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

1. 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 Shodegaon 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 artisans; 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. Jambolgata 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-Nagpur 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 money-lending, and Tirela-Kunbis, both malguzars and tenants, are always ready to accept their advances.

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

	No.
Brahmin	17
Kunbi	8
Agarwala-Bania	1
Rajput	3
Mahratta	5
Panchal	1
Mana	1
Total	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 of 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.

10. There are four big families of Kunbis, who own 8 villages; they live in or close to 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	B	C	D	E	Total.
Kunbi	30	157	128	30	1	346
Teli	...	15	16	1	...	30
Marar	...	1	1	...	...	2
Gond	...	3	8	1	...	11
Mana	7	32	90	18	1	148
Traders	5	35	44	3	...	87
Other classes	37	73	81	27	...	318
Total at attestation	69	313	368	80	3	833
Total at present	76	288	427	73	...	564

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 into

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 rarity 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.

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

Year.	IN CULTIVATION.			Old fallow in holdings.	Total occupied.	Total village area.	Irrigated.	Irrigation wells.	Irrigation tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
	Cropped.	New fallow.	Total.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Settlement ...	14,180'83	2,240'53	16,421'34	5,665'05	22,095'30	29,030'50	5'93	49	33	763	1,675
Attestation ...	14,073'07	2,232'27	16,305'34	7,541'83	23,847'17	29,258'25	675'30	4	63	861	2,658
Present ...	13,450'59	2,592'43	16,059'02	6,056'45	24,115'47	29,260'34	45'92	33	64	577	1,697
(Percentage on total area ...)	...	...	61'7	...	82'4	...	1'4	...	...	...	...
Normal year, 1895-96.	10,780'57	2,977'81	17,758'38	6,294'93	24,053'31	29,260'85	695'22	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 quite 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 demands. There are of course exceptions and a few villages in the group always show very little fallow indeed: in these few cases 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 enhancement 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.

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.	Rice.	Tur.	Linseed.	Til.	Gram.	Juarl and its mixture.	Cotton and mixture.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total.	Double-cropped.	Net cropped area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Settlement ...	3,922'14	1,340'53	...	1,755'02	4'63	385'14	3,713'68	567'62	2,203'23	325'70	14,218 69	37'87	14,180'82
Attestation (1893).	2,831'23	1,748'13	...	1,752'62	764'36	242'19	2,953'66	'45	351'72	811'46	14,124'82	51'75	14,073'07
Present, ...	1,472'17	811'22	702'68	1,105'25	1,120'95	191'22	6,853'54	120'91	2,570'62	586'21	15,535'77	76'18	15,459'59
Normal year, 1895-96.	3,165'54	1,731'67	562'29	1,897'49	125'09	163'11	3,126'98	'75	2,956'29	1,038'84	14,818'80	38'23	14,780'59

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.

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

	Home-farm.	Malik-makbuzas.	Revenue-free grantees.	Absolute occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	RENT-PA		Total occupied area.
							Against malguzar.	Service land.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Present ...	3,646'54	882'47	232'74	3,451'42	15,383'11	19'11	156'15	341'23	24,115'47
Percentage on total occupied area.)...	15%	3%	...	14%	64%	...	...	...	...
Settlement ...	4,100 10	653'78	481'94	4,199'27	12,249'00	...	...	411'21	22,093'39

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.

19. Resumption of muafi grants has swelled the area of the malik-makbuzas; but 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:—

[illegible]

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:—

				At last settlement.	At present.	Increase per cent.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	
Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	0 4 1	0 4 11	+ 20	
Absolute-occupancy	...	...	...	0 6 10	0 7 2	+ 5	
Occupancy	...	...	...	0 5 4	0 7 0	+ 31	Grain payment included.
Absolute-occupancy-cum-occupancy	...	...	...	0 5 9	0 7 0	+ 22	Ditto.
					0 7 5		

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 ~~5 11~~ 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 villages 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' rate.	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	0 6 3
Occupancy	...	...	...	...	1,723'23	0 10 2	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:—

Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.
Absolute-occupancy	...	...	...	...	0 8 9
Occupancy	...	...	...	...	0 10 7
Ordinary	...	...	...	...	0 8 1
	...	...	...	...	0 6 5
All-round (exclusive of malik-makbuza)	...	...	...	...	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.

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

Present assets.				Last settlement.	Present.	Increase per cent.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.
Malik-makbuza payments	...	...	...	167 10 5	276 11 1	+ 65
Tenants' payments	...	...	...	5,884 6 0	8,765 6 11	+ 49
Home-farm valuation	...	...	...	1,513 0 6	1,849 7 6	+ 22
Siwai	...	...	...	125 4 0	473 0 0	+ 278
Total	...	...	...	7,690 4 11	11,363 9 6	+ 48

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.

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

Unit incidences.			Villages.
21—25	...	...	2
26—30	...	...	9
31—35	...	...	11
36—40	...	...	3
41—45	...	...	3
46—50	...	...	1
51—55	...	...	4
56—60	...	...	1
61—65	...	...	1
66—70	...	...	1
71—75	...	...	1
			36

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:—

	SHANKARPUR.			SIRSI.		
	Rate.	Increase on settlement figure.	Incidence.	Rate.	Increase on settlement figure.	Incidence.
	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.		Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	
Malik-makbuzi ...	0 4 11	+ 20	'23	0 8 2	+ 7	'32
Absolute-occupancy ...	0 7 3	+ 5	'34	0 10 7	+ 7	'59
Occupancy ...	0 7 0	+ 31	'37	0 8 1	+ 4	'49
Ordinary ...	...	...	...	0 6 5	+ 4	'54
Absolute-occupancy-sum-occupancy...	0 7 0	+ 22	'37	...	...	...
Occupancy-sum-ordinary ...	...	...	...	0 8 2	+ 7	'59

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.

29. Taking '40 as the standard, the proposed village rates were as follows:—

Village rates.			Villages.
'30	...	...	4
'35	...	...	9
'40	...	...	10
'45	...	...	4
'50	...	...	3
'55	...	...	3
'60	...	...	1
'70	...	...	2
			<u>36</u>

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 :—

	Malik-makbuzas and malik-sarkar payments.	Rate.	Absolute-occupancy.	Rate.	Occupancy.	Rate.	Total absolute-occupancy-cum-occupancy.	Rate.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Settlement ...	167 10 5	0 4 1	1,705 14 0	0 6 10	4,088 11 0	0 5 4	5,884 6 0	0 5 9
Present ...	276 11 1	0 5 0	1,549 3 3	0 7 3	7,211 4 8	0 7 6	8,765 6 11	0 7 5
Proposed ...	346 0 0	0 6 3	1,739 0 0	0 8 3	7,618 0 0	0 7 11	9,377 0 0	0 8 0
Increase per cent. on settlement figure.	...	53 %	...	19 %	...	45 %	...	39 %
Increase per cent. on present figure.	...	25 %	...	14 %	...	6 %	...	8 %

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 assets.	Malik-makbuzas and malik-sarkar.	Grand Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Settlement...	5,884 6 0	1,513 0 6	125 4 0	7,522 10 6	167 10 5	7,690 4 11
Present ...	8,765 6 11	2,849 7 6	479 0 0	12,086 14 5	276 11 1	12,363 9 6
Proposed ...	9,379 0 0	2,632 0 0	473 0 0	12,463 0 0	346 0 0	12,809 0 0

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

33. At last settlement the pure malguzari revenue absorbed no less than 76 per cent. 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, dated 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 years have stimulated tenants to take up additional land. The Settlement 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 mal-guzars 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 :—

	SHANKARPUR GROUP.		SIRSI GROUP.	
	Rate per acre.	Unit incidences.	Rate per acre.	Unit incidences.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Malik-mikhuzar	0 4 11	'23	0 8 3	'59
Absolute occupancy	0 7 3	'34	0 10 7	'59
Occupancy	0 7 0	'37	0 8 3	'49
Absolute occupancy cum occupancy	0 7 0	'37	0 8 3	'59

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 malik-makbuzas, 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 malik-makbuzas 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.

Serial No.	Settlement No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.				Revenue.	Percentage of revenue on assets of former Settlement.	ASSETS AT PRESENT.				INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.		Increase Percentage in cultivation.
			Cash including mailik-makbuza payments.	Estimated value of sit, kund, kash and mud land.	Siwai income.	Total.			Cash including mailik-makbuza payments.	Estimated value of sit, kund, kash and mud land.	Siwai income.	Total.	Actual.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	450 35	Susandri (Buzurg)	...	...	...	...	50	99	150 0 0	12 7 2	7	169 7 2	+ 118 13 0	+ 234	+ 43
2	445	Khandala (Waidhey)	...	...	...	...	30	30	112 12 0	5 1 7	20	137 13 7	+ 38 11 0	+ 39	+ 17
3	451	Chichala (Pardhi)	...	...	...	...	60	114	65 11 4	15 9 5	...	81 4 9	+ 28 8 0	+ 54	+ 30
4	444	Kawadal (Naik)	...	...	...	...	200	64	305 3 11	306 13 4	25	497 1 3	+ 116 8 11	+ 37	+ 29
5	441	Erva (Tirbori)	...	...	...	...	40	47	118 7 0	39 6 3	5	163 13 3	+ 77 6 2	+ 90	+ 29
6	442	Jhari (Achat)	...	...	...	...	30	62	32 9 0	16 11 9	...	99 4 9	+ 50 9 3	+ 102	+ 5
7	443	Dahegaon	...	...	...	...	20	50	81 0 0	39 13 5	39	139 13 5	+ 79 11 8	+ 132	+ 27
8	457	Panchgaon (Wagh)	...	...	...	...	100	58	308 8 0	40 5 7	...	348 13 7	+ 76 11 7	+ 44	+ 5
9	456 34	Shankarpur	...	...	...	...	404	81	496 11 8	58 13 8	60	615 9 4	+ 118 3 7	+ 24	+ 6
10	454	Pendhri (Deshmukh)	...	...	...	...	40	67	135 8 9	1 6 11	...	136 15 8	+ 76 13 10	+ 128	+ 51
11	453	Aulgaon	...	...	...	...	130	185	411 15 1	92 2 6	...	504 1 7	+ 433 11 11	+ 613	+ 76

STATEMENT A.—Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Shankarpur Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Concl'd.)

Serial No.	Settlement No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.				Revenue.	Percent- age of revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.	ASSETS AT PRESENT.				INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.		Increase per cent. in cultiva- tion.
			Cash including malik-makbuza payments.	Estimated value of sir, khud- kasht and musafi land.	Sisal income.	Total.			Cash including malik-makbuza payments.	Estimated value of sir, khud- kasht and musafi land.	Sisal income.	Total.	Actual.	Percent- age.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12	440	Khairi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. + 106 3 7	+ 102	+ 9
13	455	Chichola (Kunbi) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. + 68 1 0	+ 50	+ 1
14	438	Kolara (Buzurg) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. + 265 0 6	+ 35	+ 21
15	439	Panjrepar (Nalk) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. + 187 12 9	+ 64	+ 12
16	456	Sathgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. + 131 7 3	+ 19	+ 1
17	433	Hiwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. + 183 10 7	+ 45	+ 19
18	435	Sasandri (Khurd) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. + 8 0 7	+ 5	+ 15
19	459	Khokaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. + 23 12 3	+ 9	+ 18
20	458	Jawala (Bort) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. + 54 15 5	+ 14	+ 2
21	460	Ladegaon (Rith) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. + 4 10 8	+ 3	+ 3
22	467	Ambholl ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. + 201 8 5	+ 24	+ 31

23	457	Aasla	...	...	63 15 0	18 0 0	4 0 0	78 15 0	114	145 5 0	27 2 8	27	199 7 8	+ 120 8 8	+ 152	+ 36
24	457	Dhanbori	...	...	48 6 0	35 6 3	...	85 12 3	60	60 0 0	21 15 8	...	81 15 8	— 1 12 7	— 1	— 1
25	432 32	Wakharia	...	...	247 5 0	102 2 5	...	34 9 7 5	86	283 12 6	94 4 8	...	378 1 2	+ 29 9 9	+ 9	— 5
26	434	Bamhni (Daj)	...	...	71 0 0	105 4 8	...	176 4 8	68	102 2 9	122 12 3	...	224 15 0	+ 48 10 4	+ 28	— 9
27	424	Borgaon	...	...	201 7 8	30 1 4	...	231 9 0	78	268 13 9	60 7 11	...	329 5 8	+ 97 12 8	+ 43	— 9
28	430	Pipri Brahmin	...	...	81 13 0	31 13 6	...	113 10 6	88	159 9 0	53 6 8	...	212 15 8	+ 99 5 2	+ 87	+ 1
29	464	Galpipti	...	...	164 3 0	55 3 11	22 0 0	241 6 11	72	358 8 0	44 11 5	56	458 14 5	+ 217 7 6	+ 90	+ 44
30	463	Chichala (Shastri)...	...	...	179 2 0	18 11 8	10 0 0	202 13 8	64	370 2 0	7 9 3	20	397 11 3	+ 195 13 7	+ 97	+ 23
31	462	Khursapar	...	...	77 2 0	7 15 2	...	85 1 2	82	115 14 0	...	...	715 14 0	+ 30 12 10	+ 36	+ 2
32	465	Lawari	...	...	144 5 0	25 8 5	5 0 0	172 13 5	65	224 8 0	2 14 2	37	264 6 2	+ 91 8 9	+ 53	+ 110
33	461	Nawegaon (Dhotia)	...	...	85 2 0	41 1 1	...	126 3 1	95	164 8 0	3 14 5	101	269 6 5	+ 143 3 4	+ 113	— 25
34	428	Kanhargaon (Rith)	...	...	235 2 0	11 3 8	9 0 0	248 5 8	70	277 6 0	23 4 8	23	323 10 8	+ 75 5 0	+ 30	— 7
35	437	Kanhargaon (Brahmin)	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	100	12 0 0	...	14	26 0 0	+ 21 0 0	+ 420	+ 100
36	439	Gothangaon	...	...	78 9 0	2 15 11	...	81 2 11	90	104 8 0	45 13 9	...	150 5 9	+ 69 2 10	+ 85	+ 16
		Total for Shankarpur Group	...	...	6,052 0 5	1,513 0 6	125 4 0	7,690 4 11	77	9,042 2 1	1,849 7 6	472	11,363 9 6	+ 3,673 4 7	+ 48	+ 10

CHANDA :

The 15th October 1901.

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

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

Soils.	GOHARI.					DHANAR.					GABDEN LAND.				Remarks.		
	Ban- dhan.	Lawan.	Bandhia.	Sadha- ran.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Mutafari- kat.	Tikra.	Sawan.	Jhilan.	War- salang.	Mur- khand.	WARPANI.			IRRIGABLE INCLUD- ING CANELAND.	
													Ordin- ary.	Khari.			Ordin- ary.	Khari.
Kali	...	48	58	48	30	24	26	...	45	50	...	...	48	...	...	For garden lands the Khari factors are fixed.	
Kanhar	...	48	48	40	30	20	26	30	45	50	50	60	40	56	72	80	For wheat, rice and minor crop lands, add the following per- centages:—
Pandhri	...	48	...	40	30	...	...	...	...	...	50	60	40	...	...	...	Per cent.
Bersi-Kanhar...	...	48	40	32	26	16	21	26	38	45	50	60	32	45	64	72	Kali and kanhar + 25
Morand	...	36	32	24	19	14	16	19	30	38	45	55	24	36	50	60	Bersi-kanhar and morand + 33
Khardi	32	16	13	13	8	19	30	38	45	55	16	25	40	50	Wardi and other soils + 50
Wardi	32	...	...	...	...	15	22	32	40	50	...	...	...	...	The deduction for ran in all classes should be 33 per cent.
Betar i	5	...	...	...	40	50	...	...	...	...
Bardi	8	10	...	...	50	10	15	...	...

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

CHANDA :

P. HEMINGWAY,

The 15th October 1901.

Settlement Officer.

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Susandri { Buzurg.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
450	Occupancy	279'12	31 8 0	0 1 10	501'73	138 0 0	0 4 5	+141	'24		
	All-round	279'12	31 8 0	0 1 10	501'73	138 0 0	0 4 5	+141	'24		
	Ordinary	...	...	...	1911	12 0 0	0 10 1	...	'09		

A small but fairly prosperous village. At settlement a Kunbi was the malguzar: he had a big home-farm but got into debt and his family now holds only 6 a. n. : 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 juar 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-B, 8-C and 2-D: rental arrears are

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 malguzar for a debt of under Rs. 200. Here again all the settlement sit—170 acres—is now in the hands of tenants: the Panchal never came near the village. Most of the soil is bersi, with a lot of kans in it: fallow generally covers about half the occupied area, but just lately the cropped area has increased 50 acres: jauari is always the chief crop, and there is no rice land. Occupied area is still expanding; but the village will probably never be much better than it now is. Tenants are about an average lot—4-A, 2-B, 8-C and 2-D: rental arrears are low, save from suspensions and disputes; the Kotwal used to collect the rents for the Panchal, and tenants do not like the new regime: the new lambardar is a Brahmin saokar. Here the old fallow must be considered and the village is *rith*. A rate of '30 will give about the desirable amount of enhancement.

Another *rith* village of the same class: here, however, the malguzars—three rich Rajputs from Berar—have retained their home-farm; but the tenant area has considerably decreased: the deterioration took place many years ago, and some fresh land was taken up by three new tenants last year: fallow figures are very high; but better than they were at settlement: it seems quite usual here to leave half of the holdings fallow. Rents have been enhanced, but are very low: if enhancement had been higher, perhaps more land would have been brought under the plough. The

Khandale ... Occupancy	185'12	47 0 0	0 4 1	400'20	112 12 0	0 4 6	+ 10	'27	[Sanctd. '35]
	185'12	47 0 0	0 4 1	400'20	112 12 0	0 4 6	+ 10	'27	
	All-round								
Chichala Pardhi ... Occupancy	294'63	44 0 0	0 2 5	216'09	55 8 6	0 4 1	+ 69	'27	[Sanctd. '35]
	294'63	44 0 0	0 2 5	216'09	55 8 0	0 4 1	+ 69	'27	
	All-round								

N. B.—Including grain payments the incidence on various classes is—
Occupancy tenants

	...	'31			
All-round	...	'31			

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3 451	Chichala Pardhi.—(Contd.)	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	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 juar is always the main crop: there is no rice land worth consideration. Arrears of rent are low, and all of the suspended rents were collected last year. Tenants are a fair lot—2-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.
4 444	Malik-makbuza Kawadsi Naik. { Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round	...	...	...	735	3 3 11	0 7 1	+	58	35	A larger and more prosperous village: half of it is owned by a Mali, and the remainder by two rich Marathas: a 4-anna share changed hands in 1895 for a debt of Rs. 300. Between them the proprietors farm a quarter of the occupied area: they have added to their home-farm since settlement, and the tenant area has also considerably expanded. Fallow figures are about normal for this group, 25 per cent. of the occupied area: last year they dropped
		12666	54 13 0	0 6 11	12123	56 1 0	0 7 5	+ 7	30		
		72159	166 12 0	0 3 8	79468	235 15 0	0 4 9	+ 29	27		
		84825	221 9 0	0 4 2	91591	292 0 0	0 5 1	+ 22	27		

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5 441	Erva Tirbodi.—(Concid.)	Acres. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Acres. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	...	...	...	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 malguzar'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. Resumption of quit-rent holdings has doubled the malik-makbuza rate. I would here slightly reduce a few of the occupancy rents, which are very uneven. I propose a rate of '30. Home-farm covers 18 per cent. of the occupied area: the same rate may be fixed for it.
6 442	Malik-makbuza ... { Escheated Malik-makbuza. Jhari Aochit ... { Absolute-occupancy ... Occupancy ... All-round ...	65'19 ... 82'31 ... 82'31	17 2 0 ... 23 4 0 ... 23 4 0	0 4 2 ... 0 4 6 ... 0 4 6	55'75 7'31 45'24 41'38 83'62	19 0 0 4 1 0 22 0 0 37 8 0 59 8 0	0 5 5 0 9 0 0 8 4 0 14 6 0 11 5	+ 30 ... + 85 ... + 154	'23 '31 '38 '72 '54	'40	A small rice village: half of it is covered with rock, and there is no room for extension of cultivation. The rice land is all morand or wardi, and there is practically no irrigation: it is really very poor. Only a third of the rice land was cropped with rice last season: the rest was fallow, but some jhari was grown in the wawar land. A Maratha was in possession at settlement: lately

the village has passed to the Kawarsi malguzars for debt: they are hard men, and in this village have managed to enhance even the malik-makhuas' payments. Prior to last year arrears were high: last year's collections were made rather rigorously; but rents are always paid here with difficulty. The abandonment 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 3/4th of the cultivation; but the irrigation is only moderate. Practically no 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 poor—2-A, 3-B, 5-C and 1-D: still arrears are higher than usual, and tenants will not pay much more without

Dahagon	Occupancy	187/69	35	0 0 0	0 3 0	201'42	81	0 0 0	0 6 5	+ 114	32
All-round	...	187/69	35	0 0 0	0 3 0	201'42	81	0 0 0	0 6 5	+ 114	32

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7 443	Dahegaon.—(Contd.)	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...
		
