 1 0 0 6 6 8 14753       65 3 0 0 7 1       30}       32       A         E. Malik-makbuza             19663       96 14 0 0 7 11       +19       +41         Absolute occupancy       { 18346       92 4 0 0 8 1 0 8607        10867       65 2 0 0 9 7 11       +19       +41         Occupancy						74-			Δ			
E. Malik-makbuza {		(Malik-makbu: a	195 60	, <b>*</b>	9	147.53	က	ZV				
Absolute occupancy   183-46   92 4 0 0 8 1   108-57   65 2 0 0 9 7   +19   +10     Absolute occupancy   183-46   92 4 0 0 9 10   108-57   65 2 0 0 9 7   +19   +19   +19     Occupancy   (183-46   92 4 0 0 0 11   192-70   112 6 0 0 8 9   +8   +2   +40   +10     All-round   (183-46   92 4 0 0 0 11   192-70   193-70   +19   +10     All-round   (183-46   92 4 0 0 0 11   192-70   +19   +8   +2   +40   +9     All-round   (183-46   187-96   187 0 0 0 11   192-70   +19   +10     All-round   (183-46   187-96   187 0 0 0 11   192-70   +19   +10     All-round   (183-46   187-96   187 0 0 0 11   192-70   +19     All-round   (183-46   187-96   187 0 0 0 11   192-70   +19     All-round   (183-46   187-96   187 0 0 0 11   192-70   +19     All-round   (183-46   187-96   187 0 0 0 11   192-70   +19     All-round   (183-46   187-96   187 0 0 0 11   192-70   +19     All-round   (183-46   187-96   187-96   111   192-70   +19     All-round   (183-46   187-96   187-96   111   192-70   +19     All-round   (183-46   187-96   187-96   111   192-70   +19     All-round   (183-46   187-96   187-96   111   192-70   +19     All-round   (183-46   183-46   111   193-70   +19     All-round   (183-46   183-46   111   193-70   +19   +19     All-round   (183-46   183-46   111   193-70   +19   +19     All-round   (183-46   183-46   183-46   111   193-70   +19     All-round   (183-46   183-46   183-46   111   193-70   +19   +19     All-round   (183-46   183-46   183-46   183-46   183-46   +19   183-46   +19     All-round   (183-46   183-46   183-46   183-46   +19   183-46   +19     All-round   (183-46   183-46   183-46   183-46   +19   183-46   +19     All-round   (183-46   183-46   183-46   183-46   +19   183-46   +19     All-round   (183-46   183-46   183-46   183-46   +19   183-46   +19     All-round   (183-46   183-46   183-46   183-46   +19   183-46   +19   183-46   +19     All-round   (183-46   183-46   183-46   183-46   +19   183-46   +19   183-46   +19   183-46   +19   183-46   +19   183-46   +19   183-46   +19   183-46   +19   183-46   +1		7 W. 121	22044	>	•	49-10	: =	_	+ 19			acres of rice land, 60 acres get no water: still only 20 acres are fallow this year, and
Absolute occupancy       { 183.46   92 4 0   0 8 1   108.57   65 2 0   0 9 7   +19   -3   -3   -3   -3   -3   -3   -3   -		E. Malik-makuuza	::	::	::	196.63	7	7	+10			that is very poor land. Juari and other onen field crons cover over 200 acres: the
Occupancy { 39.30 71 14 0 0 12 6 84·13 0 9 1 40 0 7 10 44 40 T 10 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	25 Kasargaon or Kasargata.	Absolute occupancy	183.46	4 €∜	<b>00</b> 00	108.57	67 :	o :	+19	<del>**</del> ***		wawar land, though undulating, is very productive bersi, in high demand; and it
\begin{pmatrix} 183.46 & 92 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 8 & 1 & 204.64 & 112 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 8 & 9 & \dot +8 & -24 & -42 & -40 & T & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \dot & \	<b>D</b>	Occupancy	08.66		:: 12	*96-07 84-13	₹ :	0 0	0;	.39 44		has prevened any depression.  Proprietors are four Kunbis, only small men, but good cultivators and landlords: they
11.94 D		All-round	183.46	40		204.64 192.70	9 .	ဘတ	8+	42		nave a tair sized home-rarm.  Tenants are Kunbis and Manas: classed 2 A, 14 B, 14C and 4 D: a very rich lot. They
Jurop in the rent rate here is discipled as summary. Settlement by mistake sarkar land was shown as malguzari sir and partiy occupancy: that has nonrected.  The absolute occupancy tenant area						W. R.	11.94					nave taken up more tand takely, and the drop in cultivation is only temporary.
sarkar fand was shown as marguzan sur and partiy occupancy : that has n corrected.  The absolute occupancy tenant area	_							~~~~				
The absolute occupancy tenant area												sainal faild was shown as marguent proping sir and partly occupancy: that has now been
												corrected. The absolute occupancy tenant area has been

			43				エハボぐ
tendency to abandon land here. Rents are now low and paid with ease: a large area is habitually sublet for high profits: some wawars fetch Re. I per acre. Malik-makbuzas here are actual tenants. This is a really good village: it is now quite prosperous and I would enhance rents freely. Sub-rents show how high the demand for land is. Holdings are composite and a rate of 40 will put a sufficient enhancement.	A small village owned by the Gandli malguzars of Bormala. Though small it would be an average village for its class if it were not purposely neglected.	gate over 50 acres of rice land: but no repairs have been done four years, and the tank is broken now and almost useless. The proprietors could well repair it, but they seem to have nurosely discouraged culti.	H	A, 18, and 2 C), and 24 acres are cropped. There is no home-farm. If care had been taken to keep this village together the absolute occupancy tenants would not have pied, and the present rate is high enough, unless the tank is repaired. I would simply level rents here with a rate of 65.	A large flourishing village. Proprietors are six Brahmans: the lambardar is a woman, and gives other share holders no profits:	Rs. 500 cash—a very good bargain if they got their profits. It has over 350 acres of rice land; but of that only 200 acres are irrigated; this dry land is fallow this year, but other orons have replaced the rice.	wawar land is excellent and extensive; wheat figures are improving, and are now respectable, and juar covers over 300 acres
			.65 Sanctd.	· cr			.50
	···········	<del>4</del> 7.	<b>†</b> 2.		33.	<del>1</del> .	.52 .53
	: :	::::	92 +		:	+ 22 22	+5
	: :	.: 1	1 7 6		0 7 1	0 11 1 0 9 1 0 9 4	6 0 0
	: :		46 6 0	Na.	134 13 10	75 10 0	362 1 6
	: :	*31.59	31.59	• W. R.	306-29	109·38  *504 00 490·24	613:38 599:62 * W. R.
	: :	0000	0 2 7		0 6 3 0 7 0	0 9 0 0 10 8 0	0 8 0
	: :	- · ·	13 1 0		178 14 0 159 13 10	156 0 0 75 14 0	156 0 0 284 5 0
<u> </u>		80.56 49.12	80.56		455·26	\$\$\$. \$\$\$. \$\$\$. \$\$\$.	276·90 400·88
	Malik-wakbuza E. Malik-wakbuza	Absolute occupancy  Occupancy	( All-round		Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy  Occupancy	All-round
		26 Suctala				27 Vihirgaon	

STATEMENT C .- - Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District -- (continued).

	p tr 18		AT F	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT,	tent.		AT PRESENT.					
Number and Name of Village and Mathal.	BealO to aliabed 9bartO	Olass of Tevants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rents!.	Incidence per acre.	increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. of present invidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil- unit,	Unit.rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
	6	œ	4	ક	£	1	æ	G	10	ı	21	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Вз. а. р.				
						स्वयमेन जयते					——————————————————————————————————————	as a rule. Fallow figures, though high, are really quite normal for this village, and it shows no depression at all.  Tenants are classed 2 A, 23 B, 18 C and 12 D: except D class, they are a very affuent lot of Manas and Kunbis. Debts are very low, and all have large numbers of cattle. Home-farm covers 140 acres.  A large area here is sublet for profit, habitually, especially by malik-makbuzas though they are mostly resident tenants themselves. Sub-rents for wawar land run to Re. 1-4 per acre.  Land here is in high demand; nearly 200 acres have heen included in holdings since Settlement, and the rate has dropped from extension to slightly poorer soil.  Sub-rents here amply justify some enhancement. The village seems never to have known famine, though the rice area is still short cropped. I propose to take :50 with very large margins to malik-makbuzas.
		Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	35.38	4 0 0 4	0 1 10	36.20	4 0 0	0 1 10	:::	÷		A large village falling into the distinctly prosperous class. It has four small tanks and about 400 acres of rice land: irrigation is
28 Bormala		Atsolute occupancy Occupancy	139-37 138-00 865-13 888-32	77 14 0 84 10 0 300 0 0 415 5 6	0 8 11 0 9 10 0 5 7 0 7 6	138.90 *928.14 772.55	84 10 0 429 5 8 344 13 6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	+ 133	60.		about average for the group. But it also possesses a big stretch of good flat open field cultivation between the abadi and the river bank; and open field crops have made up for the loss of the given New Made up

	45			10
•• —	are always high here; this year late rains prevented the open fields from being properly cropped. The village is by no means depressed: the drop in cultivation is not permanent.  Proprietors are Manas with fair means: this yail doff.  Tenants are classed 4 A, 17 B, 18 C, and 5 D: an exceptionally rich lot of men with pleuty of cattle.  Some of them are in arrears with their rents, and they expected full remission last year and did not get it: all will pay, save one man. They are rather casual cultivators, and never crop their holdings fully.  Present rents are easy for this class of village: several holdings are subbet for good profits: notably one paying Rs. 28-10-0 for 50. Land is in good demand. The village was leniently treated at summary Settlement, and nearly all present tenants were then in possession and now pay the same rents.  Valuation of home-farm at all round rate gives a fictitious drop in assets: it is nearly all rice land.  This village is like Bothliand Kheri, one of the really stable class, and I propose to enhance fairly freely with a rate of '65.	A flourishing village of medium size on the river bank. Proprietors are 15 Kunbis, by small men and no better than tenants,	chough they cuttivate hearly 200 acres and sublet no land.  Rice land covers over 200 acres, and very little land is now fallow. The irrigation on the whole is only moderate, but the soil in rice land is rather above the average, and a	good area has been double cropped with lakh this year. There has been a rapid extension to wawar land: the soil does not look so good as in some of the surrounding villages, but it is distinctly fearlie for its close.
-65 Sanctd.				.50
.53 .51		} 36		·44 ·46
+29	28-5-0		:	-7
0 7 9	cash Bs.	0 7 2	0 10 5 0 10 5 0 7 1 0 8 8	8 6 0
513 15 8 429 7 6	56-3-2 япд	38 12 0	38 12 0 114 13 0 78 3 0	193 0 0
1067-04 911-45	142.82 Rs. 12.77	86-98	87.55 176.80 * 176.13 143.95	320-75 * W.R.
0 9 0	*On Kind W. R.	0 6 2 0 0 7 6	0 9 5 0 11 2 0	0 9 5
377 14 0 499 15 6		32 0 0 38 12 0	149 10 0 11; 13 0 43 12 0	149 10 0 158 9 0
1004.50		83.50	253.60 164.25 78.34	253.60
All-round		Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy Occupancy	(All-round
			29 Dongargaon	

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

	n u s	AT J	AT FORMER SETTLEMBNT.	RNT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+) or			
Number and Mame of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Con	Defails of Class Of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	degress (-) per cent of per cent of incidence per nore on that of former Settle- ment.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	8	4	م	9	2	œ	Gs.	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. st. p.	Rs. a. p.				Tenants are classed 1 A, 7 B, 16 C and 4 D:
					E	9					rents are small, but for as is the case in
					ा सन्ध						villages. The all-round rate here has dronned through
- 0 4	-				मेव						extension to wawar land. Some of these
					जय			a			new heids are now being suched for the relation.
					न ने						shows no marks of depression. On the whole it is not quite so good a village
- ~ .							}	-			as some of its neighbours; but still it falls into the stable class and I would put up rents
_											fairly freely: rice land here is better cropped this year than elsewhere. I propose to
	- ~										
	(Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	•	:	•	:			A small but quite good riverain village. It is owned by a Mana but is mortgaged with
	E Malik-makbuza.	:	:	;	:	:	:	:			possession for a small debt: however the
		7 56.62	26 4 0	0 7 5	26.84	26 6 6	0 7 5	:	.31		Irrigation is only second rate, but the soil is
30 Chikhali	A Danute occupancy	<u>-</u>	9	۸	:	:	:	:	1		about the average and the rice area is nearly
		7 206.06	77 8 0	0 9 0	*247.29	118 12 0	7	+28	.37		wawar land also, but some of it was left
	Occupancy	\$ 206.31	13	7	245 07	:	0 7 9	7-	œ,		fallow this year as there was no opportunity to plough it fully and the tenants have
	All-round	262.63	103 12 0	0 0 4 ×	304.06	145 2 6	0 7 8	+31	36	.45	good holdings in neighbouring villages.
			,	١,	10100		-	:	99		an exceptionally wealthy lot of men, with
				W.R	2.15		<u> </u>				plenty of cattle and seed. Debts are very
	···										men nave ever

Some land here is sublet for good profit: rents are very uneven and low, and rate has been stationary since Settlement: no land has been abandoned.  Though cultivation shows a drop, this is due solely to the circumstances of the year. The village is actually quite properous, and land in good demand. No rental arrears. I would enhance all rents quite freely here. The malguzar has built a new tank and alowance will be made at assessment for his improvement. I propose a rate of '45.	A small isolated village belonging to the malguzar of Chikli. It has a small tank, and average rice land covering 60 acres; but at	present only 10 acres are cropped: there is no land now occupied except the home-farm	and one malik-makbuza holding.  The basti is inhabited by the malguzar and the Bhumuk only: the former has mortgaged his other village with possession. He makes	some good profit from mohwa, and probably there would not be so much deterioration if Settlement were not pending.	Incre is 26 acres of old fallow in the 41 acres occupied.  To value this land I would take a rate rather below the group rate, as it is only a small village. At Settlement tenants' holdings covered 59 acres, but included some poor		half the village to a Brahman for Rs. 450; the home-farm has dropped from 260 to 210 acres.  It has both rice and wawar land; but the irrigation is very poor, nearly 250 acres of rice land getting no water. Rice area		
				ŝ				.60 [Sanctd.	,
	Nil.					·45 } ·49	.57 49 50	.50	
	∞ × } :	:	::	::		:::	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	112	1
	ი • : :	•		::		0 8 2	00 00 00 :88 00 40	0 8 6 0 8 10	
	0 0 1	:				28 2 0 35 0 0	63 2 0 114 5 0 391 2 0	505 7 0	37.28
	₹.: • : :	:	स	यमव	नयने नयने	55.01	110-47 197-90 750-48 713-20		. W. R.   3
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	0 0 1 0 0 7	:	10 4 0 10 0 0	10 4 0 10 0 0		0 % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	590 0 0 131 10 0 375 0 0	690 0 0 606 10 0	
	3.12   3.12   5.13	:	\$ 48.70 \$ 56.98	{ 48·70 56 98		145.60	873.64 228.10 749.46	973.64	
	Malk-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy	All-round		/ Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	(All-round	
		3] Rares carl					32 Niphendra		