8 457	Pachgaon { Absolute-occupancy ... Wagh. { Occupancy ... All-round ...	104'97 424'53 529'50	38 9 0 84 8 0 123 1 0	0 5 11 0 3 2 0 3 9	65'89 561'62 627'21	24 6 0 184 2 0 208 8 0	0 5 11 0 5 3 0 5 4	... + 66 + 42	*54 32 33	35	

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 cultivation, it probably fluctuates 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 rice were sown last year; 760 acres are occupied, 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 arrears 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

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At Last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10 — 454	Malik-makbuza { Pendur { Absolute-occupancy ... Deshmukh. { Occupancy ... All-round ...	Acres. ... 5'82 160'31 166'13	Rs. a p. ... 3 4 0 40 8 0 43 12 0	Rs. a p. ... 0 8 11 0 4 1 0 4 3	Acres. 14'47 6'14 208'66 214'80	Rs. a p. 6 12 9 3 4 0 58 0 0 61 4 0	Rs. a p. 0 7 6 0 8 6 0 4 5 0 4 7	... — 5 + 8 + 8	'24 '48 '30 '30	[Sanctd. '40]	A small <i>ritik</i> village owned by the Deshmukhs of Umrer. It has no rice land, and the wawar fields are only moderate, being largely morand; little but <i>juari</i> is now being grown though in good years wheat is the chief crop. There has been a good increase 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 <i>kans</i> all over the village. Most of the tenants come from Kohari, also owned by 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 misleading: <i>juari</i> is paid for 30 acres which was till lately <i>khudkasht</i> : 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 <i>ritik</i> . I propose a rate of '35.

N. B.—Including grain payments the incidence on various classes is—
 Absolute-occupancy tenants ... '48
 Absolute-occupancy tenants ... '54
 Occupancy tenants ... '54
 All-round ... '54

A small but very flourishing village close to Shankarpur. The malguzar is a young Pardesi, not too well liked by his tenants. The village has made excellent progress: 91 per cent. is occupied, and 75 per cent. cultivated: home-farm is large and covers over 100 acres. There is very little rice land: wheat and linseed are usually the chief crops, but just now juarí figures are 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 tahsil. This apparently accounts for the high rents and low arrears: the rents are distinctly high for a village with nothing better than bersi-wawar land, and will stand not much enhancement. The tenants are quite substantial—1-A, 1-B and 8-C: there have lately been one or two surrenders, but other men have taken up 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 proprietor came into possession. By inheritance 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 has 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

11
453

Ajangaon ... Occupancy

172'19	33 0 0	0 3 1	368'27	262 0 0	0 11 5	+ 270	'52
172'19	33 0 0	0 3 1	368'27	262 0 0	0 11 5	+ 270	'52

All-round

N. B.—Including grain payments the incidence on various classes is—
Occupancy tenants

... '72
All-round ... '72

'55

12
440

Malikmakbuza ...
{
E s c h e a t e d Malik-
makbuza.
Occupancy
All-round

4'25	0 11 0	0 2 7	4'78	2 1 6	0 7 0	+ 171	'16
...	...	...	13'25	1 0 0	0 1 2	+	'16
397'49	76 0 0	0 3 1	339'12	128 0 0	0 6 0	+ 95	'28
397'49	76 0 0	0 3 1	339'12	128 0 0	0 6 0	+ 95	'28

N. B.—Including grain payments the incidence on various classes is—
Occupancy tenants

... '28
All-round ... '28

'35

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT.				Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
12 440	Khairi.—(Concl'd.)	Acres. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Acres. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Acres. ...	Rs. a. p.	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 juari : 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 Khairi-Kumbis : good cultivators, but only an average lot of men—9-B and 17-C ; they pay their rents well. The basti looks flourishing and is situated in a very fertile patch of kanhar : the patch of rice is close to the basti, and is very good indeed. Rents have been 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.	

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14 — 438	Kalara Buzurg.—(Concid.)	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	very suitable : next to wheat, linseed is an important crop. Here the ringni 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.

Malik-makbuza	6'00	2 2 0	0 5 8	30'17	12 11 7	0 6 9	+ 19	'21
Escheated Malik - makbuza.	...	...	...	14'27	7 14 0	0 8 10	...	'25
Panjrepar Naik { Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round	96'75	39 6 0	0 6 6	73'36	31 14 0	0 6 11	+ 6	'36
	619'25	182 8 0	0 4 9	565'06	227 0 0	0 6 5	+ 35	'33
	716'00	221 14 0	0 4 11	638'42	258 14 0	0 6 6	+ 32	'34
<p>N. B. — Including grain payments the incidence on various classes is</p> <p>Absolute-occupancy tenants ... '36</p> <p>Occupancy tenants ... '43</p> <p>All-round ... '43</p>								



In the extreme north-east corner of the group: it is a fairly big village, but the proprietor, a resident Maratha, has incurred big debts lately for extravagant 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 spite of a rise of over 100 acres in cropped area in the last two years: the soil is bersi and kanhar, quite up to the group average: the reason for the drop seems to be that the malguzar repeatedly changes the tenants about to secure a little extra grain rent and according to the prices of grain a bit of land is taken by a C class tenant and partially ploughed and cropped to give quick returns: on the other 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 1-D, and 19 per cent. of the occupied area is in the home-farm. Rice generally covers 60 acres only: mostly unirrigated bersi, very productive: jua is the chief crop though as a rule wheat figures are 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 rents. A rate of '40 seems suitable in this case.

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 50 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 rents on account of the tenants' debts

Another good village on the Nagpur border. It is of fair size and is also owned by two Khatars of Bhowapur, pure sakers who cannot get on with their tenants: their home-farm covers 350 acres; 35 per cent. of the area now occupied. There has been good expansion, and cultivation here is always in a flourishing condition: over half of the soil is excellent kanhar, and most of the remainder bersi: wheat and linseed are now the chief crops, though the good crops were chiefly confined to the home-farm, and tenants sowed inferior sorts of seed. Arrears of rents are always shown as high by the malguzar and low by tenants: neither can be really relied upon: the truth is that frequently both the havidar and the absentee landlord realise rents independently, and the tenants refuse to pay the latter: their rents then go 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 not allow their rents to be enhanced to the full, and the crops that they sow show they are not really so substantial 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 tenants: if their debts were lower they could pay 45 and that rate may be fixed for the home-farm.

Hivara	{ Absolute-occupancy ... Occupancy All-round	70 74	36 10 0	0 8 3	71 96	36 10 0	0 8 2	- 1	.39
		647 03	294 4 0	0 7 4	554 24	320 0 0	0 9 3	+ 26	.35
		717 97	330 14 0	0 7 4	626 20	356 10 0	0 9 1	+ 24	.35

[Sanctd. 45]

40

N. B.—Including grain payments the incidence on various classes is
Absolute occupancy tenants ... 39
Occupancy tenants ... 36

All-round ... 36



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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT.				Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	7		9	10	11	12
18 — 435	Susandri Khurd. { Absolute-occupancy... Occupancy All-round	Acres, 46'13 79'29 125'42	Rs. a. p. 21 9 0 31 0 0 52 9 0	Rs. a. p. 0 7 6 0 6 3 0 6 8		Acres, 46'79 83'41 130'20	Rs. a. p. 21 9 0 31 0 0 52 9 0	Bs. a. p. 0 7 4 0 5 11 0 6 5		— 2 — 5 — 4	34 23 26	40	A small <i>riih</i> village lying directly south of Hiwara. Proprietors and tenant come from Wakhria, all Tirela-Kunbi and substantial men, but indebted as all Tirela Kunbis are : of the 9, six tenants are classed as B and 3 as C. It is almost an ideal rabi village, with excellent flat black fields all classed as kanhar or bersi : ringnai was largely grown last year with some miscellaneous crops, probably because the village is <i>riih</i> ; but the land is always well cultivated and very little is left fallow : usually wheat is the chief crop. Arrears of rent are always low, even at the present in spite of suspensions. The village has always been well taken up, and there is no room for extension : surrenders are very rare, and none took place last year. The drop in the rent-rate is remarkable as the village does not suffer by being <i>riih</i> and it is really very fertile : it seems due to misplaced leniency on the part of the proprietor : many of the tenants are his relatives. The rate may be put up here to the full as the village

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per acre.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20 458	Jawala Bodi.—(Concid.)	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	settlement sir is now in the hands of tenants. Wheat is still largely grown and was supplemented by ringni last year: no cotton, and only ten acres of rice. Rents have been enhanced, but are low: till last year there were no arrears, and tenants are fairly free from debt. Sub-rents 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 are fairly 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, but do not treat them badly. I propose a rate of 40.
21 460	Ladegaon Bith { Absolute-occupancy ... Occupancy ... All-round ...	133 94 184 44 317 38	57 11 0 67 8 0 125 3 0	0 6 11 0 5 10 0 6 4	95 50 211 15 306 65	45 0 0 79 9 0 124 9 0	0 7 6 0 6 0 0 6 6	+ 8 + 3 + 3	'29 '24 '26	'35	A small <i>ritih</i> lying due north of Amboli, its parent village, where the <i>malguzar</i> and tenants live. Proprietor is a Brahmin widow: she owns Amboli also, and is well off: the tenants are Kunbis and are also men of substance—2-A, 14-B and 12-C, with no poor men. Over half the soil is classed as <i>kanhar</i> , and the rest is <i>bersi</i> : wheat

and ringni are the chief crops, and the occupation and cultivation are now much the same as at settlement: there has been no deterioration, and there is no room for expansion. Arrears of rent are very low: most of last year's demand was collected in spite of suspensions. There has been practically no enhancement, and rents are very low indeed: the village loses nothing by being rith, as it practically forms part of Amboli. The home-farm covers 65 acres, 17 per cent. of the area occupied. I propose a rate of '35 here in order to touch the absolute-occupancy tenants.

A big and prosperous village: though rather carelessly managed by the Brahmin widow, it has made excellent progress: 64 per cent. is occupied, and 55 per cent. cultivated: the remaining area is mostly mahua jungle. Area actually cropped is above that of settlement, but is short of the normal figure, as some wardi rice land was not cropped last year, though on the whole 8 annas of rice was sown. Besides the good rice land, the village possesses some excellent wawar fields and the wheat figures are now not low, though ringni is the chief crop. Kanhar and bersi cover half of the area: most of the rest is wardi rice land, but only a quarter of the rice area is properly irrigated though there is a good tank. Bents require levelling very badly here: as a rule they are well paid by all but the richest tenants: short collections are due to bad management only. The tenants are quite a good lot of resident Kunbis—6-A, 28-B, 48-C and 5-D: their debts are low and most of them have a lot of cattle. The village has not deteriorated at all in the famine, and the basti is very big and looks wealthy. The home-farm is very small. There is little sub-leasing, either for debt or cash. I propose a rate of '45.

Amboli	Malik-makbuza	42'75	9 11 0	0 3 8	63'50	18 15 10	0 4 9	+ 30	'20	[Sanctd. '50]	'45
Amboli	{ Absolute-occupancy ... Occupancy	247'50	186 1 0	0 12 0	226'76	162 1 3	0 11 5	— 5	'39		
		686'25	335 8 0	0 7 10	935'93	518 3 6	0 8 10	+ 13	'38		
	All-round	933'75	521 9 0	0 8 11	1,162'69	680 4 9	0 9 4	+ 5	'38		

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. of present incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23 457	Asola { Absolute-occupancy { Occupancy All-round	Acres. 83.56 189.94 273.50	Rs. a. p. 25 15 0 37 0 0 62 15 0	Rs. a. p. 0 5 0 0 3 1 0 3 8	Acres. 85.17 208.32 383.49	Rs. a. p. 25 15 0 119 6 0 145 5 0	Rs. a. p. 0 4 10 0 6 5 0 6 1	— 3 + 108 + 66	17 36 30	40	Another black-soil village which has done well. It is not large, but is fairly well taken up: 78 per cent. occupied 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the cultivation: only half is irrigated and the rest is poor wardi: Altogether kanhar and berai 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. He 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 abandonments of poor small rice plots 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 have got the bad rice land. The privileged rents are absurdly low. I would not put the rate higher than 40 here, as a number of the C class men require easy treatment.

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present area at inc. of Settlen.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28 430	Pipri, Brahman.—(Contd.)	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	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.
29 464	Galpipri { Absolute-occupancy ... Occupancy ... All-round ...	109'60 149'45 259'05	67 3 0 97 0 0 164 3 0	0 9 10 0 10 5 0 10 2	8'99 441'32 450'31	5 6 0 352 13 0 358 3 0	0 9 7 0 12 9 0 12 9	— 3 + 22	1'08	'70	A medium-sized village belonging to the Umer-Brahmin proprietors of Pipri preceding. It is a substantial place that has done very fairly well, though half of it is under mahua jungle: 48 per cent. is occupied and 38 per cent. cultivated fallow being about normal for the group. There has been no deterioration from famine. The soil is about average, perhaps rather better on the whole. Rice is a minor crop, but half of the rice area was sown last year. Wheat and jvari are the chief crops, but the wheat figures are just now rather low: some cotton has lately been started, but the area is still very small, though this crop would grow well here. Tenants are really wealthy in spite of the high rent—12-B, 9-C and 3-D: the men have been out of possession for years, and on the whole they are the highest rents get

into arrears occasionally, but as a rule the total is inconsiderable. 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 village not unlike the preceding, though it has a good deal of wadi 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 settlement, 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 wadi, and the irrigation is of the poorest. The wadar land is about average for this group, and occasionally a lot of wheat is grown: at present ringni and til are the main crops. There is no home-farm. The basti is fair only, and a lot of the tenants are Mahars, with very small holdings: the privileged tenants are Kumbis, and slightly better off: on the whole they are only an average lot of men—1-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 insecure: still rental arrears were low before this year. Enhancements and application of grain rents has given an enormous rise in assets. Considering the grain payments, I propose a rate of '40: this will give a big enhancement on occupancy cash rents, but margins can be given: an all-round acreage rate of 8 annas is about fair for this village, considering

Chichale, Shastri.
(Absolute-occupancy—
Occupancy
All-round

'40

145'12	68 8 0	0 7 7	141'87	68 8 0	0 7 9	+ 2	'39
380'57	110 10 0	0 4 8	498'63	159 2 0	0 5 1	+ 9	'31
525'69	179 2 0	0 5 5	640'50	227 10 0	0 5 8	+ 5	'33

N. B.—Including grain payments the incidence on various classes is—

Absolute-occupancy tenants ... '39
Occupancy tenants ... '53

All-round

'50



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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31 462	Khursapar-sha. { Absolute-occupancy ... stri. { Occupancy ... All-round ...	Acres. 45'31 203'50 248'81	Rs. a. p. 7 10 0 69 8 0 77 2 0	Rs. a. p. 0 2 8 0 5 6 0 4 11	Acres. 34'11 220'30 263'41	Rs. a. p. 5 10 0 95 4 0 100 14 0	Rs. a. p. 0 2 8 0 6 8 0 6 2	... + 21 + 25	'21 '35 '33	'40 [Sanctd. '45]	the extent and character of the rice land. A small village of only 284 acres: 274 acres are occupied, and 202 cultivated: the 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 Rs. 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 little watching. Tenants are Kunbis, more substantial than most lots of tenants—I-A, 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 acre.

N. B.—Including grain payments the incidence on various classes is—

Absolute-occupancy tenants ... '21
Occupancy tenants ... '38

All-round ... '37

There is no home-farm now. This village is always flourishing, and the tenants can afford enhancement. I propose a rate of 40.

A larger and better village on the whole, though the basti is poor. It has a fair system of irrigation, and over $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the cultivation is rice land; there was a drop of 100 acres in cropping last year as very little rice was sown, and a lot of the rice fields are waste. At settlement this rice land was practically the sole cultivation; since then there has been a steady extension to good bersi wawar 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 Umer-Brahmin: the former proprietor has retained all sir land: she mismanaged the village very badly. Rice rents are distinctly high here, but wawar rate is very low indeed. Tenants are only an average lot—1-A, 6-B, 11-C and 3-D: all the rich men live in other villages, and the local tenants are chiefly Mahars. 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 and tenants are not rich, I would take a rate of 50 only.

A small *ritth* village which was purchased by Ganpat Rao Ghatate and Agaram, Marwari, many years ago: details of the transaction are not available. The settlement malguzars were six poor Kunbis. The village has always been very well taken up, but $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the holdings are old fallow. It is a pure rabi village, all kanhar and bersi: wheat area is still respectable. There is no home-farm. The tenants are mostly

Lawari	{ Absolute-occupancy .. Occupancy All-round	3286	29 1 0	0 14 3	2571	24 13 0	0 15 5	+ 9	64
		109'00	115 4 0	1 1 3	381'62	199 11 0	0 8 4	- 52	'43
		139'86	144 5 0	1 0 6	407'33	224 8 0	0 8 10	- 47	'50
Nawegaoon Dhotia.	{ Malik-makbuza Absolute-occupancy .. Occupancy All-round	3831	18 4 0	0 7 7	35'38	16 10 0	0 7 6	- 1	'30
		114'75	39 14 0	0 5 7	84'02	31 14 0	0 6 1	+ 9	'26
		66'00	27 0 0	0 6 7	102'78	116 0 0	0 9 8	+ 47	'52
		180'75	66 14 0	0 5 11	276'80	147 14 0	0 8 6	+ 44	'43

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. of present incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33 461	Nawegaon Dhotia.—(Contd.)	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	Kunbis from Amboli—1-A, 7-B, 6-C and 3-D: some of them have rather high debts. They are careless of their cultivation 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.
34 428	Kanhalgaon { Absolute-occupancy Rith. { Occupancy All round	100'35 500'15 600'50	49 1 0 186 1 0 235 2 0	0 7 10 0 5 11 0 6 3	62'61 553'34 615'95	35 0 0 242 6 0 277 6 0	0 8 11 0 7 0 0 7 2	+ 15 + 18 + 15	'69 '50 '52	'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. Kingni and til are the chief crops. The proprietors two Kunbis, and most of the tenants

STATEMENT C.—Shankarpur Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Concl'd.)

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent. of present incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
36 429	Gotangaon.—(Concl'd.)	Acres. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Acres. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	...	...	...	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 as 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 better 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.

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.



GRAND TOTAL.	Malik-makbuza ...	65378	167 10 5	0 4 1	83559	257 6 1	0 4 11	+ 20	23
	{ Escheated Malik-makbuza.	...	...	...	4688	19 5 0	0 6 7	...	33
	{ Absolute-occupancy ...	4,199'27	1,795 11 0	0 6 10	3,431'42	1,542 2 3	0 7 2	+ 5	34
	{ Occupancy ...	12,249'09	4,088 11 0	0 5 4	14,870'06	6,519 13 6	0 7 0	+ 31	37
	{ All-round ...	16,448'36	5,884 6 0	0 5 9	18,330'48	8,061 15 9	0 7 0	+ 22	37
	Ordinary ...	...	...	...	19 11	12 0 0	0 10 1	...	69
									(Standard 45.)

CHANDA: }
The 15th October 1901.

No. 5235-G.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Revenue 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 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.	Name of village.	SANCTIONED RATE.		REMARKS.
		For ryoti.	For sir.	
2	Khandala ...	'35	'35	
3	Chichala Pardhi ...	'35	'35	
5	Erva Tirbodi ...	'35	'35	With margins in order to reach all classes.
9	Shankarpur ...	'50	'50	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 ...	'50	'50	
20	Jawala Bodi ...	'45	'45	With large margins.
22	Amboli ...	'50	'50	
25	Wakerla ...	'45	'45	With margins so as to reach absolute-occupancy tenants.
26	Bamhni Daji ...	'45	'45	With margins when required.
27	Borgaon Doya ...	'55	'55	
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 enhancement 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 7 3	+ 78	+ 45
Absolute-occupancy ...	0 6 10	0 7 2	+ 5 %	0 8 9	+ 28	+ 22
Occupancy ...	0 5 4	0 7 6	+ 41 0/0	0 8 6	+ 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.

11. 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 in perpetuity.

CHANDA: }
The 27th October 1902. }

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.



Statement showing Estates in the Shankarpur Group.