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

рив		AT 1	Ат FORMER SETTLEMENT.	(Ent.		AT PRESENT.	!	Increase (+) or			
Number and Name of Village and Mabai.  Village and Class Of Class Of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation of Operation	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	decrease (-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settle- ment.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1 2	es .	4	rts	9	1	80	ds.	10	11	13	13
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
				7	1		É				Rabi land has been well taken up and 450 acres are under juar: there is also some
	-				花	11-6					linseed. Holdings contain a great deal of fallow-(30 per cent)-but that seems
					यमेव यमेव	li					normal in this village; but the soils are good, there being plenty of bersi and some
					ज्य जय	1		125			kannar. Many holdings are composite; the malik-sarkar rents were at Settlement
					ते	29					Wrongly included in the occupancy Tenants are Kunbis, classed 9 A, 23 B, 21 C
-	ne same d				<del></del> -		>				and 1 D: distinctly a good lot with very small debts indeed. Very little land is sublet:
											nordings are not too large here. Individuals pay only small sums in rent. Rate here has
-											not actuarly changed much. The discribition of the rental above mentioned, has altered
											ood village that has
											ment; but treat leniently in the case of fallow rice land, at fixation.
<del></del>	Malik-makbuza .	. 296.91	172 13 0 130 2 4	0 9 4 0 9 11	211.79	130 2 4	0 9 10	::	·38 ·43 } ·39		A large village about 6 miles north of Mul-Garchiroli road. The malguzar is Chitnavis,
	E. Malik-makbuza.	:	:	:	89.57	72 6 0	0 12 11				farming 28 acres only. Rice-area here is now 570 acres, against a normal of 700. The
					301.36	202 8 4	0 10 9	+ 22			rice is on the whole better irrigated than in many other villages of this part of the
38 Antargaon	Absolute occupancy	07.031,1 }	903 8	0 12 7	210-48	149 2 8	0 11 4	-10	.53		group, and the crop has been sown on its present area for three years now. Juar also
-			∞	11	:	:	:		_		covers over 300 acres. The soil is average,

plenty of it being bersi, and wheat is occasionally important, though now it is not found.  Tenants are of all cultivating castes, Kapewars being most numerous: they are classed 12 A, 21 B, 35 C and 15 D. D class pay only 10 per cent of the rental. Some rich tenants pay up to Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 in rents here. A few of the C class are badly in debt to the proprietor; but on the whole they are an average lot.  Fallow figures are now lower than at Settlement, as wawar land has been well broken up lately.  Malik makbuzas here are cultivators but do not hold iand in other rights. Other holdings are mostly composite. Change in the occupancy rate is due to the present exclusion of unalik-sarkar land, which was included in other holdings at settlement. Little land here is sublet as a rule. One or two rents are in arrears, but others are well paid: rents are more than usually uneven.  Sufficient enhancement will be given here by levelling only with rents so uneven. The village has not deteriorated, though it has lost some valuable crops, but I would not take a rate for general enhancement here.	A good village close to Antargaon, owned by the Brahman malguzars of Nawegaon. The soil is average for this group, some kanhar being found. Rice now covers 425 acres against a normal of 500, though only 275 is irrigated. Juar covers 300 acres only, but its area has increased. The only sign of deterioration is a shortness in the area double cropped.  Tenants are Kunbis. Telis and Marars, classed 27 B, 24 C, and 16 D: the last class pay only 16 per cent of the rental demand. Many of the tenants are large men with holdings in other villages, and some of the C class have rather higher debts than usual. Rents are very well paid, and debts do not appear
\$ <del>1</del> .	.70 [Sanetd.
4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4	.49 .71 .79
	+ 154 + 12 - 3 - 6 + 4 + 4 - 115.8-9.
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1 3 1 1 1 11 0 15 6 0 15 4 1 0 0 1 0 2 cash Rs.
σ σ σ	6 0 0 234 9 0 671 6 0 416 14 0 905 15 0 651 7 0

plenty of it being bersi, and wheat is occasionally important, though now it is not	found.  Tenants are of all cultivating castes, Kapewars being most numerous: they are classed	12 A. 21 B, 35 C and 15 D. D class pay only 10 per cent of the rental. Some rich tenants pay up to Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 in rents here. A few of the C class are badly in debt to the proprietor; but on the whole they are an average lot.  Fallow figures are now lower than at Settlennets, as wawar land has been well broken up lately.  Malik-makbuzas here are cultivators but do note hold land in other rights. Other holdings are mostly composite. Change in the occupancy rate is due to the present exclusion of malik-sarkar land, which was included in other holdings at settlement. Little land here is sublet as a rule. One or two rents are in arrears, but others are well paid: rents are more than usually uneven.  Sufficient enhancement will be given here by clevelling only with rents so uneven. The village has not deteriorated, though it has lost some valuable crops. but I would not take a rate for general enhancement here. I propose 45 only.	t good village close to Antargaon, owned by the Brahman majourars of Nawomon The		deterioration is a shortness in the area double cropped.  Tenants are Kunbis. Telis and Marrie of process.	27 B, 24 C, and 16 D: the last class pay only 16 per cent of the rental demand. Many of the tenants are large men with holdings in	other villages, and some of the C class have rather higher debts than usual. Rents are very well paid, and debts do not appear
plenty of it sionally imp	found. Tenants are o	12 A. 21 B, 35 C and only 10 per cent of the tenants pay up to Rs. 56 here. A few of the debt to the proprietor; they are an average lot. Fallow figures are now low nent, as wawar land ha up lately.  Malik-makbuzas here are not hold land in other rings are mostly composit occupancy rate is due exclusion of malik-sarkal included in other holdi Little land bere is suble or two rents are in arrean well paid: rents are uneven.  Sufficient enhancement willage has not deteriorat lost some valuable crops, take a rate for general I propose 45 only.	A good village the Brahman	soil is averabeing found. against a no irrigated. Ji	deterioration is double cropped. Tenants are Kunt	27 B, 24 C, and 16 per cent of the tenants a	other village rather higher very well pa
	. <del>1</del> 5					·70 [Sanetd.	
<b>1</b> 9	.46		.49	Ľ.	.83 08	97.	
	177		+ 154	: ++		++	115-8-9,
9 10 5	0 10 4		1 3 1	. 1 111	0 15 6 0 15 4	1 0 0 1	cash Rs. 1
	S 6 067		0 0 9	 234 9 0	671 6 0 416 14 0	905 15 0 651 7.0	139-0-0 and
- - - - -	1,219 00	स्य स्थापन जयते *	5.04	209.60	*694·11 436 13	903.71	242·44 Rs. 15·54
1 2	£ 11 0		0 7 6	0 14 1	0 15 11 I 0 6	0 15 4	*Kind W. B.
:	0.8 8 0 8.2 12 0		8 13 0 6 0 0	227 12 0 238 5 0	594 13 0 627 9 0	822 9 0 865 14 0	
	Tatal 1		18.75	258.50	598.29	856.79	
	Angeand		Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	
				34 Nimeraon			

the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

	Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		pressing. A little land only is sublet for profit here, and the profits are only small. The proprietors farm 110 acres of the very best land.  Rate here has been lowered by the inclusion of new land in holdings: it is somewhat higher now than in neighbouring villages of similar character.  On the would only level up with a slightly lower rate here: the village is not depressed, but there is more debt than usual, and subrents do not indicate a very great demand for the land. A rate of 70 will suffice.	A distinctly good rabi village owned by the Bokhares of Mul. Their farm here covers 85 acres. It has excellent soil, mostly kan-	har and bersi : rice is of little importance, juar with some wheat being the chief crop. The cropped area here has never dropped	and the occupied area has extended well. Fallow figures are higher than at settlement, but are still well below the average	നെല	noid land in lyingaon also. Kents are well paid, only one or two small sums being in arrears from poorer tenants.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	12						09.	
	Incidence per soil- unit.	11				48	.53 .54	.53 .58	·- · -·
Increase (+) or	decrease (—) per cent, of present incidence per acre on that of former Settle- ment.	10			: :		+3	100+	= Rs. 87
	Incidence per acre.	8	Rs. a. p.			ç,	0 8 II	0 9 0	& cash Rs. 28-0.0
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	80	Rs. a. p.					0 9	& cash
1 1	d		į <del></del>	सन्यमेव जयते					

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Fu		AT	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	dent.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (4) or			
Number and Mane of Village and Manal.	Class of Tenants	Tenant ares.	Bental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Bental.	Incidence per acre.	decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Settle- ment.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned,	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	89		170	9	1	80	6	10	Ħ	12	.53
		Acres.	Rs. 8. p.	Rs. s p.	cres.	Rs. 8. p.	Rs. п. р.				
					सन्यमेव जयते			CORE)			pressing. A little land only is sublet for profit here, and the profits are only small. The proprietors farm 110 acres of the very best land.  Rate here has been lowered by the inclusion of new land in holdings: it is somewhat higher now than in neighbouring villages of similar character.  On the whole I would only level up with a sightly lower rate here: the village is not depressed, but there is nore debt than usual, and subrents do not indicate a very great demand for the land. A rate of '70 will suffice.
	(Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:		:	:			A distinctly good rabi village owned by the Bokhares of Mul. Their farm here covers
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:			:			85 acres. It has excellent soil, mostly kan- har and bersi : rice is of little importance.
	Absolute occuparwy	y { 18·50 8·70	12 11 0 \$ 12 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 11 \end{array}$	9.72		©.	-44	,3 <del>4</del>		juar with some wheat being the chief crop. The cropped area here has never dropped
35 Dabgaon	Occupancy	\$ 553.56	304 11 0 335 13 0	0 8 10	*744·30 597·56	ļ	0 8 11	+3	.53 45		and the occupied area has extended wen. Fallow figures are higher than at settle- for this ground.
	All-r-ound	594.07	317 6 0	0 8 20	754·02 607·28	6 0 337 6 0	0 6 0	110	င် လို့ လို့	09.	Tenants are classed 27 B, 35 C and 10 D: their debts are very low, and many of them
				*On kind W. R.	107-76 Rs. 38-98	107-76 Rs. 59-0-0 & cash Rs. 28-0-0 18-98	Rs. 28-0.0	= Rs. 87			

				51		
The rate has kept up well in spite of an extension to slightly inferior soils. Tenants land sublet fetches only the original rent, but is let to friends; rate for subrents in sir land is Re. 0-11-0, and it is not particularly good land.  This village has an excellent record in bad years: land is in fair demand, and is not abandoned. The soil is distinctly above the average. I would level up here with a higher rate: if the village had been rather nearer Mul, the rents might be freely enhanced. I propose a rate of 60.	A small village of only average value. Its proprietors are 10 Kunbis, farming 135 acres, but most of them poorer than tenants	Rice is the principal crop, on average soil, but with noor irrigation, nice area	130 acres against a normal of 200. The area under juar has gone up to 150 acres, and a little means.	cropped area has now reached the normal; but the village had three bad years before it	recovered, and it still feels the loss of the rice.  Tenants are kunbis classed 2 A, 8 B, and 11 C,	much rober than their landlords, and some of them can afford to lend grain. No land is sublet here.  The malik-makbuzas have land in occupancy right also. Abandoned holdings have been taken up on slightly lower rents here, hence the drop in the rate; but very little land has been abandoned.  The soil here is not quite so good as in some of the neighbouring larger villages. Though this village has now almost recovered, it has had a worse time than others in these parts in recent years, and I would only level up lowest rents now in order not to retard full recovery. I propose to take 55.
	.38		1.10	.53 79	.60	
	++2		- 30		- 39	
		•		E	· 62	
	9 11		H	0 %	80	
	6 : 0	:	0 14	$\begin{array}{c} 0.12 \\ 0.12 \end{array}$	0 12	Y .
•	<u> </u>		0	0	0	<i>y</i>
	° :	:	3 0	143 12	161 12	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ສໍ. 		18	145	161	<b>)</b>
	48.28	:	20.41	सन्यमे	1 28 48 1 38 88	
					<u> </u>	<del>6</del>
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	00		-0	0	1 4 0 13	*
,	0 0		0 0	0 8	0 0	
	30	:	254 ( 18	150	254 .( 168	
	27 27		53.	. 62 52	<u> </u>	
	51·12 51·13	:	203-25 23-63	189.93	203·25 205·96	
	:	<del></del>	<u>~~</u>	<u></u>		
	ત	ezno	Absolute occupancy			
	kbuz	-mak	1000	<b>5</b> 5		
	Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	solute	Occupancy	All-round	
	Mal	댈	$Ab\epsilon$	Oce	AII.	
			:			
			:			
			36 Thergaon			
			6 The			
			ಣ			I

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

UD						52								
	Remarks and reasons for rate.	E E	1	A small village close to the road. The Brah- man proprietor owned Vichora also, but has lost part of both villages to Buty. No home-	rarm now remains, except a patti of SU acres over which proprietary rights were granted	by Civil Court to a couple of widows of one of the shareholders.  Like most villages in this tract it grows both	rice and rao! the rice area is still rather short, but juar has almost replaced it in importance and the total cropped area is	equal to that of Settlement: it is nowever considerably less than it was ten years ago. The rice land is very poor, except in one	small patch: the wawar land is mostly bersi with some kanhar. More land has been tolon up but follow femos one rather too	taken up, one fattow ugines are radge too high still. The village has only just main-	Teamas are Kunbis, classed 1 A, 8 B, 6 C and 2D: a very good lot with practically no debt. A little land is sublet, but it fetches only the	A figure ratio is subject, one to receive out, one conginal rept.  Bents are paid partly in cash, partly grain, and there are no arrears. Tennuts want to dis-	continue grain payments now. The rate is higher than in many better villages	and refus around only be revened.  The village is distinctly worse off than it was before 1898, though tenants are rich. I would not go above 75.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	13					75 [Sanetd.	ſ _ſ						
	Incidence per soil- unit.	Ħ				6 4 4	96 8							
Increase (+) Or	detrease (-) per cert, of per cert, of present incidence per acre on that of former Settle- ment.	10		: :	25	++ ++	2++	Rs. 103.						
	Incidence per acre.	<b>з</b>	Rs. a. p.			0 15 6 0 13 5	0 15 6 0 13 5	Rs. 53 =						
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	∞	Rs. a. p.	1		195 5 0 92 5 0	195 5 0 92 5 0	16 Rs. 50 and cash						
	Tenant area.	<b>L</b>	Açres.	: :	सद्य	भेव ज •	109 %	89-16 Rs. 5						
CENT.	Incidence per acre.	•	Rs. a. p	: :	0 15 9	0 14 6 I 0 5	0 14 6	*On kind W. R						
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	æ	Rs. a. p.	: :	8 7 0	167 0 0 186 13 0	175 7 0 186 19 0							
ATF	Tenant area.	4	Acres.	: :	8.56	184.59	193.15							
	Class of Tenants.	69		(Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round							
рив	Details of Class Chrade.	64				:			<del></del>					
	Number and Name of Villege and Mahal.	1				Belgaon.								

											4	5 <b>3</b>											J	v	J	.7
An average village, very like Belgaon, and also owned by a Brahman and Buty. It has not	too good soils, only little being bersi. The rice land is still very badly cropped, and	the juar has not made up for the loss of the rice: the total cropped area is distinctly low	still and holdings contain too much fallow. Irrigation is only poor: the largest tank is hadly in need of renaits.		the Marars have excellent vegetable gardens	There are the sound shight increase of the occu-	are now fetching lower rents than they did,	and sub-rents give no prout. The vinage looks depressed; all the rice land close to	the abadi is old fallow. Its tenants set	than on the land here, the richest Kunbis	are all non-resident.	kents are paid partly in grain; tailt seems to have changed bands more frequently than	usual, hence the numerous grain rents. I	would only level up to constitute of 50: it is a disappointing village. It is held on half iams in perpetuty.		A good rice village with an excellent tank close to Pathri. It is held on two-third jama	by the Bokhares of Mulhere farming 55 acres. The rice land covers 200 acres, and only 40	acres are dry: cane frequently covers a	little juar is grown.	The total cropped area is distinctly short; all dry rice land is now fallow, and a few acres	of irrigated land also. But the land which has gone to waste here is the khamori culti-		Tenants are Kunbis, classed 7 B, 13 C and	dropped slightly owing to the taking of	rather tower grain rents; most rents are pain partly in grain now.	
				02.																	Ģ.	3				
		<u></u>	99.	·62 ·56			<del></del> .											2 <del>†</del> .			09:	09.		· ·		
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			*210·80 166 90	210.80	60-1-3			-		स	या	भव	नय	त				15.83	:	*164-03	176.06	86.22	82.27 Rs.	8.37		
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Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	_1							-				Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbaza	A healinfo	Council con control of	Occupancy		Ali-round	<del></del>			-
10			hbodi																Nawegaon	a .						-
			Chie ukum.																Na	ukum,						

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

рит		AT 3	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	ENT.		AT PRESENT.		Torresses (4) on			
Number and Name of Village and Mahni.  Class of Class of Class of Class of Class of Class of Class of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence. per acre.	Tevant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.		Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
eq	es	73'	ro.	**************************************	t~	œ	6	10	=	13	13
Annual Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the		Acres.	Rs. p.	Rs. a. p.	QL68	Rs. a. p.	Вэ, а. р.				The assessment is high: the homefarm was valued too highly, as a portion of it only was under cane. Water dues are now taken in the siwai.  Though analy all the irrigated land has been fully cropped this year, the village has not
	Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	स्यमेवः						really recovered, and tenants are none too rich. I would only level with .50.  A small village on the road owned by 11 Kun-
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	नयसे			:			bis, of whom eight are really labourers; the other three farm 82 acres, but only one is rich.
40 Vihar Khurd	Absolute occupancy	:	•	:	:	À		:			Both soils and irrigation here are poor: 30 per cent of the rice land is still fallow, and the
	Occuparcy	{ 295·53 \$08·03	137 12 0 170 11 0	0 8 10	* 316·00 306·99	165 5 0 160 5 0	0 8 8 4 4	+12 6	86. 86.		Juar area is now no higher than at Settle- ment, though it has lately risen considerably. Area, occupied is the same as at Settlement,
	All-round	\$3.55.53 308.03	137 12 0 170 11 0	0 7 5 0 8 10	316·00 306·99	165 5 0 160 5 0	0 8 4	+12	98 99 99	ŝ	but fallow figures are much too high still. Tenants are Kunbis, classed 7 B, 8 C and 6 D: rather a poor lot since the D class pay high
				* Kind W. R.	8.71 Rs. 5-0.0 30	0.0					rents here, and the best holdings of the rich men are in other villages. No rents are in arrears and little land is sublet. Sub-rents give no profit. Here has dropped through one or two plots of the mortest land man
											fetching lower rents than at Settlement. This viluge should have done better than it has. The poorest soil gets the best of the irrigation, and tenants have not much debt.
											but I wants a good lambardar to finance the poster tenants. In its present condition I would only maintain the present demand with a rate of 35.

							JU							7 0	U
One of the better villages of this corner of the group, but not so good as Saoli, or villages	adjoining Saoli. It forms part of an estate of five villages in this group, belonging to a Brahman originally. He has lost half of all villages to Buty for	debt, and will lose the remainder before long. Home farm here is 30 acres only. The rice land is only poor, on the whole, though 150 acres gets some irrigation, and		-03	wawar land has been taken up. fallow figures are quite low for the group.  Tenants are classed 1 A, 13 B, 16 C and 4 D: a very good lot of men. The poorest men		still outstanding, contracted for marriage, not agriculture. No land is sublet. Some rents are shown as in arrears from men	who absconded many years ago: others are well paid.	In is not a bad vinge: a signify nigher rate may be taken for levelling. It has kept its place well, though it is by no means the best village in the group. I would take 755.	A large village close to Viltar, that seems only slightly depressed. Proprietors are	It Munuls, only bon men, talming coveres, they own Vyhad Khurd also. Both soils and irrigation here are good worst 300 acres.	are land is well irrigated. Rice covers 335 acres, and see a principle of the covers 335 are seen against a normal of 420 acres, and seen against a normal or other prices.		rice land only is on inferior soil. The	
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88	69.	1. i.	17.						_ ,, , , ,	.40		.43	.46 .46	45	_
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; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	124.66	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 112.66 \\ 332.22 \\ 421.18 \end{array}\right.$	456.88							20.31	:	{ 278·00   181·81	{ 472.66 641.10	150.66	
Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy Occupancy	- Vil-round							/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	
		:										:			

STATEMENT C .- Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District-(continued).

AT FORMER SETTLEMENT  AT PRESENT.  Increase (+) or	Rental, p. ac &:   Tanant area   Rental   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Rental   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Rental   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Tanant area   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre.   Incidence   Per acre	5 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	p. Acres. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	village is picking up rapidly: the very poorest rice land has been abandoned, and the occupied area has therefore dropped by 50 acres.  Holdings contain only the normal amount of fallow.  Tenants are Kunbis, classed 1A, 17 B, 23 C and 8 D; quite np to the average. Only very few holdings are composite; the richest tenants hold land in several villages. The area sublet is very small and no rents are in arrears.  Rane arrears.  Rane where enhanced very freely in 1887.  A higher rate may be taken here for levelling: the village is making a good recovery, though it is yet not really prosperous once more.	A small patch almost surrounded by scrub	Deshpandes of Mul, very calls. The village has gone entire	pieces: the only land now occupied is 19 acres of sir land, all old fallow. It is a useful	40 12 0 40 12 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t 46 4 t	40 12 abandoned. At Settlement rice covered 52
	In idence			सन्यमेव जयने	:	:	:	. 0	<u> </u>
AT FORMER	Tenant sres. Ren	4	Acres.		:	:	 :.	\$3.31 40 53.53 46	\$33.31 40 58.53 46
	Class of Tenants.	63			Malik-makbuza	E Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round
рив		6					:		
	Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	1					43 Ambhora	T mknm.	

y useful land. I	se to Kerora, and r of the latter vil-	have small hold-	tly been repaired	of rice also are found resides Such as it is the village is but very isolated; only a low	es himself here. A for the homefarm	village close to the Gandli who has of this group. His s, and is expanding.	with fair irriga- 6. the rice land is 2. aken its place.	doned, and fallow tenants are still	are classed 3 A, ich men are mal-	with sinari more. I here is paid by ars are high, but	to the home farm, i.e. Urop in assets	ns high, for very	one seen to need bas been raised	severely alone here with present condition. If it of tenants it would be	, 1
I would value this slightly below the stand- ard. A fair rent may be taken for the sir: though fallow it is a very useful land. I propose a rate of 35.	belonging to the malguzar of the latter vil-	Three tenants of Kerora have small hold-	ings: they used to grow lingin only, our	and 9 acres of rice also are found resides the ringni. Such as it is the village is quite stable, but very isolated; only a low	rate will be paid for it.  The malguzar farms 52 acres himself here. A rate of 35 is high enough for the homefarm valuation:rents may simply be maintained.	A large but deteriorated village close to Vihar: proprietor is a rich Gandli who has shares in several villages of this group. His farm here covers 118 acres, and is expanding.	It is really a rice village, with fair irriga- tion, but 35 per cent of the rice land is follow and nothing has taken its place.	Some land has been abandoned, and fallow figures are very high: tenants are still	absconding here. They are classed 3 A, 4 B, 10 C and 8 D; the rich men are mal-	guzars of other villages, who shart nour- ings: the rental demand here is paid by the poorest men. Arrears are high, but	disputed.  The best land here is going to the home farm, hence the drop in the rate. Drop in assets is the drop in the rate.	very best land now.  The rents are by no means high, for very	average free land, and hone seem to meed reduction. The incidence has been raised by the old fallow.	ild be left ige in its better set	a good vinage. I would would hardly alter any rents.
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	:	:	43.75	00 91	{ 43.75 I6 50	16.13		84.06 94.06	270.72	310.14					
	(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy	Occupanty	All-round	Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy {	Occupancy	All round	-1			-	
			7.	44 Kondhekhal			!	6 Keroda							

STATEMENT C.—Pihr

i the Chigda Tahril, Chanda District -- (continued).

	رې و	, ,			}	close to	close to e Gandli though		r bank close to and the Gandli ich men, though la are very distit the stony type oup. It has an oris: 365 arres and the tank is water to Vihar land is poor, and											
		Remarks and reasons for rate.	13		A large village on the river bank close to Vihar, owned by Dompatil and the Gandli	malguzars of Vihar, both rich men though	they farm no land here. For a riverain village, its soils are	they farm no land here.  For a riverain village, its soils are very disappointing, much being of the stony type found in the Raigarh group. It has an	they farm no land here.  For a riverain village, its soils are very disappointing, much being of the stony type found in the Raigarh group. It has an excellent tank and several boris: 365 acres get murkhand irrigation and the tank is good enough to sell some water to Vihar occasionally. The wawar land is poor, and	they farm no land here.  For a riverain village, its soils are very disappointing, much being of the stony type found in the Raigarh group. It has an excellent tank and several boris: 365 acres get murkhand irrigation and the tank is good enough to sell some water to Vihar occasionally. The wawar land is poor, and at a great distance from the village.  A normal rice area is 550 acres: only 380 are	they farm no land here.  For a riverain village, its soils are very disappointing, much being of the stony type found in the Raigarh group. It has an excellent tank and several boris: 365 acres get murkhand irrigation and the tank is good enough to sell some water to Vihar occasionally. The wawar land is poor, and at a great distance from the village.  A normal rice area is 550 acres: only 380 are now under that crop, all the unirrigated land being fallow though not abandoned. The rabi area is under 300 acres, but has	they farm no land here.  For a riverain village, its soils are very disappointing, much being of the stony type found in the Raigarh group. It has an excellent tank and several boris: 365 acres get muckhand irrigation and the tank is good enough to sell some water to Vihar occasionally. The wawar land is poor, and at a great distance from the village.  A normal rice area is 550 acres: only 380 are now under that crop, all the unirrigated land being fallow though not abandoned. The rabi area is under 300 acres, but has risen lately.  Fallow is always very extensive here: it now cover over the state of the cover over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over the contract over t	they farm no land here. For a riverain village, its soils are very disappointing, much being of the stony type found in the Raigarh group. It has an excellent tank and several boris: 365 arres get murkinand irrigation and the tank is good enough to sell some water to Vihar occasionally. The wawar land is poor, and at a great distance from the village.  A normal rice area is 550 acres: only 380 are now under that crop, all the unirrigated land being fallow though not abandoned. The rabi area is under 300 acres, but has risen lately.  Fallow is always very extensive here: it now covers over half the occupied area, but was nearly as high at Settlement: holdings connearly as high at Settlement: holdings connearly as high at Settlement:	they farm no land here. For a riverain village, its soils are very disappointing, much being of the stony type found in the Raigarh group. 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Malik-makbuzas are mostly of the priest type, and do not hold in other rights: they sublet for profit, and the fallow mohwa land sich.
-		Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned	13			_							······································						······································	
-		Incidence per soil- unit.	=					<del></del>												
	ocrease (+) o	decrease () per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Settle- ment.	10	96	98   <del>+</del>					: -12 -27 -4 -77	: -12 -23 -41 -41	: -12	: -12 -12 -14 -17							
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_	}	Class of Tenants. Ten	3	MARIN MAILPING	wangaming	E. Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occurancy	E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occurancy Occupancy	E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occurancy Occupancy All-round	lalik-makbuza olute occurancy tpancy round	lalik-makbuza olute occurancy ipancy -round	lalik-makbuza olute occurancy rpancy round	lalik-makbuza olute occurancy ipancy round	lalik-makbuza olute occurancy rpancy round	lalik-makbuza olute occurancy trancy round	lalik-makbuza olute occurancy ipancy round	lalik-makbuza olute occurancy ipancy round	lalik-makbuza olute occurancy ipancy round	olute occurancy spancy round	olute occurancy spancy round
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p	H 8	Number and Mane of Village and Mahal.  Details of Grass Grade.	1 2					46 Samda Buzurg												

					00
Some rents are in arrears, mostly from non-resident malik-makbuzas. Rents should only be levelled now. The village will recover well if leniently treated. A ssessment is too high: 26 acres of cane land were valued at Rs. 285 at Settlement: the present siwai represents the value of the cane dues. I propose a rate of 45.	A large but very depressed village. The malguzars are a kunbi and a Gandli, the former Dompatil owns Gogan and Arpalle in	the Garnchitol group and the Gandil is also a rich cultivator with extensive property. Both have lost money lately and are falling in status. Their farm here covers nearly 200	acres, but a lot of it is fallow. It has a strip of good wawar land, with a good area of kanhar and bersi; and 500 acres of rice land	gets full irrigation. But the rice area is only 480 acres against 900, at Settlement and 850 in 1897.	Double-cropped area is only 100 acres against a normal of over 3.0; and the area under rabi crops has only just been maintained at 450 acres. Moreover all the poorest tenants have disappeared, after abandoning 400 acres of land, of all classes.  The village did well until 1899; but since then its record has been exceptionally poor for so large a village.  Remaining tenants are classed 8A, 30B, 29C and 17D: some of the B class will probably have to borrow grain this year. Rental arrears are high, but due from men who have absconded.  Holdings are composite: the drop in malikmakbuza area is due to purchase of land by the Gandli shareholder.  Rents should be left severely alone now: none seem to need reduction. The village has a bazar, and is on the main road; it has turned the corner now: but it has had a very but would leave rents almost untouched.
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.har Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

		•		Exability III		_			
7	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acrc.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. of present invidence per acre on that of former settlement.	Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
	ro	•	7	ω	3.	10	11	12	13
1 24	R. a. p.	Rs. 8. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	11 0 0 11 0 0	4 4 4	38.33	11 0 0	0 4 7	9++	99.		A small village between Samda and Vihar, owned by the malguzars of those villages. It has only poor soils and is dependent on
<b>ن</b> م	 68 3 0 8 3 0	 0 6 1 0 9 4	127-86	77 8 0	8 : 6:	09+ :	•45		the Samda tank, some distance away, for its irrigation.  A little juar is grown in outlying fields, but the area under all crops has dropped seriously, though little land has been aban-
	9.70	0	*40·46 39 48	12 7 0	0 4 11 0 5 0	<i>11</i> +	45		doned.  Tenants are Vihar men classed 4 A, 2 B, 9 C, and 5 D, not a good lot at the present time, since A class pay only a few rupees of the
ا هي	68 3 0 95 9 0	0 6 1	168.32	89 15 0	0 8 7	14+	4. 8.		total demand. The irrigation is only classed as warsalang: in bad years the tank does not irrigate land so far away as this is.  There else little should be done with rents
			* W. R.	.98					they are well paid and the rate is low. But tenants will crop their land in Samda and Vihar before they pay attention to this village. I would only take 35 here now.
47	17 0 0 63 0 7	0 4 0	189.47	69 0 7	0 5 10	:	68.		Another large but depressed village close to Vihar. Proprietors are six fairly rich Telis: one of them bought a 4 anna share recent.
11;	113 15 0 79 15 0	0 11 8	189-47 32-53	69 0 7 29 15 0	0 5 10 0 14 9	+ ⁹ + ²⁶ + ¹²	.42		Irrigated rice land covers 340 acres, but only 280 acres are now cropped with rice. The area under rabi crops has also fallen con-
£ 53	238 14 0 356 4 0	2 01 0	*615·63 536·09	338 3 6	0 8 9	+33	.53		siderally, and the poolest tenants have abandoned 100 acres of land and absconded.

Remaining tenunts are classed 2A, 23B, 12 C and 8D, a distinctly good lot.  The malk-makbuzas mostly hold land in other villages also, and have not composite holdings here: their rents will stand some enhancement, as they and the malguzars have all the best irrigation in the village. No rents are in arrears, and little land is sublet.  The siwai is from mohwa, the forest is distinctly valuable in this village.  In this case I propose to raise malik-makbuza payments slightly and simply maintain other rents. It is not a bad village, and should have done better than it has; but like Vihar it is still showing deterioration. A rate of 45 is proposed.	A medium-sized village that has done better than many of larger size, though it has not good soil. The Teli family of settlement have lost Rs 0-3.3 for debt to a Kompti: 6 Telis are still in possession of shares, but are very poor.  Homefarm covers 230 acres. It is a pure rice village, of the Garboris stamp; nearly all the rice land (340 acres) gets full irripation, and only a very small area of dry land is now fallow. The cropped area here has recovered well; old fallow is in miscellancous land which seems never to be ploughed.  From 45 Tenants are classed 44, 5B, 11C and 10D; no land has been abandoned here, but a good many tenants are without cattle.  A few holdings here sublet for profit and no rents are in arrears. Cane is occasionally found on a respectable area in the sir land generally.  If tenants had been richer, some enhancement would be possible: it is an excellent village on account of its tanks. But I would treat tenants leniently now and only level: they hold the worst land. A fair rate may be taken for the stable home farm.  I propose 30, with 45 for home farm.
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64816 56862 * W. R.	21.65 36.18 * 235.70 220.34 16 226.54 17 265.65 265.78 18 265.65 17 265.78
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738-28	21.75 21.75 68.41 56.75 217.28 215.31 285.69 275.66
All-round	Malik-makbuza  E. Malik makbuza  Absolute occurancy Occurancy  All-round

ENT C.-Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District-(continued).