Estate.	Serial No. of village in this and previous groups submitted.	ASSETS OF ESTATE.		Proposed valuation of home-farm in the estate.	TENANTS' PAYMENTS IN THE ESTATE EXCLUDING MALIK-MARDUZA.		Increase in tenants' payments.	REVENUE PAYABLE BY THE ESTATE.		Revenue enhancement.	Excess of proposed revenue enhancement over proposed rental enhancement (difference of Col. 8 and 11).
		Present.	Proposed.		Present.	Proposed.		Present.	Proposed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Shankarpur Group.										
Venayak Rao, Ramchandra and others.	28 Pipri (Brahmin)...										
	29 Galpipri ...										
	32 Lawari (Mokasa)...	132 14 10	1,060 12 0	104 0 0	754 4 0	818 8 0	74 4 0	302 0 0	345 0 0	253 0 0	+78 12 0
	35 Kanhalgaon (Brahmin)...										
Ganpat Rao Ghatatey and Motiram.	Nagri Group.										
	31 Kawodapur, (Makasa)...										
	Khemjar Group.										
	15 Khemjar (Mokasa)...	945 9 2	1,857 12 0	90 0 0	804 10 0	930 12 0	125 2 0	530 0 0	735 0 0	205 0 0	+69 14 0
	Shankarpur Group.										
	53 Nawegaon ...										
Sambho, son of Waman, Kunbi, of Wakaria	1 Susundri Buzurg...										
	18 Susundri Khurd...	350 1 3	845 8 0	244 8 0	486 5 6	532 8 0	96 2 6	463 12 0	510 0 0	46 4 0	-49 14 6
	25 Wakaria ...										
Narayan Shridhar Nalk, of Umner.	Shadegaon Group.										
	7 Pendhri Buzurg...										
	30 Daldali Timapur...	212 8 3	348 4 0	152 8 0	143 8 0	156 8 0	13 0 0	143 4 9	200 0 0	56 11 3	+43 11 3
	Shankarpur Group.										
	26 Bamhni Daji ...										
Pandrinath, son of Sadasho, Brahmin, of Hinganghat.	30 Chichala (Shastri)...	286 14 10	495 8 0	...	485 15 0	468 0 0	-17 15 0	200 0 0	280 0 0	80 0 0	+62 1 0
	31 Khursapur (Shastri)...										
Jageshwar, son of Yado, Brahmin, and Ram Krishna.	10 Pendhri (Desh-mukh)...	821 1 6	1,389 0 0	112 8 0	1,021 10 0	1,180 12 0	159 2 0	715 15 5	825 0 0	110 0 7	-50 1 5
	14 Kolari Buzurg ...										
Vishwanath, son of Venketesh, Brahmin.	9 Shankarpur ...	600 5 4	1,015 4 0	155 8 0	632 9 3	775 0 0	143 6 9	480 2 8	690 0 0	210 13 4	-3 9 5
	12 Khairi ...										
	Shankarpur Group.										
Nanakram, son of Govind Lala, Kalar, and Gangaram.	16 Satgaon ...	1,083 2 8	1,800 12 0	472 0 0	1,065 10 0	1,308 8 0	243 14 0	861 2 0	1,055 0 0	193 14 0	-42 0 0
	17 Hiwara ...										
Mans. Mana Bai, widow of Balwant Rao, Brahmin, of Amboli.	21 Ladegaon ...	732 11 4	1,193 0 0	97 8 0	804 23 9	991 8 0	186 10 3	580 4 10	725 0 0	244 12 2	-41 15 1
	22 Amboli ...										

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 holding.	Area.	Present revenue.	Deducted rent.	Kamil-jama.	Kamil-jama proposed.	Quit-rent to be payable.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		<i>Quit-rent.</i>								
9	Shankarpur	Balkrishna Ganesh, Brahmin, of Shankarpur.	8	8'18	1 8 0	4 7 0	3 6 5	4 8 0	2 4 0	M. R. P. 183, Confirmed on half jama.
		Balkrishna Ganpat Rao, &c., Brahmin, of Shankarpur.	9	1'25	1 0 0	2 1 0		3 0 0	1 0 0	
13	Chichala (Kunbi)	Balkrishna Ganesh, Brahmin, of Shankarpur.	4	14'13	3 0 0	4 6 0	6 7 4	4 0 0	3 0 0	M. R. P. 184, Confirmed on half jama.
		Total		23'55	5 8 0	10 14 0	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:—

Class.	RATE PER ACRE.		Increase per cent.
	At present.	As proposed.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Malik-makbuza	0 5 0	0 7 3	+ 44
Absolute-occupancy tenants	0 7 2	0 8 9	+ 23
Occupancy	0 7 6	0 8 6	+ 13
Both classes	0 7 5	0 8 7	+ 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	...	{ 1st and 2nd years	... 370
		{ 3rd and 4th years	... 470
		{ 5th and subsequent years	... 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ th and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths rupees.


Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture,

F. G. SLY,

Central Provinces.

सत्यमेव जयते

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

As fixed at last Settle- ment.	At present.	Detail of Changes.	DETAIL OF BALANCES.		
			Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
Kamil-jama. 5,891.	6,013 15 8				
Actually paid, 5,891.	6,013 15 8				

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT.		AT PRESENT.		Remarks.
Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	
1	2	3	4	5

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

Soil class.	POSITION CLASS.												Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	

See statement attached.

IV.—Cropped area classified according to crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar- cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Til.	Gram.	Juari and its mixture.	Cotton land its mixture.	Miscel- laneous food crops.	Miscel- laneous non-food crops.	Total.	Area double- cropped.	Net cropped area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1895-96	3,165'54	1,731'67	0'05	562'29	1,897'49	125'09	163'11	3,126'98	0'75	2,956'99	1,088'84	14,818'80	38'23	14,780'57
At Settlement	3,922'14	1,340'53	...	...	1,755'02	4'63	385'14	3,713'68	567'62	2,304'23	335'70	14,218'69	37'87	14,180'82
At Attestation	3,833'23	1,748'13	...	...	1,752'62	264'36	242'19	2,953'66	0'45	3,518'72	811'46	14,124'82	51'75	14,073'07
At Present	1,472'17	811'22	...	703'68	1,105'25	1,120'95	191'22	6,853'54	120'91	2,570'62	586'27	15,535'77	76'18	15,459'59

V.—Details of Village Area.

	OCCUPIED AREA.				UNOCCUPIED AREA.							AREA IRRIGATED.				Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough- cattle.
	AREA IN CULTIVATION.			Area out of cultiva- tion, i. e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree- forest.	Scrub- jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock, and covered by roads and buildings.	Total un- area occupied.	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.					
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1895-96	14,780'57	2,977'81	17,758'38	6,294'93	24,053'31	38'58	2,158'05	1,319'08	1,691'83	5,207'54	29,260'85	673'87	1'33	695'22	6	80	...	...
At attestation	14,073'07	2,232'27	16,305'34	7,541'83	23,847'17	...	2,144'00	1,566'00	1,701'08	5,411'08	29,258'25	407'22	6'20	675'20	4	63	...	2,652	
At present	15,459'59	2,599'43	18,059'02	6,056'45	24,115'47	...	2,141'87	1,303'51	1,699'49	5,144'87	29,260'34	...	...	413'42	13	64	...	1,697
Percentage on total area of areas in cols. 4, 6 and 15.	...	...	557	...	81'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'3	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last settlement for cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.	14,180'82	2,249'52	16,430'34	5,605'05	22,095'39	6'15	2,330'29	3,599'96	998'71	6,935'11	29,030'50	4'00	1'93	5'93	49	33	...	703	
	...	...	61'7	...	82'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'4	...	...	...	1675

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	HELD BY MALGUZARS.				HELD BY MALIK- MAKBUZAS.		HELD BY REVENUE- FREE GRANTEES.		HELD BY ABSOLUTE- OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		HELD BY OCCUPAN- CY TENANTS.		HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.		HELD BY RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occu- pied area (to agree with Table V).	
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
895-96	3,166'65	650'38	3,817'03	316'24	34	(a) 671'48	22	377'27	175	3,579'75	706	15,077'20	...	...	...	219'82	310'76	24,053'31
At attestation	3,211'47	465'65	3,677'12	362'62	53	882'47	13	232'74	188	3,478'52	730	15,063'72	...	...	...	170'97	341'93	23,847'17
At present	3,192'23	450'31	3,648'54	366'91	53	+ 882'47	12	232'74	184	3,451'42	783	15,352'74	...	2	49'48	156'15	341'93	24,115'47
Percentage on total oc- cupied area of areas in cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16	...	...	15'4	...	...	3'7	...	1'0	...	14'6	...	63'2	...	...	...	2'1	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16.	4,100'10	...	15'1	...	...	3'7	...	1'0	...	14'3	...	63'7	...	...	0'2	...	411'21	22,095'39

RENT.		RATE.	
Re. a. p.	Acres.	Re. a. p.	Acres.
241 3 3	812'04	251 14 1	0 4 11
37 2 2	29'55	5 8 0	0 4 11
278 5 3	46'88	19 5 0	0 6 5
Total	882'47	276 11 1	...

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

			Malik-makbuzas.	TENANTS.			
				Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1895-96	...	...	278 5 3	1,568 0 0	7,126 12 5	...	8,694 12 5
1. At last settlement	...	...	167 10 5	1,795 11 0	4,088 11 0	...	5,884 6 0
a. Incidence per acre	...	...	0 4 1	0 6 10	0 5 4	...	0 5 9
3. At attestation	...	...	278 5 3	1,553 13 9	6,759 15 6	...	8,313 13 3
Incidence per acre	...	...	0 5 1	0 7 2	0 7 2	...	0 7 2
4. At present	...	...	276 11 1	1,542 2 3	7,211 3 8	12 0 0	8,765 5 11
5. Incidence per acre	...	...	0 5 0	0 7 2	0 7 6	0 3 11	0 7 5
5. As proposed	...	...	*399 12 0	1,895 4 0	8,151 8 0	24 0 0	10,070 12 0
	Rs. a. p.	Unit incidence.					
* {	Malik-makbuza	368 4 0	'30				
	Qult-rent	5 4 0	'13				
	Milkiyat-sarkar	26 4 0	'44				
Total	...	399 12 0					
	[Sanctioned	...	379 4 0	1,869 12 0	8,131 12 0	...	10,025 8 0]
6. Incidence per acre	...	...	0 7 3	0 8 9	0 8 6	0 7 9	0 8 7
	[Sanctioned	...	0 6 11	0 8 8	0 8 6	...	0 8 6]
6-A. Unit incidence of proposed payments	...	...	'34	'43	'45	'41	'44
7. Increase per cent. of proposed over present payments..	...	...	+44	+23	+13	+100	+15
	[Sanctioned	...	+37	+21	+12	...	+14]
8. Compare as deduced from rates	...	...	523 0 0	2,028 12 0	8,124 5 0	19 8 0	10,173 9 0

VIII.—Details of Siwai Income.

Source.	Amount at former Settlement.	Amount in year of present settlement.	Amount assumed as average.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mahua	45 0 0	199 0 0	120 0 0	
Tamarind	19 4 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	
Mango ... ..	...	67 0 0	49 0 0	
Mahua and Tamarind	46 0 0	...	...
Mango, Mahua and Tamarind	15 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	
Fishery ... ..	...	21 0 0	16 0 0	
Singara ... ..	...	50 0 0	39 0 0	
Water-dues ... ..	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	
Jungle ... ..	...	14 0 0	10 0 0	
Jamun ... ..	...	8 0 0	6 0 0	
Teak ... ..	...	30 0 0	15 0 0	
Timber ... ..	...	5 0 0	3 0 0	
Total	125 4 0	503 0 0	371 0 0	

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

	SIR AND KHUDKASHT.			AREA HELD BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total rental value (Columns 1, 3 and 4).	VALUATION ADOPTED.		
	AREA LEASED OUT.		AREA CULTIVATED BY MALGUZARS.				For sir and khudkasht.	For area held by privileged tenants.	
	Rental value at sanctioned unit-rate.	Compare rent actually paid to malguzar.		Rental value at sanctioned unit-rate.	Rental value at sanctioned unit-rates.				Compare rent actually paid.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Incidence per acre.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	184 4 0	264 7 3	2,221 1 0	260 11 0	...	2,666 0 0	2,397 0 0	243 12 0	
	0 8 0	0 11 6	0 10 10	0 8 4	...	0 10 3	0 10 6	0 7 10	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...
(a) Unit incidence (to be entered in column 7).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895-96	...	248 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...

X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.

Payment of malik-mak-buzas as proposed.	Payments of tenants as proposed.	Annual value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai receipts.	Total.	COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.			
					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. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
399 12 0	10,070 12 0	2,640 12 0	371 0 0	13,482 4 0	6,052 0 5	1,513 0 6	125 4 0	7,690 4 11
[Sanctd. 379 4 0]	10,025 8 0	...	...	13,416 8 0]				

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

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 estimated enhanced income (col. 5 of Table X).	ANALYSIS OF INCOME ON WHICH ASSESSMENT BASED.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (col. 4 of Table VIII).	RESULTING FROM VALUATION.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, 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).	Bent 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
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6,013 15 8	7,735 0 0	78	57	9,306 8 3	371 0 0	2,132 8 9	243 12 0	1,428 7 0
[Sanctd. ...	7,485 0 0	...	56	...	...	...	...	1,362 11 0]

XII.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—)					COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) PER CENT. IN		INCIDENCE PER ACRE IN CULTIVATION OF	
	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 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
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
+1,721 0 4	+4,418 7 7	+1,127 11 6	+245 12 0	+5,791 15 1	+29	+10	+75	0 5 10	0 6 10
[Sanctd. 1,471 0 4	+4,352 11 7	+1,127 11 6	+245 12 0	+5,726 3 1	+24	...	...	...	...

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 drawback 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. Malik-makbuza 368 4 0 Do. on Quit-rent 5 4 0 Malik-sarkar 25 4 0 399 12 0					
	340 8 0	59 4 0	15	7,394 8 0	56
[Sanctd. 379 4 0	340 8 0	38 12 0	10	7,144 8 0	55]

REMARKS.

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.

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 grown 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 proposed 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 payable by malik-makbuzas at present settlement—		Rs.
(a) effected by the Settlement Officer	...	1,428
(b) as accepted by the Chief Commissioner	...	1,363

11. Average rate of rent per acre of ryoti area—				Rs. a. 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	...	...	...	0 8 6
				Rs.
12. Present revenue	...	...	...	6,014
				Per cent.
13. Percentage of (12) on (6)	...	...	...	78
14. Percentage of (12) on (8)	...	...	...	45
				Rs.
15. Revenue now proposed by the Settlement Officer	...	...	...	7,735
16. Revenue now sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	7,485
				Per cent.
17. Percentage of (16) on (8)	...	...	...	56

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 tenants.		At last settlement.	At present.	As revised.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Absolute-occupancy	...	0 6 10	0 7 2	0 8 8
Occupancy	...	0 5 4	0 7 6	0 8 6
All-round	...	0 5 9	0 7 5	0 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 for 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 totalling 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.

10. 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 :—

Number and Name of Village.	REVENUE TO BE REALIZED DURING THE		
	First and second years.	Third and fourth years.	Fifth and subsequent years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Khandala Waidhi	50	70	90
5. Ervatirbori	70	100	120
11. Anjawan	170	200	245
12. Khairi	80	100	130
Total	370	470	585

11. The Officiating Chief Commissioner approves of the proposal of the 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.

Revenue 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,

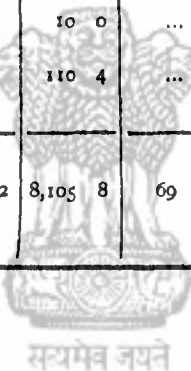
Chief Secretary.

*Statement showing the revised Assets and Famas of the Shankarpur Group in the Warora
Tahsil of the Chandā District.*

Serial No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	Payments of malik-makbuzas as revised.	REVISED RENTAL PAYABLE BY—				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percent- age of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percent- age of revised revenue on revised malgu- zari assets.	Percent- age of former revenue on assets of former settle- ment.
			Absolute- occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
1	Susundri Buzurg	...	...	177 8	...	177 8	190 8	95 0	50	50	106
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 0	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 0	64 0	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 0	52	36	62
7	Dahegaon	...	...	92 0	...	92 0	158 4	80 0	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 0	450 0	59	58	85
10	Pendhari (Deshmukh)	9 0	3 8	126 8	...	130 0	140 0	65 0	46	44	76
11	Ajagaon	...	...	380 8	...	380 8	501 8	245 0	49	49	185
12	Khairi	5 0	...	182 4	...	182 4	256 12	130 0	51	50	58
13	Chichala (Kunbi)	15 0	84 0	140 8	...	224 8	336 10	200 0	59	58	80
14	Kolari Buzurg	54 12	347 12	724 0	...	1,071 12	1,266 0	760 0	60	59	88
15	Panjripur (Naik)	28 8	34 0	285 0	57 0	376 0	500 0	280 0	56	54	81
16	Satgaon	34 4	200 12	647 12	...	848 8	1,053 4	622 0	59	58	83
17	Hiwara	...	43 12	391 4	...	435 0	767 8	425 0	55	55	74
18	Susundri Khurd	...	26 8	44 8	...	71 0	204 0	110 0	54	54	73
19	Khokarla	...	88 8	182 12	...	271 4	335 4	185 0	55	55	56
20	Jawalabori	83 8	85 8	344 4	...	429 12	568 4	360 0	63	60	86
21	Ladegaon (Rith)	...	53 0	113 4	...	166 4	208 4	125 0	60	60	80
22	Amboli	29 8	200 4	624 8	...	824 12	973 4	575 0	59	58	78
23	Asala	...	41 0	123 0	...	164 0	263 4	140 0	53	53	114
24	Dhanoli	...	...	76 4	...	76 4	112 8	60 0	53	53	60
25	Wakerla	...	118 4	217 12	...	336 0	453 0	280 0	62	62	86
26	Bamhni (Daji)	4 0	...	112 8	...	112 8	229 0	140 0	61	61	70
27	Borgaon (Kunbi)	18 0	...	241 0	...	241 0	411 4	205 0	50	48	78
28	Pipri (Brahmin)	...	...	166 8	...	166 8	245 8	125 0	51	51	88
29	Galpipri	...	5 4	374 0	...	379 4	477 4	235 0	49	49	72

Statement showing the revised Assets and Famas of the Shankarpur Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.—(Concl'd.)

Serial No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	Payments of malik-makbuzas as revised.	REVISED RENTAL PAYABLE BY—				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percentage of revised revenue on revised malguzari assets.	Percentage of former revenue on assets of former settlement.
			Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.			
30	Chichala (Shastri) ...	...	71 4	282 4	...	353 8	381 0	200 0	52	52	64
31	Khursapar (Shastri) ...	...	9 0	124 8	...	133 8	133 8	80 0	60	60	82
32	Lawari (Mokasa) ...	...	23 8	235 12	...	259 4	313 8	160 0	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	...	10 0	24 0	10 0	42	42	100
36	Gothangaon ...	...	...	110 4	...	110 4	178 12	90 0	50	50	99
	Grand Total of the Group ..	396 0	1,867 12	8,105 8	69 0	10,042 4	13,492 6	7,507 0	56	55	78



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 "Sathbahni" 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 leased 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 themselves 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-mentioned. 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 Shankarpur 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 ringui. 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 roads 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 Nagbhir-Umrer high road passes within five miles from the north-eastern 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, kerosine oil, groceries, piece-goods and guruh.

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.
Khapti "	...	145 to 68.
Nawtala "	...	1,153 to 880.
Hirapur "	...	457 to 334.

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 Dongargaon 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, Kunbis, 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 tahsil 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 tahsil 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. Halifax, in order to draw sharper distinction between first and second class irrigation. I have recently inspected these two groups, and passed the siwai 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 in comfortable if not affluent circumstances, 25 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 Hirapur. 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.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	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	...	32	30	3	2	...	35
Musalman	...	2	...	1	3	12	6	2	...	20	14	6	3	...	23
Maratha	6	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	6
Pardeshi	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Others	...	6	1	1	8	17	2	8	...	27	23	3	9	...	35
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 harsh 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 Dabkuatee 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.

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

Tenants.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Total.
At attestation	...	74	317	503	113	...	1,007
At re-attestation	...	92	273	530	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.					Non-resident.					Total.				
		A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
Mana	...	2	31	52	20	145	12	48	74	23	157	14	79	166	43	302
Teli	...	...	8	12	1	21	...	13	13	...	25	...	21	24	1	45
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Others	...	5	26	65	32	128	58	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 tenantry is better off now than at settlement: the effects of famine are only visible in a few pure rice villages lying below the 'Sathbahni' hills. 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 subjoined 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 :—

	Cultivated area.			Old fallow.	Total occupied area.	Remarks.
	Under crop.	New fallow.	Total.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	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	13,063	2,337	15,400	7,439	22,839	This year followed the scarcity 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	14,533	2,714	17,247	5,959	23,206	

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.
	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	14,555
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	243	552	1,834	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 fallow in occupied rice land in different positions :—

	Murkband.	Warsalang.	Unirrigated.
Amount of old fallow	... 60 acres.	147 acres.	107 acres.
Proportion of old fallow as compared with the total areas in different position	... 3 per cent.	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 area. 23. The distribution of the occupied area among the malguzars and the different classes of tenants is given below :—

	Held by malguzars.	Held by malik-inakbuzars.		Held by revenue-free grantees.		Held by absolute-occupancy tenants.		Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by ordinary tenants.		Held rent free by privileged tenants.		Total occupied area.
	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	A grant from malguzars.	In lieu of service.	
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement...	31.3	...	2,417	...	229	...	4,595	...	9,499	...	...	43	3	20,367
In 1895	2,85	...	2,125	...	459	...	3,453	...	13,876	...	...	61	3	23,332
At attestation...	2,778	122	2,593	2	30	151	3,264	780	13,505	...	...	149	519	22,929
At present	3,27	115	2,189	2	30	172	3,337	928	13,777	5	28	318	319	23,206

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 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. Warai 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 Madnagarhi. 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 :—

	Warsalang.		Murkhand.		Unirrigated.		Total.	
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
At attestation	...	2,031	...	1,725	...	689	...	4,445
As revised	...	1,065	...	1,789	...	583	...	4,037
Area which has become old fallow since attestation.	...	147	...	60	...	107	...	314
Total	...	1,812	...	1,849	...	690	...	4,351
Difference	...	-219	...	+124	...	+1	...	-94

The following notes explain the differences :—

- (1) Area irrigated from very small boris was classed as irrigated at attestation, while at present such area is classed as jhilan, if the bori 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 murkhand, 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 murkhand; 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.

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 village.	Extent of share transferred.	Revenue of village.	Price, cash.	Year of transfer.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
Wargaon	0 16 0	50	40	1877
Madnagarh and Dongargaon	0 16 0	150	2,000	1887
		10		
Dabkeheti	0 16 0	260	5,000	1890
Nimdhela	0 16 0	50	1,000	1891-95
Lohara Khurd	0 2 0	15	200	25th Sept. 1894.
	0 8 0		375	
Wagholi	0 16 0	100	662	4th June 1896.
Nawegaon Rith	0 16 0	90	1,300	20th June 1899.
Jambulgata		210		13th March 1899.
Chindhi	0 2 8	60	400	
Mangalfusi		3		

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. a. 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 muafi holdings, while in the case of absolute-occupancy tenants the decline is caused 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 rents by malguzars. 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 all 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 Tahsil and adopted in the adjoining groups of Shankarpur 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 in other tahsils for such land.