		H (	T FORMER SELTLEMENT.	MENT.		AT PRESENT.					
	İ	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre,	Tenant s es.	Rental;	Incidence per ao e.	Indrease (+) or detrease (-) per cert, of present incidence per acre on that of former Settle- ment.	Incidence per coil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
	.a		·	(2)	7	30	6	10	=	52	13
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	( Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:						
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:			Sec. 10	2	~		A small depressed village owned by the Teli and Kompti malguzars of Kapsi. The
	A bsolute occupancy	. :	:	:	त्यमे						are too poor to keep the tank in repairs. The home farm comments.
:	Occupancy	{ 31.50 56.15	10 4 0 23 8 0	0 5 2	*66.50 65.42	23 0 0		+6	71.		The village with very inferior irrigation. The rice area is 50 per cent short still and there is little old.
	All-round	31.50	10 4 0 25 8 0	0 5 2	66 50 65 42	23 0 0	0 0 5 6 8	+6	.17	.50	Tenants are Telis, classed 1B, 7C and 1D; only a poor lot though they all have cattle and no land has been chandwad. No mark
	ميا.				*W.R.	¥.08				<del></del>	are in arrears. Some sir land is sublet for Re. 0.14-0 ner acre.
											other land seems in poor demand and fetches only the actual rent. Rate has dropped
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					·		through a patch of wawar land being added to holdings almost rent free. It is impos-
											though the rate is quite low. I propose a
	(Malik-makbuza	•	:	:	:	:					Tale of '20,
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	•	:		;			type. The Gandli proprietor farms 81 acres
	Absolute occupancy	:	:	:	:	:		:			And notes at let I well, The rice area here has recovered well and is now 300 acres as
:	\ \ Occupancy	J 268-36	187 0 0		*432.17	) ac		:	6		at Settlement. Only a very little dry land is fallow. A little ringni is also sown, but
		61.116	0 I 662 .	6 21 0	321-23	307 8 0	0 15 4	15	) 0 0		Tenants are classed 2.4, 718, 14C, and 2 D, an average lot with little date.

						65		_	<b>.</b> 9 (	
land	with save	prietor to get village s small, e of '30.	of it stors nces soils,	is well nere. niscella- vorst of led, and	s of the hers	1A,  w as rents here t.  nt of and over-iora-	miles It has he soil	is very poer, much of the wawar land being very sandy, and the surface is both uneven and stony. The village has also been twice burnt down recently, and in 1897 it was visited by cholera.	boris need repair badly, and a large area is dry.	
the	ars	ropri t to e vil is sr is sr ot.	ropri ropri mesta age	, still rice is well other crops here. is mostly miscella-The very worst of een abandoned, and	rtion But	assed t nov No Delet blet profit lage,	r 5 7 The	of the wawar und the surface is The village has flown recently, any y cholera.	1966 a.	
jo .	Mah arre 1.	the properties on the properties on the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properti	th mi I. P circu aver	rice crops stly very	l aste. 1 tha	is, classification, it is in it.	only road.	surfa surfa llage sentl,	a la	
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the c	tena No who	y dep have Settl istance et the	rerain village, though much of it mohwa jungle still. Proprietors Gonds, in average circumstances ing 53 acres. It has average soils,	poor i t by e croj sh as	n up lave a still	s are Kunbis and irrigation.  s are Kunbis and Telis classical for and 1D; an average lot for and 1D; an average lot arrears. The little land suboor quality and fetches little as dropped through abandound. This is only a poor vill, onse to level rents only: it is onse to level rents only: it is not well, but still shows of A rate of 30 is high enough	illage e N ted v	poer,  y sa nd s ce b ce b as vii from	d rep	
is really the only crop. but occupied nearly half is fallow.	here are 5 tenants, Telis and Mahars few cattle. No rents are in arrears from men who have absconded.	his is a very depressed village: the proprietor is said to have turned tenants out to get a lenient Settlement. But as the village is some distance from the road and is small, he must get the benefit of the doubt.	large riverain village, though much of it is under mohwa jungle still. Proprietors are four Gonds, in average circumstances and farming 53 acres. It has average soils,	but very poor irrigation, still rice is well helped out by juar and other crops here. Irop in the cropped area is mostly miscellaneous, such as popat. The very worst of the rice land here has been abandoned, and	not taken up again. Small portions of wawars have also gone to waste. But the village is still less depressed than others	with better soils and irrigation.  enants are Kunbis and Telis, classed 1A, 7B, 15C and 1D; an average lot now as the poorest men have absconded. No rents are in arrears. The little land sublet here is of poor quality and fetches little profit. ate has dropped through abandonment of rice land. This is only a poor village, and I propose to level rents only: it is recover- ing fairly well, but still shows deteriora-	from the Mul-Garchiroli road. It deteriorated very badly indeed. The	is very pocr, much of the being very sandy, and the si uneven and stony. The vill been twice burnt down rece 11897 it was visited by cholera.	s nee	
is re	There are 5 tenants, Telis and Mahars with few cattle. No rents are in arrears save from men who have absconded.	This is a very depressed village: the proprietor is said to have turned tenants out to get a lenient Settlement. But as the village is some distance from the road and is small, he must get the benefit of the doubt.  [would leave rents alone now, with a rate of '30.	A large riverain village, though much of it is under mohwa jungle still. Proprietors are four Gonds, in average circumstances and farming 53 acres. It has average soils,	but very poor irrigation, still rice is well helped out by juar and other crops here.  I)rop in the cropped area is mostly miscellaneous, such as popat. The very worst of the rice land here has been abandoned, and	not way	with better soils and irrigation.  Tenants are Kunbis and Tells, classed 1A, 7B, 15C and 1D; an average lot now as the poorest men have absconded. No rents are in arrears. The little land sublet here is of poor quality and fetches little profit. Rate has dropped through abandonment of rice land. This is only a poor village, and I propose to level rents only: it is recovering fairly well, but still shows deterioration.	A large village on the river only 5 miles from the Mul-Garchiroli road. It has deteriorated very badly indeed. The soil	is verification being been 1897	bori dry.	
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STATEMENT O .- Vihar Group of the Chunda Tahsil, Chunda District -- (continued).

			66						
	Remarks and reasons for rate.	138	The cropped and occupied areas have dropped very seriously; rice land is 40 per cent fallow or abandoned, and the rabi crops have not helped it much. It is altogether a mor village. Malguzar is Ramchandra Laxman Batwe. He farms 63 acres, but never helps a tenant.  Tenants are Kunbis, classed, 1A, 19B, 13C, and 5D; a rich lot now because all the poorer men are gone. Rents are well paid; the only arrears are disputed. The rate has dropped through abandonment of comparatively good land, but little land can be called good here.  I would do little with rents now. I proposed to take 45 simply to level up any abnormally low payments. No rents need reduction.	A large village, all under mohwa forest, ex-	cept the nomerarin (140 acres) and a few small tenant holdings. Proprietors are two	Kundis, but the village is mortgaged with possession for triffying debts to a Kompti and Ramchandra Laxman Batwe. The	— w		cultivation is not land, on poor soil but fairly well irrigated from a small tank and two boris. Other crops are of no importance.
	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	13	·					.35	
	Incidence per soil- unit.	11				65	65 45	\$\$ \$\$	
Increase (+)	decrease (-) or decrease (-) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	10		:	:			+16	
	Incidence per acre.	g.	Rs. a. p.	:	:	0 3 11	0 7 0	0 4 9	
AT PRESENT.	Rental.	30	Rs. a. p.	:	:	5 0 0	8 7 0 	8 7 0	2:01
	Tenant area.	7	Acres.	:	:	20.63	*7.85 5.84	28.48	* W. R.
MENT,	Incidence per acre.	. 9	Rs. a. p.	:	:	0 4 1	6 7.0	0 4 1	
AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	Rental.	ம்	Rs. a. p.	:	;	14 0 0 5 0 0	2.00	14 0 0 12 0 0	
AT F	Tenant area.	4	Acres.	•	:	<b>54.81</b> 20.28	33.72	£4.81 \$47.00	
	Olass of Tenants.	3		Malik-makbuza	E Malik-makbuza	At solute occupancy	Occupaney	All-round	
рпя	Details of Class Grade.	8				:		· · · · · ·	
	ine of fabal.	-				59 Umri			

				67			_00
A very large area is fallow, because the sir land is now not cropped except by a few sub-tenants.  Three tenants, of whom one is a Kompti Saokar, have small holdings.  This is a poor village, the cultivation is very isolated. I would leave rents alone and take 35 for valuing the homefarm.	A medium-sized village adjoining Harama and very like the latter village in every way, though not quite so depressed. The soils are very shallow and room full	stores, and irrigation is very poor, though stones, and irrigation is very poor, though little land is absolutely dry. The rice area is still very short (30 per cent) and the rabi crops are of little good, though their area	has extended. Holdings always contain a great deal of fallow land here.  Proprietors are five rich Telis: they farm	landlords.  Tenants, are Telisclassed 3A, 11B, 6C and 5D: quite an average lot, now that the poor st men have absconded. Large areas were abandoned here after famine and recovery is slow where the soil is so poor. Rice land has been abandoned, hence the drop in the rate. Some of it was abandoned soon after Settlement. No rents are in arrears, and the remaining tenants will stop. But it is a depressed village, and I propose to take 45 only for levelling up the very lowest rents.	A large village, with better soils than are found elsewhere in this circle and with a much better history than most of its neigh-	bours.  Proprietor is a rich Gurdi, farming 95 acres and lending plenty of grain.  Tenants are mostly Telis, classed 6A, 17B, 19C and 4D: a very substantial body of	plenty of cattle.  The village has three tanks and several boris:  over half the rice land is fully protected,
			.45 Sanctd.				09.
		·54 ·50 ·53	50.		<del>27</del> .	·53	.53 .53
	: :	+21 -1 :- :6	+3		+51	+111+32	+ 1
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	: :	347 2 0 323 6 0	347 2 0		6 8 0 47 0 0	542 11 0 496 3 0 103 4 0	599 7 0
	: :	\$ 542.00 \$11.00 \$ 90.61	501.61		11.25	807-28 681-05 .:-521	807.28
	( Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	Absolute occupancy Occupancy	Ali-round		/ Malik-makbuza	E Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy	All-round
		:				:	
		60 Londholi				61 Sakri	1

STATEMENT C .- Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District--(continued).

p u •		AT FC	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	ENT.	1	AT PRESENT.		Increase (+) or			
Vumber and Name of Village and Mahal.  Details of Grass and Mahal.	Olass of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.		Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
		4	ıa	æ	7	æ	6	10	11	13	13
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A cres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.				and even unirrigated land is now cropped
					सन्धमेन जयते						once more: little land is actually dry. Though undulating, the wawar land is on fair soil, and the area under juar has expanded well also. Rabi crops of better class are never found. The occupied area also has extended recently: more wawar land being taken up. Change in the rate is due to surrender of one or two very small patches of rice land, of little value. Fallow figures are very low indeed, and the village has a most satisfactory history.  In this village I propose to take a rate of 60 for some enhancement. I would not put rents up too freely, as it is rather out of the way. Sub-rents give a little profit; but there is not much habitual subletting, with that object.
	(Malik-makbuza	:	•	:	:	:	;	:			A small village, with soils of the Sakri type, little is really good but little is very had.
	E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	;	;	•	:			fields are undulating, but soils are fairly
62 Sirei	Absolute occupancy	£2.69 \$2.86	0 8 9z 0 0 88	0 5 8 0 6 1	70.75	26 8 0	0 9 0	+6	08:		d and rabi crop now than b
	Occupancy	. {	53 12 0	6 7. 0	162·03 140 65	62 15 0	0 6 8		·41		though there is found before that just. Holdings contain little fallow Proprietors are the Gandli malguzars of Jibgaon: in this will are they have no farm
	(All-round	. { 93.75	33 0 0 80 4 0	0 5 8	232·78 211·40	0 2 68	6 9 0 6 9 0	6+	.37	.40  Sanctd	Tenants are Marars and Kunbis, classed 3A, 5B, 2C, and 3D; very rich men with hold-
					*W. R.	21.38					

											and no rents are in arrears. This village had only one year of depression and has made an excellent recovery. One or two holdings are composite and some land is still held rent free. It is a small village, where a low rate should be taken but some enhancement is possible.  A rate of 40 will suffice for fixation and levelling up of lowest rents
7	Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	•				Adjoining Jibgaon, and owned by the mal-
7.4	E. Malik-makbuza		:	:	:	:	:	:			guzais of state tringer. Then taken the state as a acres only, but it is the only land which rule reservetable invitation. It has noon
~	Absolute occupancy	244.75	133 3 0 143 7 0	0 01 0 0	164.79	111 13 0	01 01 Û	+25	47		soils, and irrigation (except in the sir land) soils, and irrigation (except in the sir land).  The wine proof is still rows shout and those has
~	Occupancy	99.801	0 8.97	0 6 10	*155·81 129·52	80 12 5 80 6 0	0 8 4	+	.47		been no extension to rabi land. Too large an area of the rice land has become fallow or mosts home. One or two shortened hold.
-	All-round	244.75	133 3 0 189 15 0	8 8 0	320.60	192 9 5 192 3 0	0 9 7	+11	48	•40	ing waste nere. One of two adamonds from ings have been given out at enhanced rents: that was absolute occupancy land, close to the cir. Abor land is in noor demand.
				* Kind 33	Rs. 0-6-5. 15-96						Tenants are classed 2A, 6B, 6C and 2D: the rich men hold land in several villages: the poorest men have mostly surrendered; they had very small holdings. No rents are in arrears. A few plots are sublet for some profit occasionally: but at present the profits are very small. This is only a poor village. A rate of 40 may be taken for levelling and fixation.
<b>国</b>	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	{ 129 94 119·94 	38 1 0 45 6 0	0 6 8 8 5 5	99-19	25 6 0	0 4 1	:::	.45		A medium-sized village 4 miles distant from Vihar. It began to fall away directly after Settlement, the soils are noor, and the
Y Ŏ	Absolute occupancy Occupancy	222.81	197 10 0 181 10 0 	0 10 3 0 9 5	11234 126.79 *172.32 164.36	32 11 0 66 0 0 88 4 0	00 00 4 x : 8 8 2 4 2 7		.72 .60 .61		wawar land, though extensive, is not good and some of the rents were but slightly too high. Proprietor is a rich Gandli: he has four other villages in the group and here farms 85 acres, and lends grain.
∢.	All-round	309.31	10	0 10 3	299·11 291·15	154 4 0	0 8 8 9 8 6		65	.55 Sanctd.	Tenants are Kunbis, classed 1A, 7B, 3C and 2D: the poorest men have gone, and those remaining are very rich; nearly all of them have large hards of milch huffaloes. Perhans
				. W. R.	96.2						that may account for the old fallow in their

STATEMENT C .- Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District-(continued).

pus	pus		AT F	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	ENT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+) or			
Number and Name of Village and Mahal. Class	Details of Class Grade,	Class of Tenants.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per aore.	Tenant area.	Bental.	Incidence per acre.		Incidence per soil- unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
1	20	co	4	ro	9	7	æ	6	10	11	13	13
	- ~		Acres.	Кв. а. р.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			<del>-</del> -	
						स्या	II		C			holdings to some extent; but most of them hold land in several villages. Irrigation is poor and the rice area is still short; no other crops have taken its place.
						्या भव जय			grasa.			Over 50 per cent of the occupied area is now old fallow, much of the land here requires resting. A good many holdings are com-
<u></u>		·				हैं ति						
		Malik-makbuza	144.25	15 12 0 28 6 0	0 1 9	155.35	28 6 0	0 2 11	+67 —8—	97.		Quite the most deteriorated riverain village in the group. Its unenviable state is chief-
		E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			ly due to the harsh methods of its Gandli malguzars: they exact rents that are not
65 Jibgaon	<del>~-</del> :	Absolute occupancy	185.69	97 15 0 50 6 0	0 8 5	49 63	25 12 0 	8 :	-38	.87		due, seize crops if those rents are not paid, take begar for every conceivable work, and generally do their best to dispossess tenants
		Occupancy	182-31 303-39	86 1 9 158 10 0	7 L 0 0 7 7 0 0 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	155.65 145.26	0 6 171	0 12 6 0 13 5	+ 65 + 50	.71		and take their land. They already farm 257 acres between them, and all lend money. They have several villages in this group.
-,,		All-round	368 00	184 0 9 209 0 0	0 8 0 0 8 11	205-28 194-89	147 5 0	0 11 6 0 12 1	++4+	47.	.45 Sanctd.	The soil is only poor, but not so bad as has been found in the worst villages. Irrigation is becoming quite nominal, owing to
			<u>;</u>		* W. R.	10:39				<del></del>		tanks not being repaired. Rice land is now 50 per cent old fallow, and other crops are on very small areas. Rice used to be
							-					of comparatively little importance; but owing to the interference with tenants at
		~-	~			_						programs time two-vinus of the wawar land is now fallow.