Incidences.

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

Between	16 and 20	...	...	...	4
"	21 " 25	...	...	...	1
"	26 " 30	...	...	...	5
"	31 " 35	...	...	...	1
"	36 " 40	...	...	...	6
"	41 " 45	...	...	...	5
"	46 " 50	...	...	...	7
"	51 " 55	...	...	...	5
"	56 " 60	...	...	...	3
"	61 " 65	...	...	...	4
Above	65	...	...	...	1

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 118 has the best irrigation in the group. The rents fixed at settlement were perhaps the highest in the tahsil. 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:—

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 according 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 tract with rice as one of the chief crops. It was severely hit by the famine which has tried the resources of the tenantry. 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 to 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 mahals.
40	" 6 "
45	" 2 "
50	" 8 "
55	" 8 "
60	" 8 "
65	" 4 "

In the case of Nawala 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 holdings 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:—

		Per cent.
Malik-makbuza and malik sarkar	...	25
Absolute occupancy	...	15
Occupancy	...	10

The payments of the few ordinary tenants will not be touched; they are found in two villages only and are paying at high rates already. Possibly the above forecast may be exceeded in the case of the occupancy 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.

39. 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 timber 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 attestation 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 average 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 mohwa 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 principally to Hinginghat; the price per khandi varies between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4, occasionally falling even lower than Rs. 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	3,370
Siwai	1,290
Total pure malguzari	14,705
Malik-makbuza payments	1,125
Grand Total	15,830

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

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

Revenue.

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 Rs. 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. HEMINGWAY,
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.

2. 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 settlement 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 Chinur 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.

4. 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 Revenue Book Circular No. IV-3 in seers.	Total produce in seers.	Value.	Remarks.
Wheat	15	290	4,350	Rs. 132	* Assumed average.
Rice	29	450 (cleaned.)	13,050	567	
Juar	30	300	9,000	150	
Linseed	10	125	1,250	35	
Gram	3	275	6,825	†170	* Prices assumed to have doubled.
Others	13	*200	2,600	† 65	
Total ..	100	...	37,075	1,019	

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Value of gross produce of 100 acres at Present.

Crop.	Area in acres.	Produce per acre as per Revenue Book Circular No. IV-3 in seers.	Total produce in seers.	Value.	Remarks.
Wheat	5	290	1,450	Rs. 65	* Assumed average.
Rice	21	450 (cleaned.)	9,450	672	
Juar	39	300	11,700	468	
Linseed	11	125	1,375	121	
Til	4	100	400	28	* Prices assumed to have doubled.
Gram	2	275	550	* 27	
Others	18	*200	3,600	*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 :—

				Malik-makbuzas.	Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Absolute-occupancy tenants and occupancy tenants.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Acreage rates ...	{ At settlement ...	...	...	0 5 6	0 8 5	0 6 2	0 6 11
	{ At present ...	...	...	0 6 5	0 6 10	0 8 10	0 8 6
Unit incidence at present ...				32	34	48	45
Areas ...	{ At settlement ...	...	...	2,417	4,585	9,490	14,076
	{ At present ...	...	...	2,189	3,337	13,777	17,114

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	...	...	...	10,400
Valuation of home-farm and privileged tenants' land	...	...	...	3,400
Siwai	...	...	...	1,290
Total Malguzari Assets				15,090
Malik-makbuza payments	...	...	...	1,125
Grand total				16,215

The settlement revenue fell at 65 per cent of settlements assets. The standard sanctioned for the Warora Tahsil was 58 per cent. Mr. Hemingway 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, *vide* 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 malik-makbuza 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.

As fixed at last Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Detail of balances.		
			Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
(1866) ... 6,327 ...	6,442 7 8	Increase due to resumed musafi plots.			

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

At last Settlement.		At present.		Remarks.
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	
1	2	3	4	5

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

Soil Class.	Position Class.											Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.

See separate table attached.

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Gram.	Linseed.	Till.	Lakh and Tur.	Juar.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Area double-cropped.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement (1866—68)	1,954.39	3,842.05	115.66	326.53	1,322.11	31.06	21.31	3,944.62	473.32	1,169.57	13,200.62	171.02	= 13,029.60
At present	733.41	3,091.26	...	246.33	1,616.75	652.20	551.98	5,824.41	627.95	1,398.92	14,732.24	258.98	= 14,533.26
In 1895	1,227.49	4,056.91	2.76	424.00	1,568.62	205.01	1,029.55	3,077.89	9.29	2,933.73	14,755.35	203.24	= 14,552.11

V.—Details of Village Area.

	Occupied area.					Unoccupied area.						Area, irrigated.				Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs of ploughed estate.
	Area in cultivation.			Area out of cultivation, i. e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree forest.	Sub-jungle 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.				
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present	14,533.26	2,713.70	17,246.96	5,958.91	23,205.87	1.03	9,654.16	3,419.40	3,268.05	16,343.64	39,549.51	2,514.30	95.66	2,609.96	2	178	766	1,996
In 1935	14,352.11	2,320.91	16,673.02	6,459.75	23,331.77	...	...	...	...	16,225.16	39,556.93	...	...	3,763.78	6	233	...	...
Percentage on total area of area in columns 4, 6 and 15.	...	...	44%	...	59%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7%	...	...	...	...
1866-68, compare entries of last settlement for (columns 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.	13,029.60	...	15,396.84	...	20,267.11	...	...	...	...	...	39,530.53	...	...	159.50	38	54	687	1,993

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	Held by Malguzars.				Held by Malik-makbuzas.		Held by Revenue-free-Grantees.		Held by Absolute-occupancy Tenants.		Held by Occupancy Tenants.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.		Held by Ordinary Tenants.		Held rent-free or by Privileged Tenants.		Total occupied area (to agree with column 6 of Table V).
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzars.	In lien of service.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
At present	2,339.58	877.67	3,207.25	391.38	115	(a) 2,189.92	2	30.36	173	3,337.26	928	+13,776.97	...	5	28.33	317.66	319.14	23,205.87	
In 1835	2,034.84	770.42	2,805.26	...	...	2,125.29	...	459.25	...	3,452.63	...	13,676.27	...	...	...	...	618.18	23,351.77
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16.	...	...	14%	...	...	10%	...	...	...	14%	...	59%	...	...	...	...	3%	...
Compare entries of (1866-68) last settlement, for Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16.	...	...	3,113.96	...	...	2,416.99	...	259.35	...	4,584.70	...	9,490.30	...	...	...	483.83	...	20,367.11

* Kind 200-23, Rs. 407-1-3, and besides cash Rs. 87-0-0 = Rs. 466-1-8.
With bond Rent 400 Rs.

Acres. Rs. a. p.
 1,894.73 770 7 3
 2016 20 11 0
 20105 103 8 10
 2,196.92 594 11 0

(a) Malik-makbuzas
 Malik-makbuzas Ryoti
 Rejected Malik-makbuzas

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (column 9 of Table X).	Percentage of proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced income (column 5 of Table X).	Analysis of income on which assessment based				
				Present rental receipts (line 8 of Table VII and columns 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipt (column 4 of Table VIII).	Resulting from valuation.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khud-kasht, excluding actual cash receipts, i. e., column 7 of Table IX minus column 2).	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants, excluding cash receipts (i. e., column 8 of Table IX minus column 5).	Rentenhance-ments proposed (difference between line 5 and line 3, columns 2 and 6 of Table VII).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

XII.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	Compare Increase (+) or decrease (—)				Compare increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. in		Incidence per acre in cultivation of		
	In proposed cash rental (columns 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khud- kasht and privileged land (col- umns 3 and 7 of Table X).	In siwai in- come (columns 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of proposed revenue over present reve- nue.	Area in cultivation (column 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (col- umns 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present reve- nue 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 drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (column 5 of Table X, minus column 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6

CHANDA :

Dated the 1st January 1905. }

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Statement showing the area in cultivation classed according to soils and position of Jambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil.

Soil class.	Wheat land.					Rice land.					Garden land.				Minor crop.		Total.	Percent.
	Lavan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Hans- dhla.	Bans- dhan.	Sadharan.	Warhani Tekar.	Warhani sawan.	Warhani Julia.	Warahang.	Murband.	Bari shadi warpani.	Bari shadi warpani.	Bari nathan warpani.	Bari nathan warpani.	Muttarkat.		
Khari	2-00	10-50	28	8-34	...	22-20	...	...	...	...	9-74	...	...	...	...	18-50	71-56	...
Bari khari	25-00	236-70	7-27	133-74	155-06	1,763-41	2-37	28-61	27-47	224-83	142-20	...	...	...	1-03	2,376-10	...	...
Khari	...	...	10	2-24	8-00	23-61	...	1-52	3-68	28-23	22-03	...	...	...	...	11-27	5,913-79	31
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	20-77	...	1-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25-39	...	...
Khari imp	...	...	...	3-62	...	...	...	...	6-08	3-85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand	7-10	310-95	12-40	47-71	41-93	1,104-44	8-42	155-32	67-03	703-19	782-73	3-02	10-17	2-60	...	5,683-76	...	...
Khari	1-40	...	20	3-56	7-5	23-32	2-23	8-63	6-09	60-28	85-87	3-66	4-45	...	...	40-84	...	...
Ban	...	...	...	6-0	7-00	21-00	...	40	6-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36-69	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	3-96	...	...	...	...	100-53	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-52	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-00	...	...
New fallow ex.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-05	...	...
Wardi	18-33	...	...	...	...	1-24	43-73	150-17	39-30	673-07	690-72	0-8	12-14	8-39	...	657-65	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9-90	1-25	10-71	80-07	5-6	...	...	...	10-53	...	...
Ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11-64	1-63	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-12	...	...
Imp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow ex.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43-27	...	...
Khari ex.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-4	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-90	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-45	...	...
New fallow ex.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-4	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-09	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-6	...	...
New fallow ex.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-28	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-16	...	...
Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	55-31	565-44	20-25	219-71	212-74	3,170-00	65-16	372-37	145-90	1,664-60	1,780-44	7-43	31-16	12-57	...	9,008-74	17,246-94	100

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

Serial No.	Settle- ment No.	Name of village and mahal.	Assets at last Settlement.				Revenue.	Percent- age of revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.	Assets at Present.				Increase in assets since last Settlement.		Increase percent. in cultiva- tion over 1896.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total.			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total.	Actual.	Percent- age.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	433	Jamulghata	220 9 0	21 14 0	40 0	286 7 0	210	74	241 11 5	68 0 0	25	334 11 5	+49 4 5	17	- 8
2	461	Pipalgan Chitmaris	463 13 0	22 0 0	5 8	491 5 0	354	72	521 6 0	83 13 0	8	533 3 0	+71 14 0	15	+47
3	450	Khapri	255 16 0	69 0 0	2 0	270 15 0	220	79	283 8 3	55 5 0	2	327 13 3	+43 15 3	16	-21
4	479	Kawadai Tukum	143 0 0	30 5 0	20 0	193 5 0	160	78	253 12 0	4 12 0	15	273 8 0	+89 3 0	41	-10
5	473	Mangaltesel	31 9 0	...	13 0	44 9 0	30	67	31 7 0	...	10	43 7 0	(-)-1 2 0	3	-33
6	474	Mingalgan Buzurg	463 12 0	114 3 0	29 0	605 15 0	409	66	513 4 1	142 3 0	26	681 7 1	+75 8 1	12	+ 1
7	475	Pardi Buly	127 0 0	28 6 0	15 0	170 6 0	135	70	155 0 0	40 7 9	10	205 7 0	+35 1 0	21	+13
8	478	Chundhi Nimbela	83 14 0	18 10 0	7 0	109 8 0	60	65	128 2 0	17 10 0	15	160 12 0	+51 4 0	47	+25
9	471	Wada's Dakegion	101 13 0	10 6 0	25 0	137 2 0	80	64	150 2 0	7 3 0	35	192 5 0	+45 3 0	31	+ 8
10	494	Waghulpeeth Makasa	11 10 0	...	34 0	45 10 0	15	33	63 0 0	0 4 0	30	93 4 0	+47 10 0	104	+221
11	472	Saori Gaondhey	56 4 0	7 0 0	3 0	66 4 0	60	75	95 2 6	10 0 0	7	112 2 6	+43 14 6	69	+29
12	495	Doma Makasa	619 3 0	133 8 0	327 0	979 11 0	470	43	619 11 6	188 2 0	154	961 13 6	-17 13 6	2	-14
13	493	Matepur	327 9 0	60 1 0	10 0	433 10 0	360	89	365 10 10	119 3 0	10	484 13 10	+91 3 10	23	- 1
14	426	Navegion	71 8 0	41 13 0	...	113 5 0	80	79	173 6 0	13 14 0	94	281 4 0	+167 15 0	149	+ 6
15	425	Wagholi	78 12 0	28 10 0	...	107 6 0	100	93	169 10 0	39 11 0	...	205 5 0	+97 15 0	91	-24
16	431	Borgaon Buly	132 13 0	3 1 0	1 0	136 13 0	120	95	198 10 0	3 14 0	3	205 8 9	+78 11 9	63	-15
17	474	Sirajpur	55 8 0	38 8 0	6 0	102 1 0	100	98	188 6 0	92 3 0	12	293 11 0	+180 10 0	187	+50

**STATEMENT A.—Comparative statement of Assets and Revenue for the Jamulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil
in the Chanda District.—(Concl.)**

Serial No.	Settle-ment No.	Name of village and mahal.	Assets at last Settlement.				Revenue.	Percent- age of revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.	Assets at Present.				Increase in assets since last Settlement.		Increase per cent. in cultiva- tion over 1866.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total.			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total.	Actual.	Percent- age.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18	493	Naotala	868 11 0	206 10 0	4 0	1,079 5 0	662	52	1,041 2 0	365 12 0	31	1,439 14 0	+260 9 0	33	+ 14
19	493	Malewara Burug	300 8 0	111 8 0	77 0	489 0 0	340	70	452 2 0	193 15 0	21 0	906 1 0	+4 7 1 0	81	+ 22
20	499	Kasorberi Bousley	28 8 0	38 1 0	12 0	78 9 0	25	32	127 0 0	6 4 0	20	183 4 0	+74 11 0	95	+ 43
21	491	Kotegaon	157 4 0	30 5 0	6 0	193 9 0	180	77	305 0 0	66 14 0	17	449 14 0	+255 5 0	132	+ 77
22	494	Umri Buty Thakadari	76 11 0	18 3 0	0 4	96 2 0	110	116	180 7 0	17 11 0	...	207 2 0	+112 0 0	118	+ 54
23	498	Mahar Majra Makta	89 0 0	43 6 0	26 0	158 6 0	63	35	140 4 0	36 11 0	35	211 15 0	+53 9 0	32	+ 133
24	501	Bodha Heti	381 13 0	115 14 0	28 0	527 11 0	300	67	356 12 0	147 7 0	30	643 3 0	+14 8 0	3	+ 4
25	500	Lohara Burug	288 15 0	56 3 0	37 0	382 2 0	300	78	351 11 3	132 9 0	20	503 14 3	+121 12 3	32	+ 8
26	498	Dongargaon Burug	25 4 0	...	10 0	36 4 0	10	28	74 0 0	...	20	94 0 0	+57 12 0	169	+ 6
27	484	Paradpar	121 7 0	0 15 0	10 0	172 6 0	75	44	150 3 0	11 12 0	50	220 15 0	+43 9 0	26	+ 13
28	423	Ambeneri	287 10 0	48 3 3	5 0	343 13 0	200	59	292 5 0	67 8 0	25	334 13 0	+41 0 0	13	+ 62
29	485	Wadgaon	53 11 0	1 9 0	1 0	55 4 0	50	90	166 10 0	2 11 0	...	169 5 0	+114 1 0	208	+ 25
30	480	Mindhela	21 0 0	42 15 0	20 0	83 15 0	50	60	73 8 0	73 15 0	20	167 7 0	+83 8 0	90	+ 34
31	497	Madnagarh	38 10 0	5 4 0	132 0	175 14 0	150	85	70 8 0	38 13 0	44	133 6 0	-41 9 0	24	+ 70
32	492	Dabkeheti	276 13 0	77 8 0	42 0	395 5 0	260	66	559 14 0	66 14 0	50	706 12 0	+310 7 0	76	+ 39
33	457	Kharkada Mukasa	127 1 0	16 0 0	2 0	145 1 0	150	103	237 1 0	16 8 0	...	260 9 0	+111 8 0	77	+ 86
34	449	Jatopar	10 12 0	3 4 0	15 0	29 0 0	15	53	40 4 0	27 1 0	13	80 5 0	+51 5 0	177	
35															

35	468	Thana ...	...	64 3 0	21 6 0	5 0	90 9 0	60	55	133 8 8	21 7 0	53	211 15 8	+121 6 8	134	+ 23
36	449	Hinpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213 6 0	55 0 0	20	318 6 0	.....	..	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 13 9	119 8 0	20	279 5 9	.....	..	...
37	443	Lohara Khurd	...	221 12 0	37 0 0	25 0	253 13 0	200	70	353 3 9	234 8 0	40	597 11 9	+313 15 9	111	+ 4
38	468	Wagdhara	...	22 0 0	...	5 0	27 0 0	15	55	36 0 0	.....	...	36 0 0	+ 9 0 0	33	+ 18
39	472	Shiwara	...	29 7 0	0 13 0	2 0	32 6 0	20	62	68 3 0	1 14 0	3	73 1 0	+ 40 11 0	126	+183
40	469	Majra	...	187 3 0	44 5 0	31 0	232 8 0	200	73	283 0 0	51 10 0	47	334 10 0	+122 2 0	47	...
41	470	Kitadi Maradi	...	30 4 0	1 12 0	2 0	34 0 0	20	59	63 12 0	6 0 0	3	72 12 0	+ 38 12 0	114	+ 73
42	447	Dongargaon, Tukum	...	33 3 0	6 11 0	2 0	47 14 0	20	42	131 8 7	12 12 0	6	142 4 7	+ 94 6 7	106	+110
			...	75 0 0	8 7 0	150 0	231 7 0	75	32	119 8 0	27 5 0	45	191 13 0	- 41 10 0	18	...
Grand Total				6,909 1 0	1,873 9 0	1,237 12	9,719 6 0	6,327	65	10,529 7 7	2,435 15 0	1,294	13,769 6 7	+ 4,040 0 7	+ 42	+ 12



CHANDA: }
The 1st January 1905.

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

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

Soils.	Gohari.					Muta- fariat.	Dhanor.				Garden Land.			Remarks.			
	Band- han.	Lawan.	Band- hia.	Sad- haran.	Pathar.		Wahuri.	Tikra.	Sawan.	Jhilan.	War- salang.	Mur- khand.	Warpani.		Irrigable includ- ing cane lands.*		
													Ord- inary.			Khari.	Ord- inary.	Khari.
Kali	...	...	58	48	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	For garden lands the khari factors are fixed.
Kanhar	56	48	48	40	30	20	30	45	50	50	60	...	40	...	72	80	For wheat, rice and minor crop lands add the following percent- ages :—
Pandhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	48	40	40	32	26	16	26	38	45	50	60	...	32	45	64	72	Kali Kanhar ... + 25 %
Morand	35	32	32	24	19	14	19	30	38	45	55	...	24	36	50	60	Bersi Kanhar and Morand + 33 %
Khardi	...	...	...	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	25	40	50	Wardi and other soils + 50 %.
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	22	32	40	50	...	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	The deduction for rain 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 percent at the outside.

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

Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 ...	Malik-makbuza	1'25	0 4 5	0 3 6	...	07	65	The head-quarters of the group, with a large weekly bazar. At settlement the village was held by Marhata. Small shares changed hands since chiefly for debt and it is now owned by 7 Musalmans, 2 Kunbis and one Bania, who are classed as 6-A, 3-B and 1-C. The Lambardar is the man classed as C. Tenants belong to different castes and are only a fair lot for a big bazar town - 3-A, 3-B, 10-C and 6-D. Rental arrears amount to Rs. 31-8-0, out of which a sum of Rs. 26 is deposited 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. Rents are very uneven. In rice land they vary from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per acre. Sub-rents give an average rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre as against Re. 2-10-11 the all-round rate. The tenants
	Escheated malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Absolute-occupancy ...	49'16	25 1 0	0 8 1	37'31	20 4 0	0 8 8	+7	37		
	(Occupancy ...	307'41	195 8 0	0 10 2	317'69	221 3 0	0 11 2	+5	53		
	(Excluding without rent ...	...	...	...	311'16	...	0 11 4	...	54
	(All-round ...	356'57	220 9 0	0 9 11	355'00	241 7 0	0 10 11	+10	51		
	Total ...	...	...	...	348'47	...	0 11 1	..	52
				Without rent 6'53.							

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

Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	Malik-makbuza	51'56	4 0 0	0 1 3	61'04	14 0 0	0 3 8	+193	'19		
	Escheated malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute-occupancy	218'13	129 7 0	0 9 5	157'78	81 2 0	0 8 3	—12	'45		
	Occupancy	636'00	330 6 0	0 8 4	719'41	426 4 0	0 9 6	+14	'47		
	Excluding withoutrent	...	...	...	719'03	...	0 9 6	...	'47		
	(All-round	854'13	459 13	0 8 7	877'19	507 6 0	0 9 3	+8	'47	'60	
	Total	...	...	...	876'81	...	0 9 3	...	'47		
				Without rent '38.							
2	Pipalgaon Chit-navis.										
...											