					1	71								
Tenants are classed, 8B, 8C and 2D, a few rich men have remained, poorer men have abandoned 200 acres and have left the village. Rental arrears are low, and disputed. Practically no land is sublet; nobody will take a holding in this village. I would leave all rent severely alone and value the homefarm at the standard rate. Malikmakbuzas have occupancy land also, paying some small sums for it.	e belonging to thi	do nothing for tenants. It had a basta at Settlement and 30 acres of rice land; it is now despeted and the rice land, surrendered.		or wawars r t of Kunbis,		condition for over ten years as a rao! village.  A rate of '85 will touch up the lowest rents  A rate of '45 will touch up the lowest rents  A rate of Apa is all the village is worth.	A deteriorated village, two miles off the main road. Proprietors are three rich Chanda	brahmans who now seem anxious to do something for it. Their farm covers 90	acres, and takes up all the irrigation.  The soil is average. but all crops are now grown on very small areas, and a great	been abandoned princ , paying very low enants are classed 6 I		been steady for 10 years; this is another of the villages that fell away directly after Settlement. No rents are in arrears and	no land sublet One or two rents here are low still, for comparatively good land. I	would not however go above 35 for this village with its bad history; holdings contain a great deal too much fallow.
					.35						ŝ			
			,5	£ 89	35.				.52	.37 .39	·39 ·41			
	:	:	17 7	87	92-		:	:	7	+30				
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	:	:	13 8 0	2 0 0	15 8 0			:	21 12 0	89 14 3	111 10 3			
	:	:	101-11	*12.17 11.98	113.28 113.09	·19	यते	:	29.52	* 188·32 172·02	217.84 201.54	16:30		
e en energia de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la c	:	:	0 2 4 1	£ 9 0	0 2 4	W. R.	:	:	1 5 0	0 5 11	0 10 11	* W. R.		
	:	:	0 8 81 18 8 0	12 4 0	19 8 0 25 12 0		:	:	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	84 4 0 81 12 6	232 13 0 173 8 0			
	:	:	133.62	87.73	133.62		:	:	113.15	227.15	340.30			
	/ Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	A bsolute occupancy	Occupancy	All-round	·	(Malik-makbuza	E. Malik-makbuza	A bsolute occupancy	Occupancy	(All-round			
			66 Bhatti Jamb						67 (Thorowshi				-	

STATEMENT C .- Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District - (continued).

Transfer and Mane,   S   Class of Tenarth.   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area   Tenart area	рив		AT FO	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.	.NT.		AT PRESENT.		Increase (+) or			
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Malik-makbuza	1 2	1	4	25	s	7	œ	o.	10	ı	12	13
H. Malik-makbuza  E. Malik-makbuza  Absolute occupancy  \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c			Acres.	ಣೆ	તાં	Acres.	તાં	ત				
E. Malik-makbuza	•		19-00	s	01	:	-	1	:			A large and very depressed village about 3 miles distant from Saoli. It has 300 acres
Absolute occupancy { 124.12 55 8 0 0 6 8 95.87 43 0 0 7 2  Occupancy { 47341 118 0 0 0 4 0 *78162 272 6 8 0 5 7 0 0 5 6 70735 258 4 0 0 5 10 0 0 5 6 70735 258 4 0 0 5 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		E. Malik-makbuza	;	:	:	स्ट		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	:			the irri
Occupancy { 478.41   118   0   0   4   0   87746   272   6   8   0   5   7   7   7   7   7   7   7   7   7			124.12	o 8	9 %	95.87	o :	۲ :	2+ ::	98.		the rice land is now old fallow. It has a large area of juar land as well, but the areas
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			478.41	0 %	4 %	*781-62 707-35	9 4	က်က	+ +	.48 .48		under open tield crops tave also unopped seriously. Occupied area is now over 200 acres less than at Settlement, and fallow acres less that high one of till ingesting.
15.95 Rs. 12-2-8 be sides cash Rs. 2-0-0 = Rs. 68.32		All-round	{ 597·53 1 085·47	9	4 5	877·49 803·22	9	က္ခ	+58	.46 .46	:35	ingures are foundingly and submittages.  Four Kunbis are the malguzars: all save the lambardar have recently absconded and he is now no hetter than a tenant.
						1	sides cash Ks.	2-0-0 = Rs.	14-2-8.			
												Atome larm covers over 200 acres, our is mostly fallow now.  The soil does not look bad: on the whole it
												has been leniently classed, but it is very stony in places, and seems to lack fertility.
												Holdings are too large.  Tenants are classed 2A, 13B, 26C and
												hopelessly poor. Several holdings are mort-
												Eaged.  Deterioration here is due to the poverty of the montieters they have come down
												in the world badly. We can do nothing
					•							ocyona tevet tents; sucrems that suggests higher, but are for rice land. I propose a rate of 35 only

HEMINGWAY,	Settlement Officer.
Р.	

		Grand	Grand Total for the group.	e group.					
Malik-makbuza	ست	3,309.52 1,336 1 4	0 6 2	2,895·13	2,895·13 1,271 3 4	0 7 0	::	37 38	
E. Malik-makbuza	:	:	:	339.87	274 6 10	0 12 11			
				3,235.00	3,235 00 1,545 10 2	0 7 8	++ 18		
A bsolute occupancy		12,620-26 8,492 12 1 8,030-56 5,711 14 10	0 10 9 0 11 5	6,450.05	6,450.05 4,636 11 8	0 11 6	++	.51	
	Excluding	kind and	W. R	6,430.47 4,622 5	4,622 5 8	0 11 6	:		
Occupancy	( 9,497 48 ( 16,336 28	16,336.23 11,743 10 3	0 11 9	18,405.68	0 11 9 †18,405·68   12,423 8 9	0 10 10	∞ ≎ 	.49 46	
	Excluding	Excluding kind and	W. R.	16,108 : 5	W. R. 16,108 5 10,626 4 11	0 10 7	:		
All-round		22,117.74 15,467 11 10 24,426.84 17,190 9 0	0 11 2 0 11 5	0 11 2 24,855.73 17,060 4 0 11 5	17,060 4 5	0 11 6		.50 }	Stand-
	Excluding	kind and	W. R.	22,539-42	W. R. 22,539-42 15,248 10 7	0 10 10	Car.		ard 45.
		* Kind	7.09 Bs 10.1	hacidas aseb	* Kind 7.03 Bs 10 hesides nesh Bs 480 - Bs 1480	Dc 14 8 0	a S		

* Kind 7.92 Rs. 10 besides cash Rs. 4-6-0 = Rs. 14-6-0. W. R. 11-66. † Kind 1,274-48 Rs. 1,257-2-2 besides cash Rs. 540-1-8 = Rs. 1,797-3-10. W. R. 1,022-26.

CHANDA:
The 27th March 1905.

Supplementary Rent-rate Report Statement for the 7 Ryotwari villages falling in the Rajgarh Malgueari Group of the Chanda Tahsil and District.

	Remarks and reasons for rate proposed.	12	A few acres of land surveyed at survey time to allow for expansion in Fandher Sarar malguzari; nearly half of it is shown as occupied, but holdings have never been cleared, and patch rents paid are quite nominal. The soil is only morand, very sandy and poor and no cuops of value will grow on it.  A very low rate should be taken here. The whole may be classed as ran.  Tenantiance only Gouds with no resource. I propose to value at the sten dard rate 45 and give big margins for resting fallows.	A small village adjoining Niphandra: it is a ryotwari village in which the malguari rights have been abandoned. It has no rice land at all: jurr is the chief crop, though wheat and linseed cover good areas in some years. The village has always been well taken up and has escaped depression, its soils are not too good, but holdings contain little fallow.  Tenants are Telis, classed 63, 7B, 17C and 2D: not quite so good as figures show, as their cash debts are higher than usual.  Rate has dropped slightly through extension to inferior soils. I propose a rate of 45 to level it up: but would not enhance too freely, with so much debt in the place.	A very small ryotwari village, never yet settled, near Nawegaon. It has a small tank and two boris; cultivation is in rice land only, and seems very stable for so small a village. The tenants are mostly non-residents, though the village has a small Basti. Cropped area has fluctuated very little, even in the worst years, and reats are well paid up.  I would level up the rents in this village to the standard, making some allowance for cesses.
S PROPOSED AND SANCTIONED.	For occupied.	11	. 1980 1980	£.	ਮੁ
RATES PROPOSED AND SANCTIONED.	For un- occupied,	01	77 ∽a netd. 30		io io
	FOR OCCUPIED.  Rate per acre. Unit in- cidence.	•	e-,	96.	7.
лрівр.	R OCCUPIED.		Rs a. p. 0 0 6	O .	0 12 5
			Rs a. p 5 10 73	87 14 3	62 6 10
			192:40	281.43	65-62
	Area of unoccupied numbers.	9	89.84	14 54	25.33
	Area of urinbai numbers.	4	128-80	150.50	rg.06
	Details of tract in which situated.	က	In Vihar group malguzari.	.:.	Do.
	Name of village.	œ	Chak Pandher Sarad In Vihar group malguzari.	Mowar	Rajoli
	ć <b>Z</b>	1	ret .	જા	භ ස

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

		75
46 A ryotwari village, long surveyed but never settled. It lies on the river bank and has rather good soil. Land has come into good demand and holdings are being cleared though they still contain a great deal of fallow. The only crop of importance is juar. The occupied area has risen well, and the village is stable though dependent on pahi tenants. Tenants are classed 3A, 19B, 7C and 10D: D class pay small sums. They are nearly all Telis and have large holdings elsewhere. Fatch rents are still paid, and the rate is very low. I would enhance freely, giving margins to allow for the old fallow in holdings. Here also the standard may be taken with margins for fallow.	Another riverain village, with only moderate soils. It has never yet been settled. The land is just coming into demand, but of 135 acres occupied over half are still fallow. Miscellaneous rabicrops are grown. Six Telis and a Brahman have land here and pay patch rent:: they all have cattle. Though the demand is improving, it is still not too brisk and I would keep rents somewhat low still: the soil is none too good and the land some distance from the nearest village.  I propose to take the standard, with margins for resting fallows.	
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76 14	12 10	235 8
		<u>'                                    </u>
618·22	134.10	1,291.77
<b>5</b>		
	00.269	<b>8</b> 2÷76
:	69	66
13	149.52	723.64
20+13	149	7.25
<u> </u>	:	
.: Do.	<u>\$</u>	<u></u>
	Salebhatti,	
Chak	artii.	Total
Wadholi Chak	n a l	
Wad	Sa	

The 27th March 1905. CHANDA:

e Pi

RYOTWARI FORM B.

Abstract of Area and Assessment at date of Settlement for 5 Ryotwari villages, in the Vihar Malguzari Group, Chanda Tahsil.

					10
	revised	ment.	12	Rs.	
	Total deduced	ment.	16	Rs.	
	Total area		15	Acres.	723.64 2,839.17
HAI.		Area.	14	Acres.	7.23.64
MINHAI.	No. of	survey numbers	13		92
	Proposed	assess- ment.	12	Bs.	:
UPATION.	Deduced	assess- ment.	11	Bs.	
AVAILABLE FOR OCCUPATION.	a.	Total.	10	Acres.	823-76
AVAILABL	Area.	Cultivable	6	Acres.	823-76
	No. of	Survey numbers.	œ		63
	Proposed	assess- mept.	7	Bs.	भव जधने :
	Deduced	assess- ment.	9	Es.	:
		Present payments.	rà	Вз. в. р.	235 8 8 8 <u>\$</u>
ALREADY OCCUPIED.		Total.	4	Acres.	1,291.77
ALREAD	Area.	Unculti- vated.	က	Acres.	626.05
		in cultiva- tion.	67	Acres.	665.72
	<u></u>	No. of survey number.	1		155

RYOTWARI FORM C.

Details of Land Classing for the 5 Ryoticari villages in Vihar Group, Chanda Tahisl.

	<u> </u>	WAEA	WAEAT-LAND.			RICE-LAND.			GARDEN-LAND.	-LAND.	MINOR CROP.				
		Pathar.	Sadharan. Warthenia Wartheni bekat.	Warthenia bekar.		Warthenia Jhilau.	Warthenia Warslang Murkhand	Murkhand	Bari murhan warpani.	Bari marhan walit.	Mutfarkat,	Total.	:		:
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
Kanhar	:	:	.12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	84.24	92.41			; ; ;
B. Kanbar	:	:	.85	:	:	:	6	2.60	-03	.50	8.05 ran. 329-43	356.25			
Morand	:	,	1.00	1.35	1.10	सन्ध	.80	11.27	.72	86	22.84 ran. 423 78	540.59			
Khardi	:	:	:	:	:	भेव व			200		99·59 ran. 2·60	3.19			
Wardi	:	:	•	1.73	2.49	4.29	3.35	12.25	-44 ran	:	·52 kh. 209·14	274.97			
Bardi	:	:	:	:	:	:	>		3		41 28 ran.	93.56			
Ketari	:	:	:	:	:	:	::	::	• •	::	18.	78.			
Total occupied		•10	1.97	3.08	3.59	4.29	4.15	26.12	1.19	1.38	1,245.90	1,291.77			٠
Bersi Kanbar	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.78	1.78			
Khardi	:	:	:•	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	362.09	362 09			
Wardi	: :	: :	: :	: :	1.80	: ;	•	:	:	:	28.26	29.66	<del></del> -	-	
Bardi	:						:	:	:	•	2.00 2.00	428.23 2.00			
Total unoccupied	:	:		:	1.80	:	  -	:	:	:	821.96	823.76			
GRAND TOTAL	:	.10	1.97	3.08	5.39	4.29	4.15	26.12	1.19	138	2,067-86	2,115.53		<u> </u>	
										[					

**55**.

RYOTWARI FORM D.

Details of Cropping of Area in Cultivation in number already occupied, for the 5 Ryotwari villages of the Vihar Group, Chanda Tahsil.

	Total.	Acres.	:	:	665.72
	New fallow	Acres.	:	:	101-24
		Acres.	:	:	:
		Acres.	:	:	;
	Total.	Acres.	31.48	533.00	564-48
	Others.	Acres.	89	59 24	59.95
CROPS.	Juari.	Acres.		411.08	411.08
	Gram.	Acres.		85	.85
	Tur.	Acres.	सन्यभेव नय	2.53	2.53
	Oilseed.	Acres.	:	24.98	24.98
	Rice.	Acres.	30.80	5.39	36.19
	Linseed.	Acres.	, <b>:</b>	27-98	27.98
	Wheat.	Acres.	:	66.	.95
			:	. :	 •
			Irrigated	Dry	TOTAL

Pioneer Press, No. 1032.--30-10 06.

### GENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

### Rebenne Bepartment.

FROM

B. ROBERTSON, Esq., I. C. S., C. I. E.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 11th July 1905.

SIR,

I am directed to convey the following remarks and orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on Mr. Hemingway's Rent-rate Report for the Vihar Group, in the tahsil and district of Chanda, which was forwarded with your memorandum No. 2811, dated the 22nd May 1905.

- 2. Since the year 1895, which is taken as a normal year, the cropped, cultivated and occupied areas have declined by 12, 13 and 4 per cent., respectively, while the area under rice shows a fall of 26 per cent. These facts, coupled with a great decrease in population, indicate considerable deterioration in the tract. The tenants are, however, reported to be in better than average condition.
- 3. The present all-round acreage rate of tenancy payments is Re. 0-11-0 as compared with Re. 0-11-5 at the summary settlement. This gives an unit incidence of 50, against which the Settlement Officer proposes to adopt a standard of '45. In view of the depressed condition of the group the Chief Commissioner agrees with the Settlement Officer and yourself that no general enhancement should be aimed at. He accordingly accepts the rate of '45 as suitable for the purpose of levelling rents. Mr. Miller also sanctions the village unit rates proposed by the Settlement Officer subject to the changes recommended by you which are shown in the accompanying list. These rates are expected to result in enhancing the malik-makbuza payments by about 16 per cent. and the tenants' rental by about 10 per cent., corresponding to the all-round rent enhancement sanctioned for the Rajgarh Pargana to which the group belongs.
- 4. As regards the fraction of assets to be taken as revenue, the Settlement Officer proposes a rate of 52 per cent., which is the standard sanctioned in the orders on the Preliminary Report. The effect of this proposal is to leave the revenue at about its present figure. In the present circumstances of the group the Chief Commissioner does not think that it will be safe to enhance payments, and he accordingly accepts the rate proposed by the Settlement Officer and recommended by you.

- 5. The unit rates proposed by the Settlement Officer for the five ryotwari villages included in the group are sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner subject to the modifications suggested by you which are shown in the appended list.
  - 6. The Rent-rate Keport and its annexures are, herewith, returned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Sccretary.



List of changes sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in the Unit-rates proposed for the villages of the Vihar Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

No.		•••		Sanction	ed rate.	
NO.	Name of v	illage.		For Rvoti.	For Sir.	Remarks.
4	Pendhri makta	•••		.20	.20	With margins.
5	Mundhala makta	•••	]	.20	.20	Some of the higher rents may seed reduction.
8	Chikmara	•••		160	<b>•6</b> 0	
20	Samda Khurd	***	•••	.35	'35	
21	Akapur	•••	•	.40	'40	For levelling purposes.
22	Karoli	•••	•••	·40	<b>.</b> 40	
23	Gewara Buzurg	•••	•••	'45	'45	
21	Gewara Khurd	•••	•••	'45	'45	
26	Saotala	•••		'40	.40	For levelling purposes.
28	Bormala	***		.\$5	355	
32	Niphendra	***	•••	.20	.20	
34	Nimgaon	•••	•	·60	ანი	
37	Belgata or Belgaon	***	•••	·6o	160	For levelling up only. No reductic will probably be necessary.
41	Vichors	•••		•60	€ 60	will probably be necessary.
56	Donala	•••		*40	ਜ਼ਹੂਜ਼ ' <b>4</b> 0	
58	Harema	***	•	'35	'35	For levelling up.
60	Londholi	•••		'40	<b>.4</b> 0	
62	Sirei	•••		'45	'45	
64	Jamb Buzurg	***	•••	<b>4</b> 0	'40	For levelling purposes.
65	Jibgaon	***		•40	.40	

### Ryotwari Villages.

			For occu- pied Survey Nos.	For un- occupied Survey Nos.	
Ī	Chak Pandher Sarad		. 30	.30	With margins on occupied numbers.
4	Wadoli chak	•••	*40	<b>'4</b> 0	With margins on occupied numbers inccessary,
5	Donala alias Salebhatti	***	<b>'3</b> 5	'35	Do. do,

#### Assessment Report for the Vyhar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

- 1. In the re-distribution to make way for the new tahsil of Garhchiroli these patwari circles in this group have passed to the Brahmapuri Tahsil; the remainder is still part of the Chanda Tahsil.
- 2. The changes in the rates proposed are numerous in this group; on the whole the proposed rates are lowered; but as anticipated, my estimate was somewhat low. The proposed rents give an enhancement of 13 per cent in the case of malik-makbuzas and 9 per cent in other rents, as compared with estimates of 16 and 7 per cent respectively. There are very few villages in this group where free rental enhancement is possible, and it is almost impossible to accurately forecast the effect of merely levelling up low payments when new fallow has to be carefully considered in each holding. The rental enhancement is free in mahals Nos. 2, 4 and 52; in other villages the majority of rents are little changed. The following table gives the effect upon rates:—

										1	`ena:	nts.					
				M mal	alik tbu2				y ˈ	Occupa	incy.	Ord	lina	ry.	То	tal	•
				Rs.	а.	p.	Rs.	а. р	٠.	Rs. a.	. p.	R5.	a.	р.	Rs.	a.	p.
At settlement, 1838	•••	•••			6	б	0	11	5	0 11	6		•••		0 1	1 1	5
At present	•••	***	•••	0	7	8	0	11	6	0 10	10				0 1	I	0
As proposed	•••	•••		o	8	8	0	12	2	0 12	0				0 1	12	0
Increase per cent of p	proposed or	ver settlement rates		~	+ :	13	_	- 7		+	4		•••		+	. 5	i
Increase per cent of	proposed o	over present rates	É		+ )	3	39	٠ 6		+1	ı			+	· 9	,	

- forecast of the Rent-rate Report and also than the valuation deduced from the sanctioned rates. The reason of this is that in this group there is a large area of good irrigated rice land in the sir that is now old fallow; a valuation has been placed on this fallow except in the rare cases where the land will remain fallow for some years owing to the poverty of the malguzars. If the home-farm contains a fairly large cropped area and little new fallow and the malguzars are in average circumstances, it may generally be assumed that, given average years, the old fallow is not permanent; but if a large area is new fallow and it is known that the malguzar is honestly short of seed or again if the old fallow is cane land resting it is exempted from assessment; in the first case the land is little better than unoccupied, and in the second the fallow periods are allowed for in the factor scale for cane land, applied in particular to the home-farm. If the old fallow is not resting cane land, an allowance for it is made in the assessment proposals. Thus in mahals Nos. 5, 7 and others the fallow is valuable and has been assessed; while in Nos. 8 and 20 no valuation has been placed on it. Even with this valuation of old fallow the incidence on the home-fam is 52 only, a point lower than that on rental proposals. The privileged land of this group is generally the service land of the kotwar, and is inferior; hence it is valued at a lower acreage rate than the home-farm.
- 4. Besides the new tank at Chikli (No. 30), where a low revenue is taken to allow for the village improvement, holdings have been improved in 14 villages of this group; the improvements are all small boris; the area of the land improved is 140 acres and the rental remission earned is Rs. 78-1-0; the total remission given is Rs. 84-9-0.
- 5. The siwai income of this group is important; it was underestimated in 1888, but at that time water-dues for cane land were included in the home-farm valuation. But the mohwa is more valuable than it then was; and if the group were nearer to the railway this would be a really valuable asset in the southern half of the group in particular; the forest of several villages in this tract contains little besides mohwa and a few patches of teak; the mohwa suffered very little from drought, but pickers are not too numerous, and owing to the distance from the railway and better markets few Kalars will take a lease of the mohwa in this tract. The income from water-dues would be considerably higher if the area of the cane had not sadly contracted in this group; an average of receipts from tenants' land has been taken. Large margins have been allowed for fluctuations; in one village (No. 59) the siwai income will not be maintained because the saokar who was in possession at attestation was realising commutation dues from tenants of surrounding villages, and the Kunbi who is said now to be in possession once more is too simple a man to make the most of his property.

- Revenue.

  Revenue.

  Revenue.

  At the summary settlement the revenue absorbed 56 per cent of the total assets; that was not a high fraction, and the revenue would have been found without difficulty if the tract had been able to develop. But the tract has deteriorated: if the present rental enhancements are compared with the present increase in assets the deterioration is more easily estimated; rents are now considerably less profitable than in 1888; and without the proposed enhancement the average malguzar has very little profit left after paying his revenue from rental collections. With an assessment of this character, where the malguzar gets little besides his siwai and actual cultivating profits of the home-farm, his pocket must suffer unless he can contrive to keep that farm very fully cropped; that even the best cultivating malguzars of this group have failed to do; two cases alone need be quoted to show this—in mahal No. 5, 50 acres of the very best rice land are fallow sir, and in No. 7 as much as 98 acres in the Murkhand area are similarly fallow sir.
- 7. The revenue at 56 per cent would not have been excessive if the assets had been secure; the settlement assets do appear secure since they are almost entirely rental collections and home-farm valuation; but the mistake was made—if I may be allowed to call it a mistake—of overvaluing that home-farm. This has been noted in other groups of this pargannah, in some villages of the Mul and Keljhar groups. When sir land was under cane the amount realised in the one year was taken as the yearly income from the land, no allowance being made for fallow periods; thus if that income gave a rate of Rs. 10 per acre on the cane land, that rate was applied to the whole of the cane land. In this group an instance of this excessive valuation will be found in mahal No. 39. The present valuation of patasthal land does allow for an income approximating to Rs. 10 (with a village rate of between 50 and 70) in the years when the cane is grown; but when the cane is cut the land lies fallow for a whole year invariably; for another year it is either fallow or under light rice fetching a sub-rent of about 12 annas per acre; and it does not give a full crop of rice before the third year. At the present time the years when it is worth the Rs. 10 are very few and far between. The settlement revenue has therefore been more heavy for the malgazars than figures show; and they need rather a larger share of profits at the present time.
- 8. The detailed proposals will show that this re-distribution is chiefly a lowering of the revenue in the eastern half of the group, and some enhancement in the better villages in the west which are within the sphere of influence of the Mul and Rajgarh bazars. The former have deteriorated, while the latter have made some progress since 1888. In mahals Nos. 7, 8 and 59 a low revenue fraction is taken on account of the importance of siwai; in Nos. 9, 13 and 16 there are a large number of poor share-holders, and a low fraction is taken. In No. 30 allowance is made for improvement in revenue proposals.
- g. The revenue proposals in this tract are of more importance than the rents. The effect on the pockets of men who own more than one village in this and other groups is shown in the statement of estates appended. The only families which do not benefit from revision are the Kohlis who own the secure rice villages, and Raghunath Rao Bokhare of Mul, a well known saokar, who holds several villages in this pargannah on privileged terms. The largest gainer is Dom Patel of Vyhar and Arpalli; he undoubtedly deserves help, or rather relief. Chitnavis also gains largely; and another saokar—Anpurna Bai of Saoli—gets a substantial sum in extra profits; she manages her villages well.
- ro. The total revenue falls at a point higher than the sanctioned fraction for this pargannah; but it is to be doubted whether further reduction is necessary. Some men have been treated far more leniently than they deserve. Nine mahals are held on privileged tenure; the amount realizable on the proposed kamil-jama will be Rs. 15,386-6-0 against Rs. 15,363-14-0 at present paid.
  - 11. The revised rents and revenue may be announced during the rains, or in November, with effect from 1st July 1905. The term of settlement will expire on 30th June 1918, as in other parts of this Tahsil.
  - 12. No change in kists is proposed except in the few villages which have little besides the rice; the juar grown in this tract is mostly of the rabi variety.

    Where rice is the only crop of importance I propose to announce a first kist of 12 annas.

CHANDA:

The 19th June 1905.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

### Assessment proposals for the Vyhar Group of the Chanda Tahsil.

No. 3561, dated Nagpur, the 12th July 1905.

This is in normal times a good group; it was hit hard by the famine and dry years, and the poorest rice land has gone out of cultivation. Increased cultivation of jowar and rabi crops has not made good the deficiency. But what has survived has been a survival of the fittest; further deterioration is improbable, and in fact the announcing officer will probably find some recovery. The labouring population is reduced in numbers, and the recovery may not be very rapid.

It will be assisted however by the construction of the railway which will bring the tract within easy reach of markets at Mul. The Asola-Mendha irrigation project will touch some of the villages in the west. The country immediately round Vyhar Buzurg and to the south of it will never be perfectly secure as it lies high, and the slope is towards the Weinganga. So that tank sites with large catchment areas cannot be found. Except in the case of extreme drought however these villages can do fairly well. Rents are low and their incidence will fall rapidly as more and more land is reclaimed from fallows, and there is a large area of waste which can be drawn upon if population increases.

2. The fortunes of the villages have been diverse, some have progressed and others declined; so that a re-adjustment of the revenue was very necessary.

The Settlement Officer's proposals are framed with judgment and discrimination. I think he has, on the whole, been rather lenient. For the first 27 mahals I have not suggested any increase on his figures, though there were a few cases in which I think him too indulgent. From No. 28 onwards I note a few cases in which I would go higher.

No. 28.—No case for reduction. On the contrary I would assess at Rs. 425 or 58 per cent which still lowers the old fraction, and the proprietors will still gain by the resettlem at This adds Rs 25.

No. 30.—It is difficult to judge of this assessment without the ryotwari abstract; and the Settlement Officer should have estimated what amounts he placed to the credit of the improvement. I do not think that there is any case for taking less than half assets. I would take Rs. 105 and add Rs. 5.

No. 32.—There are 4 proprietors with 212 acres of home-farm. Fallow was clearly understated in the figures of 1866; but there is no real deterioration. Rupees 80 are added to rents, and there is no case for so large a reduction as Rs. 70 in the land revenue. I would go higher by Rs. 30 and take Rs. 460, i. e., 56 per cent of malguzari assets. Proprietors will still be Rs. 120 in pocket by the resettlement.

Vyhar Buzurg.—Making every allowance for what the Settlement Officer says I would not reduce below Rs. 750. There are 936 acres cropped, and what has survived is good; the village must improve now and its siwai income will increase when the railway comes to Mul. This will add Rs. 15.

The total additions which I have proposed come to Rs. 75. This may appear trivial, but when we are adjusting revenue over a group of villages we may be just to Government as well as generous to the people. I think that probably another Rs. 75 could be added after somewhat more detailed examination. The valuation of the home-farm is very lenient.

3. I find on examining the totals that out of 68 mahals, in 7 the revenue is maintained, in 36 it is enhanced, and in 25 it is reduced.

The total enhancement is Rs. 1,229-7-1, and the total reduction is Rs. 1,217-11, the net increase being Rs. 11-12-1. My proposals will raise this by Rs. 75, but practically all that has been done is maintenance of the demand with very extensive redistribution. The demand now is well adjusted to the stability of the village. In my opinion an assessment of about Rs. 16,250 may be sanctioned for this group in full confidence that the indulgence now given will yield fruit when the next settlement comes to be made 13 years hence.

R. H. CRADDOCK,

Commissioner,
Nagpur Division.

Memorandum No. 13-147, dated the 2nd January 1906.

# Assessment Report for the Vyhar Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Department with the Mahalwar Abstracts, Mahal Assessment Statements, the Rent-rate File, the Divisional Commissioner's memorandum of criticism No. 3561, dated the 12th July 1905, and Ryotwari Abstracts Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 31, 32, 33, 38, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 59 and 65.