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 riots have remained unchanged since settlement. I would put the rate up to '65 now. The home-farm is only small.

An open village of average size about one mile from the market place of Jambulghata. It is owned by a Brahmin widow, who is well off. Home-farm covers 45 acres only and is cultivated by Maiguzarin herself. Tenants are chiefly Manas and Kunbis: a very fair lot 4-A, 8-B, 24-C and 3-D. Most of them have 4 bullocks each: debts are low except in one or two cases and arrears of no importance. Morand is the chief soil with a fair proportion of bersi and wardi. Wawar land predominates. Rice land covers a little more than 1/3th 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

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

Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	Malik-makbuza ...	158'03	59 12 0	0 6 1	167'50	61 13 1	0 5 11	—3	'40		
	Escheated malik-makbuza ...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Absolute-occupancy ...	177'19	104 0 0	0 9 5	175'30	104 0 0	0 9 6	+1	'48		
	{ Occupancy ...	600'81	300 0 0	0 8 0	573'06	347 7 0	0 9 8	+21	'47		
	{ Excluding without rent ...	...	...	...	567'40	...	0 9 10	...	'48		
6	Mangalgaon Buzurg.	778'00	404 0 0	0 8 4	748'36	451 7 0	0 9 8	+16	'48		
—	Total	...	...	...	742'70	...	0 9 9	...	'48	'60	
...			Without rent 5'66.								

A good village of medium size about 2 miles from Jambulghata and owned by Gopal Mukund Buti of Nagpur. Tenants belong to different castes, but Kumbis 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 malguzar. Three holdings are mortgaged to him. Morand is the chief soil, but bersi covers third of the total cultivated areas. Both are fertile. Rice land to the south-east of the abadi is very productive and well-irrigated, 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 cheapness of wawars in the adjoining village of Chindi, where the cropped area has increased by about 200 acres since 1895. As it is, the rice land is still fairly well-cropped and the actual

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

Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	Malik-makbuza	110'25	16 6 0	0 2 5	102'19	15 6 0	0 2 7	+7	'22		
	Escheated malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'...
	(Absolute-occupancy	356'44	67 8 0	0 3 0	205'11	41 0 0	0 3 2	+6	'16		
	Occupancy	...	...	...	*398'71	70 12 0	0 2 10	...	'21		
	Excluding without rent	...	...	...	339'07	...	0 3 4	...	'24		
	All-round	356'44	67 8 0	3 0	603'82	111 12 0	0 3 0	...	'19		
	Total	...	...	...	544'18	...	0 3 3	...	'20		
8	Chindhi dhala.		+ Without	rent 59'64.						30	

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.

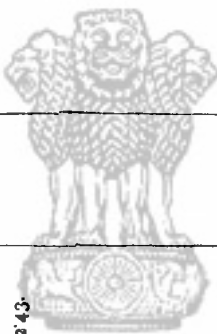
A good village for a rith. It is very favourably situated between Mangalgaon and Jambulghata and is owned by the proprietor of the latter village (No. 1 above). Home-farm covers 67 acres only. Tenants belong to different castes, but Maas form the majority. They come mostly from Mangalgaon and are a good lot—3-A, 10-B, 11-C and 5-D. Morand is the chief soil, but bersi covers 40 per cent of cultivation. Both are fairly productive, but the fields in the east have deteriorated a little through the appearance of kars. Kingmi and Sharijari are the chief crops. The village has made very considerable progress since settlement. The whole of the ryoti land was held formerly by privileged tenants. Rents are much too low and a great deal of land is held without rent, being newly taken up. Sub-rents

[illegible]

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

Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
											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 rents paid in cash. As the rice area is still very short I would not go above '55 for this village. It is a disappointing place.

A good village of fair size about 3 miles from Jambulghata. It is held by a rich Mana who has a big home-farm of nearly 200 acres, besides cultivation in neighbouring villages. He also lends money and grain and is one of the most sympathetic Mal-guzars in the tahsil. Tenants are mostly Manas and Maras—2 A, 5-8, 27-C and 12-D—a fair lot only, but they get plenty of help. Morand and bersi are the predominating soils, except a small area in the north soils are productive and well tilled. Rice land lies near the abadi and is fertile enough, though irrigation 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 ringni are the chief crops. Wheat is sown in borts 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. 164 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-makbuza land is superior to ryoti land. This is a flourishing village; its rabi crops have prevented all depression. Tenants pay very small sums, and I would raise most rents freely. I would here take the standard rate 55 and give big margins to malik-mak-buzas to allow for the privileged tenure: many holdings are composite: one holding is mortgaged, but other debts are low.

Metepar	Malik-makbuza	639:27	256	1	0	0	6	5	490:12	209	5	10	0	6	10	...	31
	Escheated malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106:21	57	13	0	0	8	9	...	36
	{ Absolute-occupancy ... Occupancy Excluding without rent Ac. { All-round	191:44	71	8	0	0	6	4	596:33	267	2	10	0	7	2	+12	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77:35	27	8	0	0	5	8	-6	30
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117:40	71	0	0	0	9	8	...	57
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114:97	...	...	...	0	9	11	...	58
	Total	191:44	71	8	0	0	6	0	194:75	98	8	0	0	8	1	+35	46
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192:32	...	...	...	0	8	2	...	46	
	●Without rent 243.																
	 सत्यमेव जयते																
55																	



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

Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	Nawegaon ... Escheated malik-makbuza { Absolute-occupancy ... Occupancy ... Excluding without rent, &c. { All-round ... Total ...	Acres. 290'18 ... 290'78 ...	Rs. a. p. 71 8 0 ... 71 8 0 ...	Rs. a. p. 0 3 11 ... 0 3 11 ...	Acres. 407'01 369'19 407'01 369'19	Rs. a. p. 173 6 0 131 6 0 173 6 0 131 6 0	Rs. a. p. 0 6 10 0 5 8 0 6 10 0 5 8	... ... + 74 ... + 74 ...	... ... '59 '52 '59 '52	60	A rich village of fair size about 6 miles from Jambulghata. It is owned by a Brahmin who owns also Lawari 16-anna and 2-anna shares in both Kanhalgaon and Pipri; he has also cultivation in other villages and is very fairly well off. Tenants belong to different castes and come mostly from Bhissi and Poyardand - 1-A, 6-B and 7-C - a good lot with low debts and arrears. Morand is the chief soil with a very fair proportion of Bersi. Soils are rather shallow. Rice land is of no importance here. Ringni is the principal crop. Vegetable crops are also raised on the bank of the nala which crosses the village. Both occupied area and cultivation are almost stationary. Rents have already risen by 74 per cent since settlement by enhancement. One or two sub-rents give profit, but only a small area is sub-let. A few low rents may be levelled up here though the village is rich and there has been some enhancement. I propose to take '60 for levelling and fixation. There is no home-farm.

*Kind 24'93 Rs. 4s.
Without rent 12'89.

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

Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
											<p>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. Absolute-occupancy tenants' rent 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.</p>

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

Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18	Naotola	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				A good and flourishing rice village. It is the best of its class in the group. The village is a part of a moderately large estate which was held at attestation by a sole Mohamedan proprietor, about the most oppressive malguzar in the district. At his death the property was partitioned among his 5 sons. This village has fallen to the share of two of them who are well off. Their home-farm covers 124 acres and is all cultivated by themselves. They have taken up any abandoned holdings themselves. Tenants belong to different castes. Kalars and Marars supporting the majority. They are a very fair lot—2-A, 10-B, 19-C and 1-D. Debits are quite low. Morand and Bersi contribute almost equally in soils, while wardi covers 153 acres. Soils are generally productive. Rice 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 nala, are very fertile. The village tank was originally a big one. It was improved very considerably during the last famine. Irrigations
	Malik-makbuza	259'38	155 0 0	0 9 6	259'88	191 12 0	0 11 10	...	'37	'38	
	Escheated malik-makbuza	...	...	...	9'12	7 6 0	0 12 11	...	'66	
	Absolute-occupancy	337'06	713 11 0	2 1 10	269'00	199 2 0	0 11 10	+25	...		
	Occupancy	...	...	...	49'16	83 8 0	1 11 2	—20	'69	
	Ordnary	...	...	...	251'52	700 8 0	2 12 7	...	1'20	
	Excluding without rent, &c.	...	...	...	224'62	...	3 1 11	...	1'26	
	All-round	...	...	...	8'75	58 0 0	6 10 1	...	1'69	'60
		337'06	713 11 0	2 1 10	369'43	842 6 0	2 11 6	+29	1'14	1'20 home-farm.	
	Total	...	...	...	282'53	...	2 15 8	...	1'18	Ryoti San-ctd. Sir { 1'20
				Without	rent 26'90.						

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

Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		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 and absorbs the richest 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.
	Escheated malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Absolute-occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Occupancy	49-37	28 8 0	0 9 3	152-32	127 0 0	0 13 4	+44	51		
	Excluding without rent.	...	...	...	135-92	...	0 14 11	...	52		
	(All-round	49-37	28 8 0	0 9 3	152-32	127 0 0	0 13 4	+44	51		
	Total	...	...	...	135-92	...	0 14 11	...	52	50	A small rith village near Dabkheti. It is owned by three rich Komtee sarkars. They live at Neil. This village was purchased in 1896 from a Marhatta family for Rs. 1,000, including a debt of Rs. 100. Tenants come from Dabkheti and belong to different castes. They are only a fair lot classed 1-R 5-C and 1-D. Wardi and morand are the chief soils. Neither is very productive though irrigation is very fair. Rice land covers half the cultivated 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-
20	Kasarhori Bhonsle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Without rent 1640.

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

Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	Malik-mak buza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Escheated Malik-mak buza	...	...	...	5'57	2 14 3	0 8 3	...	...
	Absolute-occupancy	75'75	30 15 0	0 6 6	73'31	31 5 0	0 6 10	+ 5	...		
22	Umri Buti	263'94	45 12 0	0 2 9	338'64	155 3 9	0 6 6	+136	...		
	Occupancy	...	...	...	373'57	...	0 6 8	...	...
	Excluding without rent, &c.	...	...	...	456'95	186 8 9	0 6 6	+81	...		
	All-round	339'69	76 11 0	0 3 7	446'88	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			*Without rent	10'07.							

regard occupancy rents and enhance as he likes. Rate is still low, but as many of the enhancements are recent. I would only level up with '55. Home-farm is over 90 acres.

A small village near Malewara. It was held originally by one Balkrishna who resigned the proprietorship in 1870. 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 Kurmis 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 village has made considerable progress since famine. Like most rabi villages it is more flourishing now than before attestation. The all-round rate has risen by 81 per cent since settlement by enhancement.

Rents are easily paid. There is great demand for war 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 tenants.

A **jungly village of moderate size** near Naotala, more than half of the total area is under jungle. Rajeshwar Nait, a money-lender of Chimir, is the Naiguzar. He owns several other villages in different groups. Tenants are mostly non-residents coming from Naotala and Pipalgaon. They belong to different castes and are a good lot—3-A, 7-B and 6-C. Morand is the principal soil, but bersi and wardi contributes substantially. Productive power is generally fair. Rice land covers $\frac{1}{3}$ rd 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 \$5 will suffice. This village has practically established itself since settlement. Home-farm covers only 40 acres. **Very little land is ever sub-**

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

[illegible]

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 em-
barassed by debts through losses of cattle. I would level here with '50. Several holdings are composite. Sub-
rents give profit, but fields are mostly leased for debt.

A good village of average size about 5 miles from Jambui'ghata. Proprietors are money-lender Kalars who own several villages. Home-farm covers 190 acres and is almost all cultivated by the proprietors themselves who live jointly. It is much superior in point of soils to the ryoti land. Tenants belong to different castes, but Manas 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 4th of the cultivated area. Irrigation is good from the tank, but it is almost monopolized by the home-farm. Ryots have boris with inferior irrigation. Rice and ringni are the chief crops. Rice land is fairly well cropped: it is helped out considerably by wawar land here. The village has made some progress since settlement, but has declined slightly since famine. The decrease in the malik-makbuza area is due to the purchase of some holdings by the Malguzar. All-round rate has gone up by 34 per cent. Rents are regularly paid in cash, but some debts are heavy. Malik-makbuzas have better holdings than, occupancy tenants. On the whole I would enhance slightly here: it is a good village, and cash debts are the only sign of depression. A rate of '05 may be taken with margins to malik-makbuzas.

Lohara Buzurg	Malik-makbuza	...	541'81	186 15 3	0 5 6	450'35	147 11 3	0 5 3	...	'33	[Sanctd. 55]
	Escheated malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	21'46	6 8 0	0 4 10	...	'59
	Absolute-occupancy Occupancy Excluding without rent, &c. All round	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	215'82	102 0 0	0 7 7	311'81	197 8 0	0 10 2	+34	'57	
		...	...	...	...	306'51	...	0 10 4	...	'58
Total	215'82	102 0 0	0 7 7	311'81	197 8 0	0 10 2	+34	'57	[Sanctd. 55]
	...	...	...	...	...	306'51	...	0 10 4	...	'58
	

* Without rent \$'30

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

Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) 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.	
		Tenant area.		Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.					Incidence per acre.
		3	4										5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
26	Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...	...		A very small rith village near Madnagarh. It was purchased by the present owner along with the latter village for Rs. 2,000 cash. The present Malguzar 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. Ward 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 tenants more are threatening surrender. Malguzar being non-resident there is none to help and encourage the tenants. Rents are paid in kind and are 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
	Escheated malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Absolute-occupancy		
		Occupancy	55'50	26 4 0	0 7 7	67'05	74 0 0	1 1 8	+133	.54		
		Excluding without rent, &c.	15'50	7 0 0	0 7 314		
		All-round	55'50	26 4 0	0 7 7	67'05	74 0 0	1 1 8	+133	.54		
	Total	...	...	...	15'50	7 0 0	0 7 3	...	.14	.50	

in one or two cases, but the tenants of those holdings are rich men, who value the land.

A fair village of moderate size about 2 miles from Jambulghata. An 8-anna share is owned by an Ustrati Kurni and the other 8-anna by five Brahmins. Three of the latter have acquired their share Re. 0-2-8 through Civil Court, but are not in possession, though their names appear in the Tahsil Khewat. The proprietors in possession are all poor classed as C. including Lambirdar. Those not in possession are Makguars of Malewara (No. 19. above). Tenants are mostly non-residents and well-to-do—3-A, 5-B and 3-C. Pardehis form the majority. Bersi is the predominating soil with fair proportions of merand and wardi. Rice land occupies more than 4rd of the cultivated area and is well placed, well irrigated and fertile. Wauars are also very productive. Rice, ringni, and kharif-vari are the chief crops; the rice area is still somewhat short, but total cropped 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. Rent-rate has risen slightly when holdings changed hands. Malik-makbuzas are rich men holding big areas on only nominal payments. Rupa Bai one of them holds 96 acres, pays Rs. 25 as revenue, while six sub-lets 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 : many of the malik-makbuzas hold land in occupancy right also. No home-farm.

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

Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28	Malik-makbuza	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 Mani mohali of Neri Group to two Koshis 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 1/3rd of the cultivated area, but irrigation is feeble there being no big tank in the village. The village land is mostly high-lying and consequently drains rapidly. Rice, ringni and linseed are the principal crops. Cultivated and occupied areas are much the same as at settlements, but the cropped area has considerably fallen off 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, however,
	Escheated malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute-occupancy	208'03	110 12 0	0 8 6	196'27	95 12 0	0 7 10	-8	'31	'45	
	Occupancy	406'41	176 14 0	0 7 0	*394'41	196 9 0	0 8 0	+14	'41		
	Excluding without rent, &c.	...	...	...	369'80	...	...	...	'43	
	All-round	614'44	287 10 0	0 7 6	590 68	292 5 0	0 7 11	+6	'37		
	Total	...	...	...	566'07	...	...	...	'38	
				*Without rent 24'61							

poorly irrigated it may be: sub-tenants hold 200 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 home-farm covers 85 acres.

A small rithabi-growing village close to Malewara. It is owned by Sikandar Khan and his brothers, the Thekaders of Umri (No. 22 above). Their father had purchased this village from a Komtee for Rs. 40 only a year or two after settlement. Tenants come mostly from Malewara, a good lot of Manas classed 5-A, 8-B, 9-C and 2-D. Soils look none too good. Beris of an inferior type predominates, but it grows some wheat 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 rents 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. Rents have been enhanced freely, but it was many years ago, about 20 according to tenants' statement. I would put the rate 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.

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

Serial and Patewari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30	Mirdela	...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Acres. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p.	A small rabi-growing village near Jambulghata. It belonged originally to a Kalar who sold it by several transactions to one Baijnath Marwari, the latter's son Bulakidas has sold it to the present owner Buldeo Das for Rs. 1,000 mostly debt money. The present Malguzar is a well-to-do man having a big lending business at Sindri in the Nagpur District. Tenants mostly come from the surrounding villages. They are only a fair 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 considerably advanced since settlement and being a rabi village is more prosperous now than before the famine. There has been a very slight drop in the occupied area since attestation, but there is now much less fallow in holdings. Higher rents have been charged for new land and for taking up all abandoned holdings. Tenants are mostly Pahis, and the present rent gives about the market value for the land. I would simply level here with '60. Home-farm covers over 100 acres.
	Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Escheated malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute-occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Occupancy	71'25	21 0 0	0 4 9	113'37	73 8 0	0 10 4	+ 118	'60	...	
	All-round	...	...	...	111'35	69 12 0	0 10 0	...	'60	...
	Total	71'25	21 0 0	0 4 9	113'37	73 8 0	0 10 4	+ 118	'60	...	
		...	...	...	111'35	69 12 0	0 10 0	...	'60	...
				Kind r'80, Without rent '22.							
				Rs. 3-12-0							

A really deteriorated rice village. It is situated just below the Pheragarh hill and surrounded on all sides by Government forest. It and Dongargarh were sold in 1887 by a Bania to a Wadhai. Tenants are mostly resident, but a very poor lot of Kunbia and Mahars--1-A, 3-C and 3-D. Wardi is the chief soil and rice the chief crop. Irrigation is really good. The tank commands an extensive area and irrigates the rice fields at Dongargarh also, but the poverty of the tenants and the unwillingness of the Maiguzar 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. Rent-rate has gone up by 187 per cent since settlement by enhancement, but the former rents were much too low. Rental arrears amount to Rs. 67-12-0, but out of this sum Rs. 63 is due from one tenant who lives from hand to mouth. The home-farm covers 30 acres of excellent land. Land should be in demand with so good a tank, but the village is isolated. I would take Rs. 50 for levelling and fixation: a large holding is rent-free, and the true rate now is Rs. 55.

A good rice village of fair size about 5 miles from Jambulghata. It is owned by the Maiguzars of Kasarboi (No. 20 above). In 1890 they bought it for Rs. 5,000 cash. Tenants belong to different castes and are only a fair lot--2-A, 11-B, 21-C and 11-D. Money debts are higher than usual because the maiguzar himself is a money-lender. Rents are paid fairly well; the proprietor is a hard landlord and does not allow credit in rents. Morand and wardi are the chief soils, but berai also contributes substantially. Rice land covers half of the cultivated area and is well irrigated from a big tank which used formerly to irrigate

Madnagarh Tukum	Malik-makbuza
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STATEMENT C for the Jambulghata Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	At last Settlement.						At Present.			Increase (+) 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.	
		Tenant area.		Incidence per acre.		Rental.		Incidence per acre.		Rental.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.								
		<p>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. Rent-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.</p>													

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

Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	Malik-makbuza ...	30 50	13 8 0	0 7 1	42 10	15 5 8	0 5 10	—18	'18		
	Escheated malik-makbuza ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Absolute-occupancy ...	10 75	4 11 0	0 7 0	10 23	4 11 0	0 7 4	+5	'31		
	{ Occupancy ...	89 28	46 0 0	0 8 3	*24 59 5	118 8 0	0 7 9	—6	'56		
	{ Excluding without rent, &c. ...	...	...	...	22 5 47	...	0 8 5	...	'58		
	{ All-round ...	100 03	50 11 0	0 8 1	25 6 18	123 3 0	0 7 8	—5	'54		
35	Total	...	...	...	23 5 70	...	0 8 4	...	'56	55	
...		...	...	...	*Without rent 20 48	...	...	...	...

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 occupied 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.

Another rith village in the vicinity of Hirapur and owned by the Bahmin Malguzar of the preceding village. Here the home-farm is very small. Tenants are mostly Manas—a fair lot only of small men—3 A, 5 B, 15 C and, 1 D. Wardi is the predominating soil. Both soils and irrigation are inferior here, and rice the important crop. The tank of a tenant, Tiakur Singh, is useful, but it irrigates only his own holding. Rice land covers about 3/4th of the cultivated area and the land is very badly cropped now. Area under juar has expanded only recently and

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

Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
		Tenant area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Malik-makbuza ...	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	'19		
	(Absolute-occupancy ...	...	...	...	13'88	6 10 8	0 7 8	...	'16		
	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	30'08	6 14 0	0 3 8	...	'73		
	Tu-4 Excluding without rent, &c. ...	...	...	...	+ 37'19	57 9 4	1 8 9	...	'93		
	Ordinary ...	...	...	...	19'73	32 9 4	1 10 5	...	'21		
	(All-round ...	...	...	...	19'57	68 11 9	3 8 2	...	'74		
	Total ...	...	...	...	86'84	133 3 1	1 8 6	...	'80		
		...	...	...	69'38	108 3 1	1 9 0	...			
				Kind 11'91, Without rent	Rs. 25. 5'55.						