- Assessment Report of the Chanda Tahsil. It is at present very Vyhar group of the Chanda Tahsil. It is at present very remote from the Railway, but the Gondia-Chanda Railway will pass within 20 or 30 miles of its villages and should enhance the value of land. A summary settlement was made in 1888 when rents were scarcely touched, but revenue was enlarced. Deterioration consequent on the famine was as severe as in any parts of the lajgarh Pargannah. Both population and cultivation have decreased enormously and in spite of the unexpectedly good condition of tenants (explained in the memorandum with which I forwarded the Rent-rate Report) it was decided merely to level up low rents. It was expected that rents would be enhanced by 10 per cent and malik-makbuza payments by 16 per cent.
- 3. The Settlement Officer has enhanced the realizable malik-makbuza payments by 13 per cent. I have no alterations to propose beyond adding the difference between the full assessment and the sum realizable in the case of muafi-holdings. Contrary to usual experience malik-makbuzas are not now paying very much lower than tenants; in several villages these payments exceed the deduced assessment. Consequently the full assessment [Settlement Officer's figure plus Rs. 145 (12)] is nearly equal to the deduced assessment. The rate per acre is Re. 0-9-5 and per soil unit about '49: the standard for the group being '45.
- 4. The revised rents proposed by the Settlement Officer exceed the deduced rents by 12 per cent: acreage rate Re. 0-12-0, unit incidence 54. A great many rents when compared with deduced rent apppear high; but in many cases the existence of an unusually large area of old fallow accounts for this and the rent is not really high: in others the rent is high, but is paid by a well-to-do tenant on a fully cultivated holding of good land, and there is clearly no need to reduce. In most instances where the rent is high and the existence of arrears or the poverty

of the tenant indicate that it cannot be paid without difficulty the Settlement Officer has reduced; but in 4 villages I consider that rents which he has left standing, should be substantially cut down on the ground that they cannot be paid without detriment to the condition of the tenants and I have reduced his rents by Rs. 85 in those villages (vide attached statement). In a few instances the Settlement Officer has reduced moderate rents by insignificant sums solely on the ground that the tenant is in poor circumstances. I do not agree with this, but the reductions are so petty that they are not worth altering. Enhancements are considerable in Nos. 2, 4 and 52 only: these are exceptionally good villages in which present rents are exceptionally low.

- The valuation which the Settlement Officer has put on the home-farm exceeds that deduced from rates by Rs. 426. This is owing to the valuation of fallow land. There was exceptionally small ground for the assumption that fallow is of material value to malguzars in this group: irrigation being often poor and many of the malguzars not in good condition. I have proposed to reduce the valuation in 8 villages by sums totalling Rs. 252-8-0 on the ground that there is no proof and no reasonable ground for presumption that the land is of material value to the malguzar at present. In village No. 5 in which Rs. 50 has been assessed on the old fallow, I have proposed to call for further information before making final proposals: the remaining Rs. 124 of the excess valuation is distributed over many villages in such small sums that to reduce the valuation to the deduced figure would alter the revenue by such small sums that interference does not seem worth while. If the valuation of the home-farm in No. 5 be ultimately reduced by Rs. 50, the home-farm valuation over the whole group will fall at Re. 0-13-7 per acre and at about 50 per soil unit. The valuation will be something lighter than rents beause many of the proposed rents exceed deduced rents.
- 6. The Settlement Officer has taken an assessable siwai income of Rs. 1,595, half of which is said to be derived from the mohwa flower, \frac{1}{7} from the mohwa nut and 1/2 from water-dues paid by sugar-cane cultivators. In two villages I have proposed to reduce the estimate by Rs. 130. The total assessable siwai income will then be Rs. 1,465, of Rs. 1,080 is derived from the waste lands. The incidence of this sum per f waste is only 4 pies a low figure considering the large number of mohwa But as the Settlement Officer points out, the remote situation of the group. ucity of labour renders the crop of less value than it might be, the estimate come from water-dues should be a safe average, seeing that as else is based on actuals for the period including a number of years when # 4 was unusually small.
- 7. Assuming that the Settlement Off is reduced by Rs. 50 the revised assets  $\Psi$

me-farm valuation in No. 5

Malguzari rents 18,595 14 0 Valuation of home-farm and land by pri-7,279 12 0 vileged tenants. Siwai 1,465 0 0 T^tal 27,340 10 0 Malik-makbuza 1,899 12 o (of which Rs. 145-12-0 is unrealizable). 29,240 6 6 (of which Rs. 145-12-0 Grand Total is unrealizable).

The total r the summary sel larger: if siwai assets are only about Rs. 300 larger than those of made in 1888 and the malguzari assets are only Rs. 100 ded they are actually smaller.

- 8. At Settlement 54 per cent of malguzari and 56 per cent of total assets was taken. This would have been a moderate assessment, if the home-farm had been more moderately valued: even as it was with the home-farm valued at rather more than Re. 1-0-0 per acre, the revenue was not very heavy, and could have been paid without difficulty had the seasons been favourable. But the calamities of the past decade have found out the weak spots, and have rendered the incidence of the existing demand very uneven. Although the revised demand now proposed differs in the total by only a small amount from that now paid, the incidence on individual villages has been largely altered. Mr. Hemingway takes 53 per cent of malguzari assets and Mr. Craddock thinks he has been too liberal and would raise his figure by Rs. 75 added in 4 villages: he thinks some further additions are also probably possible. I find myself unable to take the same view as Mr. Craddock regarding the assessment of this group. It appears to me that when the character of the proprietors and the history of the villages are considered, Mr. Hemingway has been too severe in a large number of villages and I have proposed reductions in the malguzari revenue of 22 villages and increases in 5 villages, giving a net reduction of Rs. 495 in the revenue proposed by the Settlement Officer and not an increase of Rs. 150 as Mr. Craddock expected. The reason for this divergence of opinion is, I think, that Mr. Craddock attaches more importance than I do to the pitch of the former assessment and that I am consequently more ready to lower an assessment even though it increases a malguzar's profit, if the history and present condition of the village appear to demand a low assessment. In addition to No. 5 in which I have deferred consideration of the revenue until a further report on the valuation of the home-farm is received, I have also proposed to leave final consideration of the revenue of No. 30 till the Settlement Officer has repetted further on the improvement made by the malguzar in. that village. It my proposals are accepted, the malguzari revenue of the group will fall at about 52 per cent of malguzari assets, the sanctioned standard percentage for the Rajgarh Pargannah to which this group belongs. Profits are increased in the majority of villages, and where they are reduced the reduction in permitted without progressive assessment in acno case exceeds the n e Jambulgata group of the Warora Tahsil. The Rs. 700 less than the demand now realizable. cordance with the ord malguzari revenue will easonable figure considering the poverty of many 52 per cent of assets see cter of the group, which is a tract of poor of the malguzars and the ages of poor irrigation also. There is also soils and except in a few reduction of revenue in a group which has prima facie nothing unrea suffered as this has done. Ui eral grounds the assessment which I propose appears suitable and I hope. found that the arguments I have used are sound. when considering the assessments in
- 9. If orders are passed now on the and 30, announcement can proceed in announcement proceedings the enquiries no and 30 can be made.

ssments of all villages except Nos. 5 cept these two villages and during to the proper disposal of Nos. 5

10. The Settlement Officer's proposal accepted.

urding instalment may be

11. In accordance with recent orders the be announced.

the settlement will not

TANDEN.

Commissioner of Settlements and Direct

nd Records,

tral Provinces.

# General Assessment Statement for the Vyhar Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

#### I.-Revenue Demand.

As fixed at last				Detail of l	Balances.
Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
I	3	3	4	5	6
200) - 6 - 6 -	Rs. a. p.				

# II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

At Settlement.	8	At Present.		Remarks
Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	21011001
1	2	3	4	5
<del></del>			1	
		सन्धमेव जयते		

### III .-- Area in Cultivation classed according to Soi

	·					Position (	Class.	
Soil Class.								7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
				}				

V.-Details of Village Area.

		D	Unoccupied Area.	rea.			Are	Area Irrigated.	od.				
		Tree forest.	Scrub-jun- gle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock, and covered by roads and buildings.	Total area unoccupied	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	Number of irriga- tion wells.	Number Number of of of of artificial ploughs, eattle, tanks,	Number of ploughs,	Number of plough- cattle.
				o i	14	12	13	1	1.5	79	17	18	61
			, Ni	Acres.	Астез.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
		:	38.13	10,183'35	10,183'35 46,815'86 44,914'97	83,697'27 10,669'51 82,669'24		104'62 10,774'13	10,774°13 12,848°01	38	2.7	2,191	7.533
*	ŧ		1	:	i	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:
37,e96'43 31,909'59	: !	112		11	£	82,405°19 82,405°48	::	; ;	13,789°26 491°90	8¢ ;	356	2,150	8,192

1. - Details of Holdings.

	Held b	Held by malik- makbuzas.	Held by	Held by revenue- free grantees.	eccupancy tenants.	absolute-	Held by	Held by revenue. Held by absolute. Held by occupancy free grantees. occupancy tenants.	Held by	Held by	Held by ordinary tenants.	Held rent-free or by privileged tenants.	free or by I tenants.	Total occupied
total cased.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	superior class in ordinary tenant right.	Number of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malgu-	In lieu of service.	agree with column 6 of Table V).
S	0	7	•	٥	01	=======================================	21	13	7.	1.5	91	17	82	61
Acres.		Acres.	 	Acres.	•	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,316'45	₹: -	234 3,235.00	<u>'</u> :	97.24	450	6,450.05	2,163	18,405.68				304 27	188.85	36,881'41 38,754'27
:	:	<b>0</b> 1	:	:	i	82	;	S				•	1	:
: :	::	3,309-82	::	73°04 143°64	: ;	8,030'56 12,620 26	11	16,396'98 9,497 48				1,008:38 220:88	::	37,096'43
+ M. M. Do. o M. M. M.	+ M. M. Do. on quit rent M. M. Makta M. S.	Acre 2,726°3 rent 141°9 26°8 309°8	Acres. 2,726'3! = 141'98 = 339'87 = 3,235'90	Ra. a. g. 1,831 7 4 30 18 0 974 6 10 1,545 10 8	1.7	Without F	v a 7'92 R1. 10 besides ca Without Rent 11'66=4-6.	ides cash B	tind + a 7'92 R3. 10 besides cash Bs. 14-6-0 (+ b) kind 1,274-43 Rs. 1,257-2-2 besides cash Rs. 540-1-8. Without Rent 11'66-4-6. W. R. 1,022-25	(+ b) kind 1,2; W. R. 1,022'25	874'48 Rs.	1,287-2-2 be	sides cash Rs. 1	nsh Rs. 540-1-8 Rs. 1,797-3-10.

		_	IO		- <b></b>
			Total.	6	R. a. P. (1866) 20,660 3 1
	Remarks.	3	Siwai receiptsi	8	Rs. 781.
ا ن	<del></del>	-	Ris. c. pt  16 0 0'  220 0 0'  220 0 0'  220 0 0'  16 0 0'  90 0 0'  90 0 0'  Estimated withmer.  Compare as at last Settlement.  Estimated with hold sir, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht, khudkasht,	7	Rs. 2. p. 2,984 5 9
	Amount assumed as average.		RS. f. pk 26 0 0 0 730 0 0 0 220 0 0 0 220 0 0 0 1,595 0 0 1,595 0 0 Compare as Cash rental:	. •	Rs. a. p. 16,894 r3 4 18,826 10 4
	year ettle-			25	R. a. p. 29,612 2 0
_	Amount in of present in ment.		73 0 0 130 0 0 0 130 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	1,595 2
	Amount at former settlenient	ă	805-0-0  805-0-0  M.———————————————————————————————————	6	P. R. a. p. o 7.582 4 o
			Payments of tenants as proposed.		Rx: 2, p. 18,080 14 0
	Soarce	-	Rosa Forest Mohwa Temarind Water-dues Toli Fuel Mangoes Toli Fuel Mangoes Teak  y81-0-0  payments of malik- Pagemarkbuzas teav propos- ed.	H	1754 o o
	Total.	•	15,467 11 100 11 27 17,490 11 5 17,490 11 6 17,600 4 5 18,680 14 0 18,680 14 0 16,616 6 0 19,485 12 7  Valuation adopted.  Valuation adopted.  Tor sir by privilation adopted tenants.	8	Rs. a. p. 2893 4 0
			15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16		<b>4</b> 1
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F	Occupancy.	+	7 2000000		
Tenants.	Absolutes occupancy.	3	8492 13 1 6.974  8492 13 1 6.974  5.741 14 10  4.60 11 8 12.423  6.919 4 0 13.761  7.4  7.54  7.60 11 3 0 12.325  5.492 13 6 13.892  7.7  7.8  1.801 4 0 12.325  7.4  1.801 4 0 12.325  7.4  1.801 4 0 12.325  7.4  1.801 4 0 12.325		
	Malik-mak- buza.	q	Rs. a. p. 1427 1 6 6 2 2 1,336 1 4 4 7 3 6 8 8 8 1,354 5 0 7 8 8 8 1,354 5 0 7 8 8 8 1,355 0 7 8 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2		
		<u> </u> 	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		

### XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

*					Analysis	of income on whic	h assessment bas	ed.
		Percentage	Percentage			Res	ulting from valuat	ion.
Present revenue,	Proposed revenue,	ed income of former Settle-	(column 5 of Table X).	ceipts (line 3 of Table	siwai receipts (column 4 of Table VIII).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p 16,098 3 11 Realizable	Rs. a. p. 16,110 0 0	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p. 19,984 10 9	Rs. 1,595	Rs. a. p. 5,920 3 10	Rs. a. p. 283 4 o	Rs. a. p. 1,828 15 5
15, 363 14 0	15,386 6 0				***		***	***
[Sanctioned.	15,731 0 0		55		1,445	5,663 15 10	444	1,889 15 5]

#### XII

		Compare increase	(+) or decreas	• ()		(+) or de	increase crease (—) ent in		e per acre
Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	In proposed cash rental (columns 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land (columns and 7 of Table X).	In siwai income (col- umns 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease () per cent of proposed revenue over present revenue.	Area in cultivation (column 4 of Table V.)	Estimated income (columns 5 and 9 of Table X).	revenue on area	Proposed revenue on present area.
	2	3	4	\$	6	7	8	9	10
	ν.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. + 790	Rs. a. p. + 831 6 7	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent + 3	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		1,823 0 1	+ 640	+ 485 15 7	2	•••	+ 2	•••	0 9 0]

### ised Revenue between Malik-makbuza and Malguzari Lands.

nount of revised ents relinquish- malguzar rawback.	Percentage of draw- back on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (column 5 of Table X minus column 1).
	4	5	6
	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.
		14,639 8 0	53
		14,135 3 0	52]

constant value	1
Tenants' payments in the	
he she satura	

ine Estates of Vynar Group.

38. Gogaon and Co-sharer.	Lachmana, son of A s r e di 45. Keroda Gandli. 64. Jam Buzurg	Arku, son of Lahu Kunbi and Co-sharer.  30. Chikhli 31. Barsagarh 40. Vyhar Khurd 42. Mokhara	22. If Sitaram 26, 28.	Atrao, son of Bapu and 15. Mehkhurd Yeshwantrao, son of Baoii	A Men Buzurg      7. Tambegarhi      8. Chikmara	, Aal paimara	gg.				
	khal	Khurd	·	ard s	Men Buzurg Tambegarhi Mendha Chikmara	Anla	ori Marka				
3,769 15 0	810 9 6	207 5 6	753 10 6	<b>)</b> 00	679 11 4	1,943 0 0	1,506 7 2	P			
3,563 2 0	599 14	275 0 0 1,045 2 0	794 10 0	<b>.</b>	809 0 0	1,834 8 0	2,004 10 0	Rs. a. p.	*	posed.	<u> </u>
706 12 0	and the squ	37 12 0	137 4 0		999	747 8 0	779 0 0	Rs. a. p.	5	estate.	roposed valu- ation of home- farm in the
9,149	3/5 7 0	145 <b>9</b> 6	\$ 60 \$ 8	359 12 0	365 6 0	838 3 0	886 3 6	Rs. a. p.	0	Present.	Tenants' payments in the estates excluding malik-makbuza.
9.362 80	370 10 0	184 8 o		, w	279 12 0	910 12 0	1,091 10 0	Rs. a. p.	7	Proposed.	
10 10 11	-4 13 o	39	46 4 4 4		14 6 0	72 9 0	305 6 6	Rs. a. p.	8	Henry	Increase in
<b>9</b> ,300 <b>14</b> 5	385 0 0	110 0 0		215 0	320 0 0	795 0 0	910 8 0	Rs. a. p.	9	Present.	Revenue payable by the estate
2,030 0 0	330 0 0	550 0 0		310	385 0 0	975 0 0	7,060 0 0	Rs. a. p.	10	Proposed.	le by the estate.
-270 14 5	-65 0	10 4 7	0 (	95	65 0 0	180 0 0	149 8 0	Rs. a. p.	11		Revenue enhancement.
-483 9 7	-69 13 0	-89 14 7	—56 <b>4</b> 4		+50 10 0	. 107 7 0	55 14 6	Bs. a. p.	12	(difference of columns 8 and 11).	Excess of proposed revenue enhancement over proposed rental enhancement

STATEMENT III.—Area in cultivation classed according to Soils, Positions, & s., of the Vytar Group in the Chanda Tahsil.