Mahal II.—This mahal is held on 5th jama by 22 sharers. They are Manas and a very poor lot. Many of them have either mortgaged or leased their holdings. Home-farm is very large. In most cases there is but little hope of redemption. Like Mahal No. 1 and for similar reasons this mahal also has considerably declined since attestation. Present rents are low considering the amount of fallow in rice land. But this village is still very depressed and I would take rates for levelling only in both mahals. '60 will suit both cases.

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 tenants have sub-let 233 acres at an average rate of Re. 0-11-0 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 here, with margins to absolute-occupancy tenants. The cash-sub-rents are competitive, not leases for debt. Many holdings are composite.

Another small rabi village lying side by side with Wagdara (No. 38 above), and similar to it in all respects. A Brahmin who owns also Kitadi is the sole proprietor. He is in comfortable circumstances only, but very kind to his tenants. He has a good home-farm at Kitadi, though here it covers 8 acres only. Tenants are a very fair lot—1-A, 6-B, 12-C and 3-D. Morand is the predominating soil, but is suffering from kans in places. The soil looks only poor, but is barely cultivated. Ringni is the chief crop. The village has progressed enormously since settlement. It was not affected by the famine and is more flourishing now than before. Demand for wawars is keen 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. 0-11-0 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-

35									
Majra	Escheated malik-makbuza	Maik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
			74'00	11 4 0	0 2 5	74'40	11 8 0	0 2 6	...
			200'62	19 0 0	0 1 6	274'88	52 4 0	0 3 0	...
			...	...	...	269'33	...	0 3 1	...
Total	All-round	...	274'62	30 4 0	0 1 9	349'28	63 12 0	0 2 11	...
			...	...	...	343'73	...	0 3 0	...
			...	...	*Without	rent 5'55.	...	...	...

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

Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Escheated malik-makbuza	...	...	...	11'81	6 13 7	0 9 3	...	'62		
	(Absolute-occupancy	99'81	12 3 0	0 1 11	95'85	12 3 0	0 2 0	+4	'13		
	Occupancy	257'18	27 0 0	0 1 8	*532'54	105 8 0	0 3 2	+90	'22		
	Excluding without rent.	...	...	...	513'96	...	0 3 3	...	'22		
	(All-round	356'99	39 3 0	0 1 9	628'39	117 11 0	0 3 0	+71	'20		
	Total	...	...	...	609'81	...	0 3 1	...	'21	'35	
		...	...	*Without	rent 18'58.	...					

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 from Hirapur and owned by the Malguzar of Majra preceding. Tenants are mostly Manas, a very fair lot—3-A, 6-B, 12-C and 4-D. Debts and arrears are low. Morand is the principal soil, but there is plenty of bersi also. Rice land occupies only 1/10th of the cultivated area and the greater part of it is unirrigated, while the remaining portion is only feebly irrigated. Juar is really the principal crop. The village has made considerable progress 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

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

Serial and Patwari Circle Nos.	Name of village and mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Malik-makbuza ...	2,416'98	835 14 0	0 5 6	1,984'87	791 2 2	0 6 5	...	'31		
	Escheated malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	204'05	103 8 10	0 8 1	...	'47	'32	
	Absolute-occupancy ...	4,584'70	2,421 2 0	0 8 5	2,188'92	894 11 0	0 6 6	+18	...		
	Occupancy ...	9,490'30	3,632 1 0	0 6 2	3,337'26	1,430 15 9	0 6 10	—19	'34		
	Excluding without rent.	...	...	...	*13,776'97	7,577 1 1	0 8 10	+43	'48		
	Ordinary ...	...	...	...	13,067'06	7,112 15 10	0 8 9	...	'47		
	All-round ...	14,075'00	6,073 3 0	0 6 11	28'32	126 11 9	4 7 7	...	1'39		
	Total ...	...	...	...	17,142'55	9,134 12 7	0 8 6	+23	'45	'55	
		...	...	...	16,432'64	8,670 11 4	0 8 5	...	'45		
		...	* Kind	280 23,	Bs. 407. 1. 3	Besides cash	Rs. 57-0-0.				
			Without rent		429'68.	Total	Rs. 4-64-1-3.				

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

CHANDA:
The 1st January 1905.

No. 2311.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT

Revenue 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 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 Jambulghata Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District.

No.	Name of Village.	SANCTIONED RATE.		Remarks.
		For Byoti.	For Sir.	
6	Mangalgaon Buzurg ...	'60	'60	With a good many margins.
8	Chindhi Mindhola ...	'30	'30	Do. do.
9	Wadala Dahegaon ...	'45	'45	
10	Waghalpeth Mukasa ...	'40	'40	
18	Naotala ..	'70	1'20	
23	Mahar Majra Makra ...	'45	'45	
25	Lohara Buzurg ...	'55	'55	
29	Wadgaon ..	'45	'45	With margins.

Assessment proposals for the Jambulata 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.

2. With the sanctioned rates the revised rents are very near the estimates given in the Rent-rate Report. Payments of malik-makbuzas have been enhanced by 33 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:—

			Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.			
				Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
At settlement, 1886	...	...	0 5 8	0 8 5	0 6 3	...	0 7 0
At present	...	...	0 6 7	0 6 10	0 8 10	4 7 7	0 8 7
As proposed	...	...	0 8 9	0 8 5	0 9 11	3 5 5	0 9 8
Increase per cent of proposed over settlement rates.			+ 59	Nil.	+ 59	...	+ 38
Increase per cent of proposed over present rates.			+ 33	+ 23	+ 12	— 25	+ 13

4. The home-farm is not very extensive; the majority of the malguzars are saokars 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 jungle 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 forest; 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 forest 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 Kaker 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 sanctioned ; 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). Allowing 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 shareholders 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 jwar 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 tahsil that were announced two years ago runs until 30th June 1920. It is advisable to let the settlement of the whole tahsil expire in the same year. I would therefore recommend that the term of settlement 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. जयन

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 in future 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. 6,885, an increase of almost 40 per cent on the existing demand.

NAGPUR: }
The 25th May 1905. }

R. H. CRADDOCK,
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.

2. 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 sublet 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. I have corrected the figures in these villages and have thus added Rs. 56-5 0 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 assets 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.

B. P. STANDEN,
Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records,
Central Provinces.

Statement showing Estates.

Estate.	Serial No. of villages in this group.	Assets of Estate.		Proposed valuation of home-farm in the Estate.	Tenants' payments in the Estate excluding malik-makbuza.		Increase in tenants' payments.	Revenue payable by the Estate.		Revenue enhancement.	Excess of proposed revenue enhancement over proposed rental enhancement (difference of columns 8 and 11.)
		Settlement.	Proposed.		Present.	Proposed.		Present.	Proposed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Karimbax, son of Mahomad Hussain and co-sharers.	{ 1. Jambulgata ... 5. Mangalfusi ... 8. Chindhi ... }	439 8 0	621 4 0	114 0 0	355 3 0	450 0 0	94 13 0	301 5 5	385 0 0	83 10 7	-11 2 5
Gopal, son of Mukund Buty.	{ 6. Mangalgaon Buzurg. 15. Wagholi ... }	713 5 0	1,091 4 0	259 0 0	601 7 0	701 8 0	100 1 0	518 11 6	630 0 0	111 4 6	+11 3 6
Yeshwant Rao, son of Gujab Rao, Marhata.	{ 9. Wadala ... 10. Waghpet ... 11. Saoligaondhe ... 12. Doma Mokasa ... }	1,338 11 0	1,583 0 0	295 0 0	922 8 0	1,024 12 0	102 4 0	595 0 0	890 0 0	295 0 0	+193 12 0
Gopal, son of Vithal, Brahmin, and co-sharers.	{ 19. Malewara Buzurg. 39. Seora ... }	751 8 0	1,432 12 0	351 4 0	738 2 0	809 12 0	71 10 0	540 0 0	755 0 0	215 0 0	+143 6 0
Someshwar, son of Sakharan and co-sharers.	{ 20. Kasarbodi ... 32. Dabkeheti ... }	474 14 0	929 10 0	66 12 0	716 14 0	772 14 0	56 0 0	285 0 0	505 0 0	220 0 0	+164 0 0
Tukaram, son of Balaran Misteri of Nagpur.	{ 26. Dongargaon Buzurg. 31. Madnagarh T. ... }	212 2 0	259 12 0	47 8 0	124 8 0	148 0 0	23 8 0	160 0 0	155 0 0	-5 0 0	-18 8 0
Laxman, son of Wasudeo, Brahmin.	{ 34. Jatepar ... 35. Thana ... 36. Hirapur ... 42. Dongargaon T. ... }	590 8 0	886 15 0	161 0 0	485 12 6	541 12 0	55 15 6	254 0 0	485 0 0	231 0 0	+175 0 6
Krishnaji, son of Narhar, Brahmin.	{ 40. Majra ... 41. Kitadi ... }	81 14 0	329 4 0	39 4 0	181 7 0	262 0 0	80 9 0	46 13 7	175 0 0	128 2 5	+47 9 5

V.—Details of Village Area.

	Occupied area.					Unoccupied area.					Area irrigated.			Number of irriga- tion wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of plough- cattle.		
	Area in cultivation.		Area out of cultiva- tion, i.e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree- forest.	Scrub- jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock, and cover- ed by roads and buildings.	Total area un- occupied.	Total area of the group.	From		Total.					
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.									Total.	From tanks.					From other sources.	
																		Acres.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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	16,318'29	39,048'88	2,514'30	95'66	2,609'95	2	178	758	1,982
1895	14,063'51	2,491'98	16,555'49	6,264'63	22,820'12	16,206'34	39,026'46	3,753'78	6	233
Percentage on total area of areas in columns 4, 6 and 15.	48 %	...	58 %	7 %
Compare entries of last settlement for columns 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16 17, 18 and 19.	12,869'85	...	15,146'72	...	19,840'55	38,703'78	159'50	38	54	685	1,926
(1868—68.)																		

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	Held by Malguzars.				Held by Malik-makbuzas.		Held by Revenue-free Grantees.		Held by Absolute-occupancy Tenants.		Held by Occupancy Tenants.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.	Held by ordinary Tenants.		Held Rent-free or by privileged Tenants.		Total occupied area (to agree with Col. 6 of Table V).	
	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.	No. of ordinary tenant right.	No. of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
I																		19	
At present	...	2,339'58	894'79	3,174'37	391'38	114	(a) 2,214'19	2	30'36	166	3,263'95	9'13	+ 13,393'33	...	5	28'32	317'65	308'42	22,730'59
1895	..	2,003'58	765'49	2,769'07	...	...	2,119'72	..	459'25	...	3,375'28	...	13,492'21	...	...	...	604'59	...	22,820'12
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in columns 4, 11, 13 and 16.	14 %	...	...	10 %	...	...	..	14 %	...	59 %	...	...	...	3 %	...	...
Compare entries of last settlement for columns 4, 11, 13 and 16.	3,041'40	...	...	2,416'98	...	223'54	...	4,508'95	...	9,226'36	...	...	...	423'32	...	19,840'55
(1866—68)																			

(a) Malik-makbuzas .. 1,804'72
 Quit-rent .. 90'15
 Escheated malik-makbuzas 229'32
 2,114'19 910'12 9

* Kind Without rent 280'23
 407'13 besides cash Ba. 57=464 13

Rs. a. p.

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

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 estimated income (Col. 5 of Table X).	Analysis of income on which assessment based.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII. and Cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (Col. 4 of Table VIII.)	Resulting from valuation		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht excluding actual cash receipts, i.e., (Col. 7 of Table IX minus Col. 2).	Rental value of land 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
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6,329 18 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 0 0	...	56	...	...	...	...	1,519 9 5]

XII.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	Compare Increase (+) or Decrease (—)					Compare Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent. in		Incidence per acre in cultivation of	
	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 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
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(1866) + 2,615 2 6	+ 4,459 15 0	+ 1,758 2 0	—93 8 0	+ 6,124 0 0	+ 41	+ 11	+ 64	0 6 8	0 8 6
[Sanctd. 2,535 2 6]	+ 4,546 4 0	...	...	+ 6,210 14 0	+ 40%	...	+ 65	...	0 8 5]

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

Revised payments on malik-makbuzi lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari 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 0	190 7 0	16	7,924 8 0	55
[Sanctd. 1,267 4 0]	1,064 8 0	202 12 0	16%	7,800 8 0	54%

CHANDA :
The 12th April 1905.

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

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

Soils.	Wheat Land.					Rice Land.					Garden Land.			Minor crops.		Total.	Per cent.	
	Lawan.	Pethar.	Wahni.	Bandhia.	Randhan.	Sacharan.	Warhinia Tekar.	Warhinia Sawan.	Warhinia Jhian.	Warling.	Murkhand.	Bari abadi warpani.	Bari abadi wali.	Bari mahnan warpani.	Bari mahnan wali.			Mufari- kat.
Manhar	
Bari kanhar	
Khari	
Ran	
Khari Improvement	
Morad	
Khari	
Ran	
Improvement	
Bir exempted	
Khari	
Bir	
New fallow exempted	
Wardi	
Khari	
Ran	
Improvement	
New fallow exempted	
Khari new fallow exempted	
Bardi	
Khari	
New fallow exempted	
Relari	
New fallow exempted	
Pandhari	
Khari	
Total	55'31	460'64	19'94	219'67	198'04	2,906'13	65'16	372'37	145'16	1,058'89	1,259'44	7'48	3'69	33'16	8,875'36	16,883'41	100 %	

No. 1448.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Revenue Department.

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 :—

			Acres.
1.	Gross area of the group	...	39,049
2.	Area under cultivation at last settlement	...	15,147
3.	Area now under cultivation	...	16,883
			Per cent.
4.	Percentage of increase of (3) over (2)...	...	11
5.	Percentage of rise of price of staple food-grain grown in group during currency of last settlement.	...	70
			Rs.
6.	Total assessable assets at last settlement	...	9,624
7.	Total assessable assets at present settlement proposed by the Settlement Officer.	...	15,749
8.	Total assets as adopted by the Chief Commissioner	...	15,835
			Per cent.
9.	Percentage of increase of (8) over (6)...	...	65
10.	Total enhancements of rent, including revenue payable by malik-mak-buzas at present settlement—	...	
			Rs.
	(a) effected by the Settlement Officer	...	1,433
	(b) as accepted by the Chief Commissioner	...	1,520
			Rs. a. p.
11.	Average rate of rent per acre of ryoti area—		
	(a) at last settlement	...	0 7 0
	(b) as now proposed by the Settlement Officer	...	0 9 8
	(c) as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner	...	0 9 3
			Rs.
12.	Present revenue	...	6,330
			Per cent.
13.	Percentage of (12) on (6)	...	66
14.	Percentage of (12) on (8)	...	40
			Rs.
15.	Revenue now proposed by the Settlement Officer	...	8,945
16.	Revenue now sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner	...	8,865
			Per cent.
17.	Percentage of (16) on (8)	...	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. 0-3-3. 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.

6. 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 assessments. This subject does not appear to be dealt with in the Settlement 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 :—

Number in group.	Name of village.	Revenue realizable during the—	
		First 5 years.	Subsequent years.
		Rs.	Rs.
17	Sirajpur ...	175	200
18	Naotala ...	850	950
20	Kasarbodi Bhonsia ...	70	80
27	Paradpar ...	120	160
30	Nimdela ...	75	110
32	Dabkeheti ...	360	425
34	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.

11. 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. $\frac{269}{XI-4-6}$

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Survey and Settlement Department.

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.

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.

Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik-makbuzas as revised.	Revised rental payable by—				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percentage of revised revenue on revised malguzari assets.	Percentage of former revenue on assets of former settlement.
			Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.			
1	Jambulghata ...	1 0	31 8	274 8	...	306 0	435 8	230	53	53	74
2	Pipalgaon Chitnavis..	34 8	79 8	498 12	...	578 4	690 8	*395	57	56	74
3	Khapri ...	...	33 8	241 0	10 0	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	62 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	53	53	79
8	Chindhi Nimbala ...	21 0	60 0	112 0	...	172 0	236 12	125	53	50	55
9	Wadala Dahegaon ..	...	5 0	167 4	...	172 4	215 4	110	51	51	54
10	Waghalepeth Mokasa.	...	...	91 4	...	91 4	116 12	55	47	47	33
11	Saori Gaondhey ...	...	15 4	94 12	...	110 0	133 0	75	56	56	75
12	Doma Mokasa ...	10 0	121 0	527 4	...	648 4	1,110 12	†600	54	54	46
13	Me epar ...	354 4	34 8	91 0	...	125 8	677 8	470	69	53	93
14	Nawegaon ...	...	...	210 0	...	210 0	299 4	145	48	48	79
15	Wagholi ...	16 0	...	179 8	...	179 8	298 8	170	57	56	109
16	Borgaon Buty ...	17 8	115 12	98 8	...	214 4	238 8	130	55	52	108
17	Sirajpur ...	...	11 8	226 4	...	237 12	390 0	175 for 5 years 200 subse- quently.	51	51	98
18	Naotala ...	279 8	89 0	729 8	38 0	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
20	Kasarbori Bhonsley...	...	...	133 4	...	133 4	155 12	70 for 5 years 80 subse- quently.	51	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 0	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	81
26	Dongargaon Buzurg...	...	...	83 0	...	83 0	98 0	50	51	51	28
27	Paradpar ...	82 8	33 4	104 12	...	138 0	277 0	120 for 5 years 160 subse- quently.	58	46	44

* Rs. 388 realizable.

† Rs. 447 realizable.

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

Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik- mukhtars as revised.	Revised rental payable by—				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Per- centage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Per- centage of revised revenue on re- vised mal- guzari assets.	Per- centage of former revenue on as- sets of former settle- ment.
			Absolute- occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		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	55	59
29	Wadgaon ...	22 0	...	230 4	...	230 4	256 12	140	55	52	90
30	Nimdhela ...	...	...	77 0	...	77 0	187 4	75 for 5 years 110 subse- quently.	59	59	60
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 0	170	56	56	103
34	Jatepar ...	...	...	50 0	...	50 0	97 8	40 for 5 years 50 subse- quently.	51	51	52
35	Thana ...	47 0	4 12	142 4	...	147 0	257 0	110 for 5 years 140 subse- quently.	54	50	58
36 1	Hirapur Gaonganna...	19 0	34 0	219 4	...	253 4	364 12	165 for 5 years 195 subse- quently.	53	52	70
36 2	Hirapur Tukum ...	2 0	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	56
38	Wagdara ...	...	4 0	108 8	...	112 8	119 0	60	50	50	62
39	Shiwra ...	...	124 0	201 0	...	325 0	465 4	255	55	55	76
40	Majra ...	...	17 8	80 0	...	97 8	110 4	55	50	50	59
41	Kitadi Matadey ..	6 8	24 8	153 0	...	177 8	232 0	90 for 5 years 120 subse- quently.	52	51	56
42	Dongargaon Tukum...	...	...	114 0	...	114 0	180 8	85 for 5 years 100 subse- quently.	55	55	32
	Total ...	1,263 12	1,743 14	8,541 8	96 8	10,381 14	16,139 14	18,675 for 5 years 9,065 subse- quently.	56	54	66

* Rs. 142 realizable.
† Rs. 500 realizable for 5 years.
" 130 " subsequently.

\$ Rs. 161 realizable for 5 years.
" 191 " subsequently.
¶ Rs. 90 realizable.

|| Rs. 8,443 for 5 years.
" 8,833 subsequently.

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

1. The group under report—the last group of this Tahsil—is a group of 43 villages lying 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 Mobarli 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. 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, Motegaon, 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-lending 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 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 firms of Chimur and Umrer; one village belongs to the Chitnavis firm. Only 10 shares are held 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 credit 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:—

Tenants.

Caste.	A	B	C	D	Total.
Mana	3	72	110	44	229
Teli	28	64	46	19	157
Marar	2	20	59	45	126
Kohli	7	34	38	11	90
Brahman	24	20	7	...	51
Kunbi	3	24	10	7	44
Gond	...	2	23	18	43
Kalar	1	18	20	3	42
Musalman	3	9	5	4	21
Kompti	3	2	2	2	9
Pardesi	1	4	2	...	7
Mahratta	2	1	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:—

	Under crop.	New fallow.	Total cultivated area.	Old fallow.	Total area occupied.	Total unoccupied.	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
In 1895-96	16,137	2,618	18,755	4,988	23,743	27,238	50,981	6,300	26	192	...
At Settlement 1866-68	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 Tahsil 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

rearer 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 below :—

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Tilli.	Gram.	Juari.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Area double-cropped.	Net cropped area.
At Settlement 1866—68.	1,403	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	7,374	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.

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.

Distribution of occupied area. 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 ...	3,838	2,503	42	2,761	13,095	601	22,840
In 1895-96 ...	3,182	1,804	409	2,982	14,882	484	23,743
At Settlement 1866-68	3,137	2,266	232	4,836	9,217	350	20,038

The home-farm is not large; the few Kunbi and Kobli 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 Settlement 1866-68.	At present.	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	0 6 7	0 6 10	
Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	0 10 10	0 10 10	
Occupancy	...	...	...	0 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 incidences on the different payments are as follows:—

Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	31
Malik-sarkar	...	...	...	...	57
Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	43
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	...	...	...	...	4 "
" .30 " .40	...	...	...	...	9 "
" .40 " .50	...	...	...	...	9 "
" .50 " .60	...	...	...	...	8 "
" .60 " .70	...	...	...	...	6 "
Over .70	...	...	...	...	5 "

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 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 rent-rate 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.

37. With this standard the proposed rates are—

.20	in	1 mahal
.30	"	2 mahals
.35	"	6 "
.40	"	3 "
.45	"	5 "
.50	"	4 "
.55	"	6 "
.60	"	5 "
.65	"	3 "
.70	"	6 "
.75	"	1 mahal
.85	"	1 "

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 cane-dues 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.

Revised revenue.	40. The revised assets will be approximately—	Rs.
Tenants' payments	...	12,825
Home-farm	...	4,860
Siwai	...	1,455
	Total malguzari	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 suokars 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. $\frac{1210}{II}$, 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 group progressed 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 rent-roll, 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.	M.-M.	A. O. T.	O. T.	A. O. T.'s cum O. T.'s
Area					
{ at Settlement	3,137	2,266	4,836	9,217	14,053
{ at present ...	3,838	2,502	2,761	13,095	15,857
Acreage rates					
{ at Settlement	...	0-6-7	0-10-10	0-11-2	0-11-0
{ at present ...	...	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 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—

					Rs.
Tenants' payments	...	...	...	...	12,825
Home-farm	...	...	...	...	4,860
Siwai	...	...	...	...	1,455
					<hr/>
			Total malguzari	...	19,140
					<hr/>
Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	1,390
					<hr/>
			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 M.-M. payments at date of Preliminary Report.	PRELIMINARY REPORT FORECAST.		Revised rents and M.-M. payments (actuals for 9 groups estimates for 2).	Ravised revenue (actuals for 9 groups estimates for 2).
		Revised rents and M.-M. payments.	Revised revenue.		
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 ...	*1,36,939	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 last Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	DETAIL OF BALANCES.		
			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.		REMARKS.
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	
1	2	3	4	5

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

Soil Class.	POSITION CLASS.											
												Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
See separate statement attached.												

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Tim.	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 1886—88	1,493'53	5,912'81	591'85	25	1,089'58	25'30	344'13	2,650'77	561'21	2,038'95	14,488'38	410'84=14,087'54
At present ...	928'65	5,732'81	75'27	877'00	1,490'98	346'13	431'25	2,446'54	254'57	1,873'63	14,458'83	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.

	OCCUPIED AREA.					UNOCCUPIED AREA.							AREA IRRIGATED.				Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
	AREA IN CULTIVATION.			Area out of cultivation, &c., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree-forest.	Scrub-jungle 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.						
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
At present	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1895-96	13,285-76	3,611-34	16,897-10	5,942-84	22,839-94	13-03	17,706-13	4,656-30	5,969-59	28,345-05	51,184-99	4,257-23	415-47	4,672-70	7	198	1,093	2,817		
Percentage on total area of areas in cols. 4, 6 and 15	16,137-01	2,618-25	18,755-26	4,988-25	23,743-51	...	...	...	...	27,237-94	50,981-45	...	...	6,299-74	26	192	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19—1866—68	...	...	33	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
	14,087-54	...	14,997-86	...	20,038-17	...	...	...	...	...	44,185-33	...	...	425-88	153	84	1,150-1	3,081

+

14

+

13

—6

p. c.

—

or decrease

+

increase

(a) 8-32 kmnd Rs. 10-12 + kind 655-22 = Rs. 825-2-7 besides casu Rs. 235 = Rs. 1,120-2-7.
W. R. 442 05

Increase + or decrease—p. c. —6

+13

+14

(a) 8-32 kind Rs. 10-12 + kind 655-22 = Rs. 825-2-7 besides cash Rs. 235 = Rs. 1,120-2-7.

W. R. 442-05

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	HELD BY MALGUZARS.				HELD BY MALIK-NAKBUZARS.		HELD BY REVENUE-FREE GRANTEES.		HELD BY ABSOLUTE OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		Held by tenants of class in ordinary tenant right.	HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occupied area to agree with col. 6 of Table V).
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.		No. of hold-ings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		*Acres.		Acres.		(a) Acres.		† Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1895-96	2,700-26	1,137-48	3,837-74	573-55	168	2,502-55	2	41-54	196	2,761-28	1,179	13,035-39	...	...	...	319-81	281-63	22,839-94
Percentage on total area of areas in cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16	2,053-00	4,127-27	3,182-27	...	...	1,803-89	...	409-48	...	2,982-26	...	14,881-67	...	...	...	483-94	...	23,743-51
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16—1866—68	...	...	17	...	...	11	...	...	...	12	...	57	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	3,137-15	...	...	2,265-92	...	231-53	...	4,830-43	...	9,217-12	...	...	...	3-06	346-96	20,038-17

* M. M. M. 1834-50 869 6 8
M. M. M. 402-88 84 13 0
M. M. M. 43-11 21 11 0
M. Sarker 222-08 95 14 9
2,502-65 1,068 13 5

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

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 estimated enhanced income (col. 5 of Table X).	ANALYSIS OF INCOME ON WHICH ASSESSMENT BASED.				
				Present rental receipts line 3 of Table VII, and cols 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts col. 4 of Table VIII).	RESULTING FROM VALUATION.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, 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.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (-) of proposed on present revenue.	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-)					COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) PER CENT. IN		INCIDENCE PER ACRE IN CULTIVATION OF	
	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 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
						+13			

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 drawback 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

CHANDA :
Dated the 16th January 1905. }

LUXUMAN ALEA, A.S.O.,
For Settlement Officer.

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

Serial No.	Settlement No.	Name of village and mahal.	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.				Revenue.	Percent- age of revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.	ASSETS AT PRESENT.				INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.		Increase per cent in cultiva- tion over 1866.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwaiz	Total.			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwaiz	Total.	Actual.	Percent- age.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	513	Neri khas ...	Rs. a. p. 1,261 15 0	Rs. a. p. 109 15 0	8	Rs. a. p. 1,379 14 0	Rs. 824	60	Rs. a. p. 1,468 13 2	Rs. a. p. 65 4 0	75	Rs. a. p. 1,609 1 2	Rs. a. p. +229 3 2	17	—3
2	505	Pardhanbati ...	96 1 0	70 11 0	49	215 12 0	80	37	160 14 1	88 0 0	19	267 14 1	+52 2 1	24	+34
3	504	Gaukheda ...	116 0 0	7 2 0	100	223 2 0	110	49	132 13 9	8 7 0	35	176 4 9	—46 13 3	21	+1
4	503	Chikhli ...	298 11 0	0 8 0	280	579 3 0	280	48	387 0 3	0 10 0	112	499 10 3	—79 8 9	14	+36
5	515	Pandherwani ...	152 12 0	1 9 0	1	155 5 0	90	58	174 7 9	4 9 0	5	184 0 9	+28 11 9	18	+7
6	516	Mokhala ...	367 12 0	10 13 0	2	380 9 0	250	66	345 1 0	51 3 0	10	406 4 0	+25 11 0	7	+9
7	525	Sonegaon ...	98 1 0	22 6 0	...	120 7 0	150	125	189 14 0	37 13 0	Nil.	227 11 0	+107 4 0	89	+29
8	514	Owala rith ...	57 0 0	...	125	182 0 0	75	41	61 8 0	6 8 0	50	118 0 0	—64 0 0	35	+47
9	521	Madnapur Tukum ...	108 14 0	11 3 0	4	124 1 0	65	52	43 8 0	18 9 0	19	181 1 0	+57 0 0	46	+9
10	522	Madnapur ...	138 12 0	145 5 0	5	289 1 0	175	61	147 15 0	88 8 0	80	318 7 0	+29 6 0	10	—21
11	524	Ategaon Deshmukh ...	216 0 0	27 8 0	2	245 8 0	220	90	239 7 11	21 4 0	Nil.	260 11 11	+15 3 11	6	—4
12	526	Usegaon ...	177 12 0	39 9 0	...	217 5 0	210	97	336 1 6	91 5 0	Nil.	427	—210 1 6	97	—18
13	533	Wadi ...	172 0 0	70 10 0	5	247 10 0	140	57	243 12 0	52 2 0	5	300 14 0	—3 4 0	22	+28
14	528	Waglera ...	108 14 0	35 8 0	...	144 6 0	90	62	157 2 0	56 14 0	Nil.	214 0 0	+69 10 0	48	+32
15	529	Belora Musalman ...	69 4 0	17 15 0	7	94 3 0	60	64	68 0 0	27 5 0	3	98 5 0	+1 2 0	4	—44
16	531	Vihirgaon ...	310 6 0	30 9 0	50	390 15 0	250	64	348 6 0	75 3 0	100	523 9 0	+132 10 0	34	—33
17	530	Vihirgaon Tukum ...	85 4 0	173 3 0	8	266 7 0	130	49	70 4 0	166 8 0	Nil.	236 12 0	—29 11 0	11	—18
18	527	Khambada ...	971 9 0	130 4 0	2	1,103 13 0	630	57	1,150 1 3	217 3 0	8	1,375 4 3	+271 7 3	25	+1
19	540	Harni ...	122 1 0	74 2 0	...	196 3 0	90	46	225 15 7	51 11 0	Nil.	277 10 7	+81 7 7	42	+8
20	534	Khatora ...	147 0 0	51 0 0	...	198 0 0	95	48	423 4 0	223 2 0	Nil.	646 6 0	+148 6 0	226	+41

21	537	Wasanvihira	...	...	25	1	0	0	12	0	...	25	13	0	10	39	48	1	0	9	12	0	12	69	13	0	+44	0	0	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	-9	10	0	2	-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	0	299	2	0	50	817	10	0	500	61	449	14	10	527	2	0	115	1,092	0	10	+274	6	10	34	+24
25	523	Mohali Mane	...	...	174	11	0	11	11	0	2	188	6	0	100	53	281	13	9	18	8	0	Ntl.	300	5	9	+111	15	9	59	-22
26	502	Siwanpalli	...	...	244	0	0	58	8	0	71	373	3	0	100	27	264	3	0	72	4	0	75	411	7	0	+38	4	0	10	+14
27	539	Mangli	...	...	23	15	0	...	...	...	...	23	15	0	15	63	22	2	0	...	...	...	...	22	3	0	-1	12	0	7	+17
28	542	Gorvat	...	...	5	12	0	...	...	...	60	65	12	0	50	76	133	0	0	41	5	0	40	214	5	0	+143	2	0	226	+1,613
29	545	Adegaon	...	...	95	0	0	77	9	0	5	177	9	0	45	25	114	6	0	91	0	0	24	233	6	0	-5	13	0	31	+3
30	546	Kajalsara	...	...	176	4	0	115	3	0	30	321	7	0	217	68	259	4	0	77	11	0	60	396	15	0	+75	8	0	23	+73
31	547	Uperpeth	...	...	23	0	0	1	15	0	30	54	15	0	10	18	29	0	0	1	8	0	20	50	8	0	-4	7	0	8	+9
32	548	Moteagaon Naotala	...	...	806	6	0	33	12	0	40	880	2	0	450	51	721	10	6	149	3	0	70	940	13	6	+60	11	6	7	+21
33	538	Gondada	...	...	321	3	0	11	5	0	1	333	8	0	210	63	365	9	7	30	13	0	40	436	6	7	+102	14	7	31	-21
34	552	Murpar Tukum Deshpande	...	...	22	0	0	18	13	0	...	40	13	0	10	25	8	0	0	6	13	0	Ntl.	14	13	0	-26	0	0	64	-82
35	551	Murpar Tukum Gujar	...	...	68	5	0	...	...	...	25	93	5	0	32	34	43	5	0	11	13	0	40	95	2	0	+1	13	0	2	-39
36	541	Khutala Mukasa	...	...	303	2	0	171	11	0	17	491	13	0	300	61	457	9	0	220	10	0	30	708	3	0	+216	6	0	44	-14
37	439	Lawari	...	...	394	2	0	114	0	0	110	618	2	0	284	46	306	11	0	167	12	0	45	519	7	0	-98	11	0	16	+17
38	554	Pendhri Mukasa	...	...	294	9	0	63	2	0	100	457	11	0	256	56	188	1	0	154	1	0	40	382	2	0	-75	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	6	72	4	0	25	381	15	6	195	51	198	9	3	111	2	0	20	329	11	3	-52	4	3	14	-34
41	549	Mahadwadi	...	...	137	0	0	81	4	0	85	303	4	0	154	51	94	4	0	127	5	0	Ntl.	221	9	0	-81	11	0	27	-9
42	543	Sirpur	...	...	343	1	0	...	...	...	101	444	1	0	315	71	582	9	0	11	7	0	75	669	0	0	+224	15	0	51	+72
43	544	Bothli	...	...	99	6	9	43	1	0	35	177	7	9	75	42	119	10	9	104	7	0	20	244	1	9	+66	10	0	38	+1
		Total	...	...	10,609	15	3	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 Tahsil of the Chanda District used for Neri Group.—Table B (Soil Factors).

Soil.	GOHARI.						DHANAR.					GARDEN LAND.				REMARKS.	
	Bandhan.	Lawan.	Bandhia.	Sadharan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Mutfarikat.	Tikra.	Sawan.	Jhlan.	Warslang.	Murkhand.	Warpani.		Irrigable includ- ing cane land.*		
													Ordinary.	Khari.	Ordinary.		Khari.
Kali ...	...	...	58	48	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	For garden lands the khari factors are fixed.
Kanhar ...	56	48	48	40	30	20	26	30	45	50	50	60	40	56	72	80	For wheat, rice and minor crop lands.
Pandhri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	Add the following percentages.
Bersi Kanhar ...	48	40	40	32	26	16	21	56	38	45	50	60	32	45	64	72	Kali-Kanhar ... + 25 per cent.
Morand ...	36	32	32	24	19	14	16	19	30	38	45	55	24	36	50	60	{ Bersi Kanhar and Morand ... + 33 "
Khardi ...	...	...	...	16	13	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	16	25	40	50	{ Wardi and other soils ... + 50 "
Wardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	22	32	40	50	...	...	...	...	The deduction for ran in all classes should be 33 per cent.
Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	10	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The factors sanctioned should be used for Patasthal including (Pan and Ilaldi 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 Tahsil, Chanda District.

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Rs. a. p.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant Area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Neri	...	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza, Absolute occupancy Occupancy (All-round	Acres. 172-02 ... 475-56 809-44 ... 1,285-00	Rs. a. p. 43 11 0 ... 477 0 0 741 4 0 ... 1,218 4 0	Rs. a. p. 0 4 1 ... 1 0 0 0 14 8 *Ex. W. R. &c. 0 15 2 *Ex. W. R. + W. R.	Acres. 223-79 21-71 245-50 438-09 †898-85 881-78 1,336-94 1,319-87 17-07	Rs. a. p. 109 14 2 8 1 0 117 15 2 472 8 0 878 6 0 878 6 0 1,350 14 0 1,350 14 0	Rs. a. p. 0 7 10 0 5 11 0 7 8 1 1 3 0 15 8 0 15 11 1 0 2 1 0 5	... ... + 88 + 8 + 7 ... + 7...	.32 .41....68 .58 .59 .61 .62	.32 }	A large and most flourishing village in the group with a dense population. People are mostly Panchals, Telis and Koshtis. Braas are mostly copper vessel and cotton cloth are manufactured and a weekly bazaar is held here every Saturday. Chimur is 6 miles from there. The proprietor is a Brahman widow of Far-navis family. She lives at Nagpur and owns another village in that district. She is, however, deeply indebted. Tenants belong to different castes, but Telis, Kunbis, Brahmans and Marars predominate. Almost all are resident and have large holdings in the adjoining rith villages. They are classed 15A, 26B, 31C and 24D. Debts and rental arrears are nominal. They are a very strong lot. D class pays only 14 per cent of the total demand. Bersi kanhar is the predominating soil. Soils are generally very fertile especially so in the area lying to the south of the abadi. This is valuable and fetches very high subrents. Irrigation is not superior but quite sufficient for the class of the soils. 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 cultivated area has increased since attestation. This village seems to have declined a little since Settlement, but it is not real depression. It is as flourishing as could be wished.

* The figures in this line indicate those excluding W. R. area and the area held on grain payments throughout the group.

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

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		Malik-mak buza ...	...	...	...	1-65	0 10 1	0 6 1	...	·12		
		E. Malik-mak buza,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy,	23-50	45 1 0	1 14 8	10-37	19 12 0	1 14 6	—1	·55		
		Occupancy ..	28-85	51 0 0	1 12 3	†70-40	140 8 0	1 15 11	+13	·70		
					Ex. W. R. &c.	64-49	...	2 2 10	...	·75		
		(All-round ...	52-35	96 1 0	1 13 4	80-77	160 4 0	1 15 9	+8	·68		
					Ex. W. R. + W. R.	74-86	...	2 2 3	...	·72		
2 Fardhanheti ...						5-91						

In the malik-mak buza holdings, wawar land prevails. In absolute occupancy holdings rice land and gatus 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-mak buza rate is much too low. More than half the malik-mak buza holdings are sublet and the average subrent rate falls at Re. 0-13-7 per acre. The subrents of absolute occupancy tenants do not rise above the original rents. The muafi holding containing 25 acres fetches a rate of Rs. 6-6-7 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 1½ miles from Neri and owned by a Brahman of Chimur who holds shares in several villages and is a money and grain-lender: has a small home-farm in this village. Tenants are mostly Manas and Gondis in only poor circumstances. Wardi and Khardi are the chief soils. Irrigation very fair. There are two tanks one of which lies at a distance of ½ mile from cultivation. Being a rice village, the village has suffered severely during famine, but is rapidly recovering its former position. Occupied area and cultivation have much expanded since Settlement, but the cropped area has seriously fallen off and the chief cause of the deterioration is the poverty of tenants.

Rents had been enhanced by the malguzar before attestation, but the rise of the rent rate since attestation

·70
[Sanctd. '69.]

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

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT				Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Rs. a. p.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Rs. a. p.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
5 Pandharwani ...	...	{ Malik-makbuza ... E. Malik-makbuza ... Absolute occupancy. Occupancy ... (All-round ...	Acrea.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acrea.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...
				
			204-94	59 4 0	0 4 8	186-08	59 0 0	0 5 1	+9	25	...	...
			494-56	93 8 0	0 3 0	4540-26	115 7 9	0 3 5	+14	16	...	...
			699-50	152 12 0	0 3 5	538-18 Ex. W. R., &c.	174 7 9	0 3 10	+12	18	...	...
6 Mokhala ...	...	{ Malik-makbuza ... E. Malik-makbuza ... Absolute occupancy. Occupancy ... (All-round ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			408-78	192 12 0	0 7 6	419-56	198 3 0	0 7 7	+1	37	...	...
				
			234-68	175 0 0	0 11 11	118-09	55 14 0	0 7 7	—36	38	...	...
			...	...	...	66-79	91 0 0	1 5 10	...	1-12	...	...
6 Mokhala ...	...	{ Malik-makbuza ... E. Malik-makbuza ... Absolute occupancy. Occupancy ... (All-round ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			234-68	175 0 0	0 11 11	184-88	146 14 0	0 12 9	+7	64	...	...
				
				
				

An open and practically rabi village lying in the vicinity of Neri and owned by Farnavis (see note on Mangli No. 27). Tenants are mostly Telis classed 6A, 7B, 10C, and 5D. Debts quite ordinary and rental arrears nil. Bersi and morand are the only soils found in the village; the former covers the larger area. Both are fertile. Dhan, juar and linseed are the chief crops. Irrigation very fair for the soils though from boris. The village has considerably advanced since Settlement, and is one of the villages not affected at all by the famine. Rents are very low indeed. Juar could not be sown this year on account of the heavy monsoon, hence the decrease of cropped area as against the last year's figure, but wheat and linseed cover large areas and the rice land is fully cropped.

I would enhance very freely in this village: there is no home-farm. Rents have never been touched by 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 Musammal Nur Jahan, a Mohamedan lady whose husband owns several villages in the Nagpur District and is well off. She is the daughter of the late malguzar of Naotala. This village has fallen to her share. Tenants are mostly Telis of Neri, an exceptionally good lot classed 7A, 16B, 7C and 8D. Morand and bersi are the chief soils. Both are very 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 6 years ago. Net cropped area shows a little decline since Settlement, but the total cropped area is 451 acres against 457 at

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

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Detail of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant Area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
9 Madnapur Tukum	(Malik-makbuza ...	13-12	5 14 0	0 7 2	14-93	5 14 0	0 6 4	-12	13		The decline of the rent rate since Settlement is due to 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 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 will suffice here. A very flourishing rice village of small size lying close to Madnapur and about 6 miles from Neri. It is owned by three Kurmis two of whom are minors. All the three are well to do and own several other villages and lend money and grain. They have big home-farms. Tenants belong to different castes, but Manas, Gonds and Pardhans form the majority. They are only a fair lot classed 5B, 14C and 4D. Morand is the chief soil. Bersi and wardi come next. They are very fertile and irrigation is quite superior from a big tank which irrigates also the "dands" of Madnapur malguzari. The village has made good progress. Rice cultivation has more than regained its possession. Rent rate has been pushed up by the malguzar by 25 per cent nearly, but rents are well paid and may be raised again. Tenants are only small men, but this a good village fully protected, and it has had full rice crops for three years now. I would take a rate for enhancement here: 50 will suit the village. A good village of fairly big size, but more than half the area is under jungle and hills, from which the proprietor derives annually a handsome swai. One Chote Lal, Kurmi, aged 12 years, is the sole proprietor. He owns one or two villages more and has a big home-farm, besides large valuable tenancy holdings in several villages. The estate is manag-
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Occupancy ...	136-25	103 0 0	0 12 1	142-50	137 10 0	0 15 5	+28	41		
		(All-round ...	136-25	103 0 0	0 12 1	142-50	137 10 0	0 15 5	+28	41		
10 Madnapur	(Malik-makbuza		
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy,	159-94	79 4 0	0 7 11	157-26	72 11 0	0 7 5	-6	37		
		Occupancy ...	145-50	59 8 0	0 6 6	154-11	77 4 0	0 4 10	-26	25		
		(All-round ...	145-50	59 8 0	0 6 6	154-11	77 4 0	0 4 10	-26	25		

by his mother through agents. Since the death of his uncle who managed the estate it is suffering from mismanagement. A great deal of home-farm area has been thrown out of cultivation. Money-lending business has also contracted.