						Yhardi	Morand Khari Ran Imp. Kh. Imp. Ran Imp.	B. Kanhar Khari Raa Imp. Imp. Khari	Kanhar Khari Kan Kan		
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27,849.95	7-11	} 15.02.	7.64	} 26.47	96.760'8	1,061,93	13,438.83	3,633.68	81.699	Total.	
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11

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	Die, son of Jega Teli and	Lachmana, son of Nagredi Gandli,	Ramchandra, son of Laxman Brahmin.	Aupurnabai, wife of Meturam Komti.	Raghunath, son of Narian Bokhare Brahmin.	Bəlvant, son of Ramchandra and Co-shaper.

Statement showing the Estates of Vyhar Group.—(Concld.)

				1		-					
Estate,	Serial number of villages in this and previous	Assets of estate.	estate.	Proposed valuation of home- farm in the	Tenants' payments in the estates excluding malik- makbuza.	<u> </u>	Increase in tenants' pay-	Revenue payable by the estate.	e by the estate.	Revenue enhancement.	Excess of proposed revenue enhancement over proposed rental enhancement
	groups submitted.	Settlement.	Proposed.	estate.	Present.	Proposed.	· Carrier	Present.	Proposed.		(difference of columns 8 and 11).
1	8	3	+	25	9	7	8	6	01	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. #. p.	
	Group Raigarh.										
	11. Sukdi										
	12. Kawadpeth										
	14. Welgaon										
Krishnarao, son of A t ma-	32. Rajgarh		990 +	or or	2 200 2	1 691 10 0	21 910	1032 0 0	1.170 0 0	0 80	\$ 8°
of Madhao Deshpande	46. Gowardhan	r	•		r r	10		•	)	•	
and Co-suarer.	Group Mul.			सन्ध							
	12. Bhadurni			मेव		S. A. College					
	Group Vyhar.			ज्य							
	43. Ambhora			ाते ।							
	Group Mul.				).	3					
	50. Metegaon Makhbuza										Pagg. 4-1-1-1-1
Rajana, son of Ramana Rao	Group Vyhar.	83260	736 0 0	17680	456 13 5	486 4 0	\$9 6 7	475 0 0	410 0 0	0 0 59	\$ 6 7
	63.										
	65. Jiboaon										
	Group Garchiroli.										
	14. Dewapur										
	ż										
Rao Chitnavis and Co.,	25. Garchiroli	3,231 1 10	3,495 B o	0 0 8	2,122 4 71	s,534 8 o	412 3 1	11 21 250'8	2,105 0 0	45 2	-363 1 0
	27. Lanjeda										
	Group Vyhar.										
	33. Antergaon	_									

### CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Survey and Settlement Bepartment.

No.  $\frac{218}{X_{1-4-49}}$ 

Nagpur, the 12th September 1906.

#### READ-

Report by the Settlement Officer, Chanda, submitting proposals for the re-assessment of the Vihar Group, in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District, and Memorandum No. 3561, dated the 12th July 1905, from the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, forwarding the report.

Memorandum No. 13-147, dated the 2nd January 1906, together with letter No. C-125, dated the 14th June 1906, containing the remarks of the Commissioner of Settlements on the Settlement Officer's proposals.

#### RESOLUTION.

The existing condition of the group as regards cultivation and assets, and the effect of the settlement on the tenants' rents and on the malguzars' jamas, are exhibited in the following abstract. The figures also indicate the extent to which the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner has accepted or modified the proposals of the Settlement Officer. They may thus be regarded as a summary from the point of view of the ryots, the malguzars and the Government, of the basis and results of re-assessment:—

1. 2. 3.	Gross area of the group Area under cultivation at las Area now under cultivation	st settlement		•••	83,697 31,021 27,850
4. 5.	Percentage of increase of (3 Percentage of rise of price of during currency of last s	of staple food	d-grain grown	in group	Per cent. →10
6. 7. 8.	Total assessable assets at lar Total assessable assets at pro- Settlement Officer. Total assets as adopted by the	esent settlen	nent proposed	by the	28,781 29,612 29,267
9. 10.	Percentage of increase of (8 Total enhancements of remails-makes at present	nt including	 revenue paya nt—	able by	Per cent.
11.	(a) effected by the Se (b) as accepted by the Average rate of rent per acr (a) at last settlement (b) as now proposed (c) as sanctioned by the	e Chief Com re of ryoti are  by the Settle	missioner ea—  ement Officer	•••	Rs, 1,829 1,890 Rs. a. p. 0 11 5 0 12 0 0 12 0
12.	Present revenue	•••	•••	314	Rs. 16,038
13. 14.	Percentage of (12) on (6) Percentage of (12) on (8)	•••	•••	•••	Per cent. 56 55
15. 16.	Revenue now proposed by t Revenue now sanctioned by	he Settleme the Chief C	nt Officer Commissioner	•••	Rs. 16,110 15,731
17.	Percentage of (16) on (8)	•••	100	•••	Per cent. 54

2. In view of the depressed condition of the group, it was decided in the orders on the Rent-rate Report not to impose a general enhancement but merely to level up low rents. It was estimated that these orders would result in raising the malik-makbuza payments by 16 per cent and tenants' rental by about 10 per cent. The Settlement Officer's proposed rents now give an enhancement of 13 per cent in the payments of malik-makbuzas and 9 per cent in rents. The Settlement Commissioner suggests a reduction of Rs. 85 in the rents of 4 villages and the addition of Rs. 145-12-0 to the proposed malik-makbuza revenue on account of the difference between the full assessment and the sum

realizable in the case of mush holdings. These alterations leave the revised rents at Rs. 18,595-14-0 and the malik-makbuza payments at Rs. 1,899-12-0, giving an acreage rate of Re. 0-12-0 and Re. 0-9-5, respectively. The proposals of the Settlement Officer, as modified by the Settlement Commissioner, are reasonable and are approved by the Officiating Chief Commissioner.

- 3. The home-farm has been valued by the Settlement Officer at Rs. 7,299 falling at Re. 0-14-2 per acre. The valuation exceeds that deduced from rates by Rs. 426-6-0 owing to the assessment of old fallow included in the home-farm. In the case of 8 villages in which there is no proof that the land is of material value to the malguzar at present, Mr. Standen has reduced the assessment by sums amounting to Rs. 256-3-0. With this modification the revised valuation is respectively.
- 4. The income from miscellaneous sources amounts to Rs. 1,806-8-0 and the Settlement Officer has assumed an average of Rs. 1,595 for inclusion as the basis of assessment. The estimate is accepted by the Officiating Chief Commissioner subject to a reduction of Rs. 150 in the income of 3 villages (Nos. 7, 8 and 59) as recommended by Mr. Standen.
- 5. The total revised assets of the group as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner amount to Rs. 29,266-11-0 and exceed the assets of the Summary Settlement by 2 per cent. The Settlement Officer proposes to assess a revenue of Rs. 16,110, absorbing 54 per cent of the assets as compared with 56 per cent taken at the Summary Settlement. The fraction of malguzari assets absorbed is 53 per cent which is a point higher than the percentage sanctioned in the orders on the Rent-rate Report. The Commissioner of the Division remarks that the Settlement Officer's proposals are framed with judgment and discrimination, but considers that he has, on the whole, been rather lenient. Mr. Craddock therefore, while proposing to raise the Settlement Officer's figure by Rs. 75 added in 4 villages, recommends that an assessment of about Rs. 16,250 be sanctioned for the group as a whole. The Commissioner of Settlements, who has examined the assessments in detail, is unable to agree with the view put forward by Mr. Craddock regarding the assessment of the group. Having regard to the character of the proprietors and the history of the villages, Mr. Standen considers that the Settlement Officer has been too severe in a large number of villages and has proposed changes in several cases, giving a net reduction of Rs. 379 in the Settlement Officer has been too severe in a large number of villages and has proposed changes in several cases, giving a net reduction of Rs. 379 in the Settlement Officer's revenue. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the history of the group fully justifies the leniency proposed. Mr. Ismay therefore accepts the proposals of the Settlement Officer as modified by Mr. Standen. The revised demand will stand at Rs. 15,731 falling at 54 per cent of the sanctioned assets and is less than the present revenue by Rs. 367-3-11 or by 2 per cent.
- 6. The instalments of rents and revenue will be settled at the time of announcement with reference to the cropping of individual villages.
- 7. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India the question of the term of settlement will be left over for decision until the assessment of the district has been completed.

H. A. CRUMP,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

No. 
$$\frac{219}{\lambda l - 4-49}$$
.

Nagpur, the 12th September 1906.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Settlements, Central Provinces, for information, with the request that, after the announcement of the revised rents and jamas, a tabular statement, in the usual form, may be submitted to this office.

H. A. CRUMP,

Chief Secretary.

No.  $\frac{253}{X1-4-16}$ 

## CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

### Survey and Settlement Bepartment.

FROM

H. A. CRUMP, Esq., i. c. s.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 1st May 1907.

SIR,

In continuation of this Administration's endorsement No. 219—XI-4-49, dated the 12th September 1906, I am directed to forward a statement giving details of the revised assessments of the Vihar Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. A. CRUMP,

Chief Secretary.

Statement showing the Revised Assets and Jamas for the Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.

				R	evised ren	tal payable	b <b>y</b>				Percent.		
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Statement showing the

is and Jamas for the Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Concld.)

1			1	Re	vised renta	al payable l	y .			i	Fercent-		
erial No,	Name of village and mahal.	Payme of mal makeu as revi	ik- zas	Absolute- occupracy tenants,	Orcu- pancy tenants,	Ordinary tenants.	Tetal of three classes of tenants.	Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percent- age of revised revenue on total revised assets.	age of revised revised o " tised malgu-zari assets.	Percentage of former arevenue on assets of former settlement.	Remarks.
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47	Vihar Buzurg	46	12	369 12	608 -6		978 2	1,385 4	755	54	52	61	R. J. Rs. 750.
41	Wagholi Butti	. 21	12	76 8	I5 4	***	91 12	115 8	65	56	19	64	B. J { M. R. Bs. M. M. ,,
49	Sonapur		5 <b>B</b>	35 12	\$05 0	ŧ	430 12	668 8	340	51	47	-64	
<b>\$</b> 0	Kapsi	11	12	23 8	174 8		198 o	504 0	250	50	49	44	R. J. Ra. 245,
51	Cherkhal		•		27 4		27 4	43 12	20	41	4t	47	ł
51	Uprl	į.			3)6 0	75-5	336 0	514 4	<b>875</b>	53	53	53	
55	Bhausi	.  :	8	"	20 4	600	20 4	49 10	20	40	37	46	[
51	Nilsari Petgaon .		•	36 4	165 13	1 12	202 C	312 0	150	47	47	49	
35	Wadheli Gandii .	• "	•	"	49 14		49 14   46 to	74 6	35 60	47	47	333	
56	Donala	1		15 4	31 6	1	105 12	126 14 157 8	80	47 51	49		į
57	Kadholi	1		48 8 26) 12	57 4 1 106 8	1 101	376 4	615 12	345	. 56	46	64	
<b>5</b> 8	Haramba	1	•	8 0	2 13	1 111	10 10	151 6	70	.46	46	43	
59 60	Londholi	`\	, , o	237 8	139 10	- 12	373 2	400 14	250	50	50	đo	R. J. R. 244.
6x	Sakri	1 .		153 8	12r 8	160	274 0	933 8	535	57	55	бз	R. J. Es. 532.
62	Sitsi			3) 12	72 6		113 2	220 10	65	54	54	45	
63	Petgaon	1		114 12	73 0		187 12	253 12	130	21	51	50	
Б4	Jam Buzueg .	32	8	6; 0	121 8		186 8	264 8	130	49	45	54	
65	Jibgaon	28	4	25 12	101 4	***	127 0	26I 4	150	57	55	63	
<b>6</b> 6	Bhatti Jamb	···		13 12	20	;"	15 12	31.0	15	48	48	48	
67	Ghorowahl			21 4	111 3	•••	131 7	200 3	100	50	50	6)	Q. B. Rs. 90.
82	Hirapore	1 4	0	40 12	253 10	,,,	304 6	423 6	313	50	50	56	R, J. Rs. 210.
	Total	. 1,922	_		13,872 3		18,302 7	10 645 72	15,744	. 53	51	56	R. J. Rs. 14,891-2.

Norz,-The abbreviations "R. J. " and "Q. R. " denote Realizable Jama and Quit Bevenue respectively,

#### JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

#### Table 69.—INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PROFITS

(Revised Series)

(Base: 1960-61=100)

			Gr	oss profits i	ncluding de	preciatio <b>n</b>	
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
I			2	3	4	5	6
A.—Public I imited Companies (all inc	dustr	ies)	106.8	117.5	133.4	144.8	151.1
I. Agriculture and allied activities	•	•	81.3	93.3	91.2	99.5	107.1
Tea plantations			78.4	92.7	79.5	88.6	93.4
Coffee Plantations	•		64.6	115.4	175.4	183·1	173 8
Rubber plantations	•	•	84.7	81.3	89.4	89.4	108-2
I. Mining and quarrying			82.7	103.8	89.8	87·1	98·1
Coal mining	•	•	102.0	121.2	128-4	108.3	121.1
III. Processing and manufacture—food textiles, leather and products the		ffs,	105.8	106.9	121.3	128-1	123.4
Edible vegetable and hydrogenated o	ils		93.9	97.8	104.8	156.3	179.7
Sugar			98· <b>1</b>	98.7	116.1	128.5	142.1
Tobacco	.50	۶H	91.4	117.5	91.6	126.0	147.6
Cotton textiles	1/6		114.1	88.5	108.8	119.4	96.9
Jute textiles		2.51	67.0	225.3	194.5	135.7	155.8
Silk, rayon and woollen textiles .		B	110.9	128.2	142.0	161.4	201.5
V. Processing and manufacture—Me chemicals and products thereof	tals,	1/2	111.3	129.4	156.1	179.5	192.2
Iron and steel		الحام	105.1	113.9	125.7	129.5	122.7
Aluminium	. 1		103.2	131.7	181.3	208.8	230.5
Engineering (I)	- 1	ĺ	114.3	137.1	167.2	199.7	
Chemicals (2)		-	112.8	130.0	159.5	188•8	214.4
Matches		स्रह	104.9	125.2	114.7	90.2	
V. Processing and manufacture—not	else	where				,	111.7
classified	•	•	112.1	124.9	134.6	135.6	147.5
Mineraloils	•	•	110.1	116.3	115.8	94.8	84.5
Cement	•	•	112.2	137.7	136.5	148.2	171.7
Rubber and rubber manufactures	•	•	139.7	133.9	148-2	192.4	222.1
Paper and paper products .	•		96.4	108.1	135.5	143.3	153.9
VI. Other Industries			113.0	128.8	148.3	162.4	181.0
Electricity generation and supp'y	•		114.3	121.6	163.5	180.2	176.6
Trading		•	115.3	123.2	144.4	155.0	187.3
3.—Private limited companies .			113.9	126.6	144.6	153.8	167.0

Source : Reserve Bank of India

⁽¹⁾ Includes (i) transport equipment, (ii) electrical machinery, (iii) machinery other than transport and electrical, (iv) ferrous/non-ferrous metal products, and (v) foundries and engineering workshops.

⁽²⁾ Includes (i) basic industrial chemicals, (ii) medicines and pharmaceuticals and (iii) other chemical3,