Tenants are Manas, Kunbis and Gonds classed 1A, 1B, 5C, and 3D. Bersi and morand are the principal soils. Kanliar contributes 12 per cent. Soils are productive but wawars are suffering to some extent from kuns. Irrigation is from the tank of Madnapur Tukum—which is also held by Chote Lal 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 siwai 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 "kan" in wawars and good irrigation which has induced the cultivators to recoup rice cultivation first of all. Dhan, wheat and linseed are the chief crops. Runabai one of the ex-managers.

(All-round	...	305-44	138 12 0	Ex. W. R., &c.	183-03	67 4 0	0 5 11	...	-46	-50
				0 7 3	411-37	149 15 0	0 5 10	-20	-30	
				Ex. W. R., &c.	340-29	139 15 0	0 6 7	...	-41	
				† Kind.	4-46	10 0 0				
				W. R.	66-62					

the decline or 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 Panjama is quite nominal varying from 2½ kuro per area of one khandi 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 linseed are both being grown on large areas now. Tenants are quite prosperous and many rents can be raised. -50 will suffice here for levelling up and fixation.

A rabi growing village of moderate size about 4 miles from Neri. It was highly assessed at Settlement, and has changed hands recently. The purchaser is the same man who has purchased Maney Mohali (see No. 25). Tenants are rich Kunbis and Manas classed 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.

(Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	6-47	2 7 11	0 6 2	...	-95	
E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absolute occupancy,	...	21-27	14 0 0	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...
Occupancy	...	639-37	202 0 0	0 5 1	782-73	237 0 0	0 4 10	-5	-33	
				Ex. W. R., &c.	774-02	...	0 4 11	...	-33	
(All-round	...	660-64	216 0 0	0 5 3	782-73	237 0 0	0 4 10	-8	-33	-45
				Ex. W. R., &c.	774-02	...	0 4 11	...	-33	
				Ex. W. R.	8-71	...		...

11 Ategaon Desh-mukh.

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

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.	
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
12 Usegaon ...	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	13.99	6 5 6	0 7 3	...	43		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. Home-farm 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 Chimum. They own several villages and are money-lenders. Tenants belong to different castes, but Manas, Kunbis 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 jwar are the principal crops. Linseed and wheat are also sown to a fair extent. Area under rice has much expanded since Settlement at the expense of rabi crops. The village though prospering at present shows a general decline since Settlement which seems due to the appearance of kans. Rent rate has just doubled since Settlement due to enhancement of rents especially of the wawars 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 leniently indeed. The village is real half rice and half rabi growing. A rate of 60 with margins will suit the case.	
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy,	11875	34 2 0	0 4 7	97.56	29 14 0	0 4 11	+7	19			
		Occupancy	550.81	143 10 0	0 4 2	4507.71	299 14 0	0 9 5	+126	51			
		(All-round	...	...	Ex. W.R., &c.	507.11	...	0 9 6	...	51			
		669.56	177 12 0	0 4 3	605.27	329 12 0	0 8 9	+106	44	60			
				Ex. W.R., &c. †W.R.	604.67	...	0 8 9	...	44	[Sanctd. 50.]			

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

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.		
		Tenant area.		Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.						
		4	5										6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
15 Belora Musalman.	{	Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	old tenants pay very lightly, and the village has not deteriorated through famine. I propose to take .40 here.	
		E. Malik-makbuza, Absolute occupancy, 119-41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		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 deteriorated. Proprietors are Musalmans who are extremely poor. A widow is the lambardar. Tenants are also poor. D class tenants pay a little less than 33 per cent of the total rental.
		Occupancy			1-46	
		{ All-round64
		67
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.70	.55
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.79	
						

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 of Police in this District, but a very oppressive malguzar and is well off. Tenants are mostly Maras; only a poor lot though in most cases debts are ordinary. No rental arrears. Soils are exclusively berai and morand. Soils are generally fertile and well adapted for rabi crops. Rice land covers just less than one-half 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 tenants who live at Madnapur have surrendered their holdings. Holdings have changed hands very freely here, and for a large village it is distinctly instable. These changes are due to the constant interference by the malguzar. At Settlement there was no occupancy land. The holdings surrendered were let to other persons on enhanced rents which

... has also appeared and old fallow has abnormally expanded. Cropping shows distinct deterioration here. No further enhancement would be safe. I would only level here with '55, giving margins to absolute 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 castes for small sums. The lambardar is a Wanjari and well to do. One share is owned by a Musalman and 2 by Mahratas. 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 Maras and Marars are a fair lot only classed 1B, 8C and 2D. Bersi and morand are the chief soils, both productive. Irrigation good. Sugarcane used to be raised here formerly. All the holdings abandoned since attestation have been taken up this year and fallows are dropping. Existing rate is high enough. Home-farm not superior to ryoti land.

Rice 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. Rents are paid chiefly in grain, and the rate is low considering the irrigation, but the old fallow has pushed up the incidence a little. It has suffered through plurality of shareholders. I would not go above '55 here.

16	Vihirgaon	...	116-44	55 14 0	0 7 8	82-66	37 3 0	0 7 2	...	51	79	
		E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	36-80	20 3 0	0 8 9	...	O.F.		
		Absolute occupancy	568-31	254 8 0	0 7 2	210-80	57 6 0	0 7 8	...	...	...
		Occupancy	...	...	...	+263-58	64 0 0	0 4 10	-33	...	...
		(All-round)	...	...	Ex. W. R. &c.	216-87	227 0 0	0 13 9	...	...	...
			568-31	254 8 0	0 7 2	474-38	195 0 0	0 14 5	...	...	...	55
					Ex. W. R. &c. + Kind	427-67	291 0 0	0 9 10	+37	...	...
					W. R.	37-34	259 0 0	0 9 8	...	...	...
						9-37	28 0 0	besides cash	Rs. 4.	Total Rs.	32.	
17	Vihirgaon kum.	Tu-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Occupancy	67-53	85 4 0	1 4 2	+65-07	70 4 0	1 1 3	-14	...	...	55
		(All-round)	...	...	Ex. W. R. &c.	30-98	12 8 0	0 6 5	...	...	...	32
			67-53	85 4 0	1 4 2	65-07	70 4 0	1 1 3	-14	...	...	55
					Ex. W. R. &c. + Kind	30-98	12 8 0	0 6 5	...	...	...	32
					W. R.	25-83	51 4 0	and cash	Rs. 6-8.	Total	Rs. 57-12	
						8-26	...	...	...	...	...

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

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant Area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
18 Khambada	...	(Malik-makbuza	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A really good village about 2 miles from Neri. Malguzars are the Begreys of Neri; a rich family owning several villages and lending money and grain on large scale. Tenants also are rich. 8A, 24B, 20C and 8D, mostly Manas and Telis. Bersi kanhar is the chief soil. Kanhar and morand come next in the order named. Soils are very good for their classes. Rice land is mostly double-cropped. Irrigation fair. Irrigation from the large tank is almost monopolised by the malguzar who has a big home-farm covering 195 acres. Net cropped area has declined since attestation but total cropped area (1,321 acres is almost equal to the attestation figure 1,341 acres. At re-attestation in 1901, total cropped area was 1,253 acres only and new fallow 423 acres much of which has now become old fallow. The village on the whole is as good as it was at Settlement. Decrease in rental since attestation is due to surrenders of small holdings. Rent rate shows a slight rise since Settlement. Rice land is sublet up to Rs. 4 per acre and wawars up to Re. 1. Rents may be slightly raised: though rice is the chief crop there is also rabi land: it is the very poor holdings 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.
		E Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy,	158-87	78 9 0	0 7 11	109-08	69 11 0	0 10 3	+29	...	...
		Occupancy	1,304-19	893 0 0	0 10 11	1,516-39	1,072 4 0	0 11 4	+4	...	...
		(All-round	1,463-06	971 9 0	0 10 7	1,625-47	1,141 15 0	0 11 3	+6	...	...
19 Harni	...	(Malik-makbuza	A rather small open village near Khambara and about 3 miles from Neri. It is owned by a Usrati. Kurni who owns 3 villages more and is very well off. Tenants are chiefly rich Manas and Mahars classed 4A, 9B, 12C and 4D: debts are low. No rental arrears. Hersi kanhar is the chief soil as productive as that
		E Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy,	146-75	36 9 0	0 4 0	144-37	36 14 0	0 4 1	+2	...	...
		Occupancy	385-12	85 8 0	0 3 7	454-92	189 1 7	0 5 6	+53	...	...
							29 4 0	and cash	Rs. 30.	Total	Rs. 59-4.	

at Khambara. 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 really of more importance. Soils are more suitable for rabi than kharif crops. Decrease 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 cultivated area. Rent rate has risen a little since Settlement; but is still too low for the soils of the village as is indicated by subrents. All land sublet gives profit. Home-farm covers 128 acres and is all cultivated by the malguzar himself. I would put up most rents here. Two-hundred acres are sublet for twice the actual rent. I would take 35 with margins here.

(All-round	...	531.87	122 1 0	Ex. W. R., &c. 0 3 8	526.07	172 4 0	0 5 3	...	..4	..35
					694.29	225 15 7	0 5 2	+41	..24	
				Ex. W. R.	670.44	209 2 0	0 5 0	...	..23	
				+Kind	22.66	16 13 7				
				W. R.	1.19					

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 fertility. Mirchi crop simply flourishes in it, and garden land fetches high rents.

Proprietors are the well-known Begreys of Neri; a rich family owning Khambara and many other villages. Tenants are chiefly Manas and Mahars, a very fair lot—1A, 12B, 22C, and 3 D, and almost free from debt. Bersi 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 linseed 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

E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..65
Absolute occupancy	42.50	22 12 0	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	..75	
Occupancy	247.06	124 4 0	0 8 1	+292.96	423 4 0	1 7 1	...	+186	..69	
(All-round	289.56	147 0 0	0 8 1	Ex. W. R., &c. 0 8 1	230.07	276 8 0	1 3 3	...	..75	
				Ex. W. R., &c. +Kind. W. R.	230.07	276 8 0	1 3 3	...	..69	
					58.05	146 12 0				
					4.84					

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

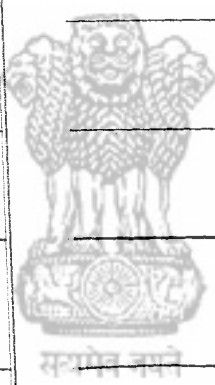
No. and Name of village and Mahal.	Details of Grade and Class	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant Area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Aores.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Aores.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
21 Vasan-Vihira	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	32.75	13 4 0	0 6 6	31.64	13 4 0	0 6 8	+3	.21		<p>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.</p> <p>A small rith thekadari village about 6 miles from Neri. The stream forming the southern boundary has improved the fertility of the area along its bank by annual deposits of silt. Sikandarkhan Sahukar of Chinur 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 covers 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. Some of the surrendered land is occupied by the 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.</p>
		(E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	23.63	11 13 0	0 8 0	22.30	10 13 0	0 7 9	-3	.23		
		Occupancy	...	...	...	+ 28.98	24 0 0	0 13 3	...	.53		
		(All-round	23.63	11 13 0	Ex. W.R., &c. 0 8 0	23.87	...	1 0 1	...	.66	.30	
					Ex. W.R., &c. + W.R.	46.17	34 13 0	0 10 10	+35	.38		
						5.11	34 13 0	0 12 1	...	.42		

A fairly good rice village of average size adjoining Plasgaon. About half the area is under jungle. The temple of Ramchandra is the proprietor. The god owns two villages more in this Tahsil and three villages in the Nagpur District. The Pujari being minor the estate was managed by Raja Raghoji of Nagpur up till last year. Dudhnath is the Pujari who is now given the charge of the estate. He is a good for nothing sort of man, knows nothing about agriculture. His mother looks after the estate which in spite of all the exactions on the part of the lady is suffering from mismanagement. Tenants belong to different castes and are a fair lot only classed 2A, 9B, 6C and 10D. D class pays Rs. 36-4. Bersi and wardi are the chief soils. Both are productive, but crops suffer slight damage done by wild animals. Irrigation is fair only. The tank is a big one, but being at a great distance from the main rice block and a little out of repair irrigation is not so good as it should be. Both cultivation and cropped area have declined since Settlement, especially the latter.

Decrease of rental since attestation is due to surrender of poorer holdings. Rice land covers 3/4ths of the total cultivated area. It is on the whole well cropped now; but this village has not really recovered yet. Existing rents (partly cash and partly kind) seem high enough considering the large amount of old fallow. Home-farm is partly sublet at about Re. 0-1-9 per acre. I would not raise rents here. Levelling 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 spending a large sum on perfectly repairing it they have to spend Rs. 200 every year. The tank irrigates 400 acres of rice, and the rice area has been fully cropped for three years: only land abandoned or fallow is poor land around the bed of the tank. Tenants are of all castes, classed 2A, 18B, 29C and 14D: D class have small unirrigated holdings: others are very substantial men with low debts: one small holding is mortgaged. There is still a fair area under cane.

22 Gond - Mohali Makta.	(Malik-makbuza ...	24-50	13 1 0	0 8 6	23-88	13 1 0	0 8 9	+3	O. F.	[Sanctd. .50]
	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Occupancy	119-81	185 1 0	0 14 10	+218-20	275 4 0	1 4 2	+36	.78	
	(All-round	199-81	185 1 0	Ex. W.R., &c. 0 14 10	132-33	85 4 0	0 10 4	...	.51
				Ex. W.R., &c. + Kind	77-92	153 0 0	and cash Rs. 37.51	
				W. R.	7-95	Total	Rs. 190	...		



सत्यमेव जयते

23 Palasgaon Makta	(Malik-makbuza ...	4-43	2 12 0	0 9 11	4-60	2 12 0	0 9 7	-3	.19	.70
	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	10-31	15 0 0	1 7 3	6-19	9 6 0	1 8 3	+4	.46	
	Occupancy	335-84	462 0 0	1 6 2	+403-45	616 10 0	1 8 5	+10	.57	
	(All round	344-15	477 0 0	Ex. W.R., &c. 1 6 2	385-80	...	1 9 7	...	.59	
				Ex. W.R., &c. + W. R.	409-64	626 0 0	1 8 5	+10	.57	
					391-99	626 0 0	1 9 7	...	.59	
					17-65					

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

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acre.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acre.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		(Malik-makbuza ... E. Malik-makbuza... Absolute occupancy Occupancy ... (All-round ...	... ... 2-88 300-29 ... 303-17	... ... 1 0 0 467 8 0 ... 468 8 0	... ... 0 5 7 1 8 10 Ex. W.R., &c. 1 8 8	5-54 ... +290-16 256-03 290-16 256-03 34-13	2 6 10 ... 447 8 0 ... 447 8 0 447 8 0	0 6 10 ... 1 8 8 1 12 0 1 8 8 1 12 0	... ... -1 ... Nil. ...	.16 -66 -67 -66 -67	... ... ... ... ... ... 75	

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 acre, while 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 Garburi 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 out of the way. Distance from Neri is about 8 miles. Proprietors are Kohlis—8 in number, 3A, 1B, 2C and 2 D—but practically Bapu Patel, the richest Kohli in the District, is the sole proprietor because he is the only man who enjoys the profit: other co-sharers pay their quota of revenue to him and get no share from siwai income. Tenants are mostly Kohlis and 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 chief soil. Bersi and morand are also found; all are very productive and irrigation is quite first class. The village has progressed well since Settlement: cultivation has expanded by 161 acres and cropped area by about 100 acres. The rice area is fully

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

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
26 Siwapadi	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	—1	21		A rice village of average size about 3 miles from Neri. It belonged originally to a Brahman whose sons 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 proprietary body is composed of money-lenders who own several other villages. Tenants are mostly Kohlis and Mahars. They are a fair lot only classed 1A, 4B, 14C and 4D : pay up their rents punctually and easily. Wardi and morand are the chief soils, both very fairly fertile. There is a big fine tank. Irrigation good over all the rice area. Rice land covers about two-third of the total cultivated area. The village has advanced in every way since Settlement. Rice cultivation has not yet fully regained its former position 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 mukaddam as his service land. One of the holdings thus surrendered fetched rent at more than Rs. 3 per acre. The present rent rate can be raised a little. It is a good village, but I would treat it somewhat leniently as tenants are small and the rice land is not yet fully cropped once more. Home-farm is not large for the size of the village. A rate of 60 with margins will suffice.
		(Malik-makbuza ...	44-08	22 10 0	0 8 3	44-45	22 10 0	0 8 2				
		(E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(Absolute occupancy ...	222-05	221 6 0	0 15 11	61-31	42 14 0	0 11 2	—30	36		
		(Occupancy ...	...	...	...	197-51	198 11 0	1 0 1		58	
27 Mangli	...	(Malik-makbuza	194-23	198 11 0	1 0 4		58		A tiny rith village near Motegaon and about 2 miles from Neri. A stream passes right through the centre of the village. It is owned by Kesho Rao Farnavis of Nagpur who owns several villages in this part and two villages in the Nagpur District. Lends money and grain. Tenants are good cultivating castes classed 2A, 3B, and 1D, having holdings in other
		(Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(Absolute occupancy ...	42-62	15 15 0	0 6 0	8-08	3 12 0	0 7 5	+24	51		
		(Occupancy ...	45-23	8 0 0	0 2 10	49-60	18 7 0	0 3 0	+6	22		

...	(All-round	87.85	23 15 0	Ex. W. R., &c.	98.74	18 7 0	0 3 0	...	23	35	
				0 4 4	107.68	22 3 0	0 3 4	-23	25		
				Ex. W. R.	106.82	22 3 0	0 3 4	...	25		
				+ W. R.	86						
...	(Mahik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Absolute occupancy	15.25	5 12 0	0 6 0	(a) 89.92	10 12 0	1 3 3	+221	40		
	Occupancy	...	...	...	+213.01	122 4 0	0 9 2	...	30		
				Ex. W. R., &c.	96.15	40 0 0	0 6 8	...	27		
28 Gorwat											
...	(Mahik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Absolute occupancy	15.25	5 12 0	0 6 0	(a) 89.92	10 12 0	1 3 3	+221	40		
	Occupancy	...	...	...	+213.01	122 4 0	0 9 2	...	30		
				Ex. W. R., &c.	96.15	40 0 0	0 6 8	...	27		
29 Adegaon											
...	(Mahik-makbuza	17.25	5 8 0	0 5 1	16.69	5 8 0	0 5 3	+3	11		
	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Occupancy	99.25	89 8 0	0 14 5	+143.60	108 14 0	0 12 2	-16	43		
				Ex. W. R., &c.	143.26	...	0 12 2	...	43		
	(All-round	99.25	89 8 0	0 14 5	143.60	108 14 0	0 12 2	-16	43		
				Ex. W. R.	143.26	108 14 0	0 12 2	...	43		
				+W. R.	34	...	...	...	...

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

No. and Name of Village and Mahal	Details of Class and Grade	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per sol-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		(Malik-makbuza ...	223-22	17 0 0	0 1 3	226-06	17 0 0	0 1 2	—7	.08		
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Occupancy	118-31	159 4 0	1 5 6	1294-82	242 4 0	0 13 2	—39	.44		
					Ex. W. R. &c.	254-82	209 1 0	0 13 2	...	.44		
		(All-round	118-31	159 4 0	1 5 6	294-82	242 4 0	0 13 2	—39	.44	.55	
					Ex. W. R.	254-82	209 1 0	0 13 2	...	.44		
					†Kind	10-38	33 3 0	Valuation of grain.	...	.44		
					†W. R.	29-62						

and the village is depressed for want of funds. Soils fairly fertile and irrigation fair. Occupied area has expanded since Settlement but contracted since attestation on account of surrenders. The newly broken up land consists of both dands and wawars. Cropped area has seriously declined as the non-resident tenants are unable to cultivate "pahi" holdings. Rents are too low for such a village but enhancement is not advisable. Greater part of home-farm is sublet for debt. It is difficult to see why this village is so depressed; proprietors have a large home-farm and pay a trifling assessment, and though the irrigation is fair only it should be good enough to attract a better class of tenant. On the whole it would be better for the village to pass to the Suokar as it certainly will before long; the present proprietors cannot finance it. We can now only level rents. I would take 40 for that purpose. A large and good rice village about 3 miles from Nawaragon of Brahmapuri Tahsil. The entire village belonged originally to a Kohli family but subsequently Re. 0-4-0 share has passed to the Kalaras of Lohara for debt and Re. 0-2-0 to a Brahman of Neri for Rs. 300. The former is one of the richest men in the District, and the latter in substantial circumstances. The Kohlis remaining are all in straitened circumstances. There is a big malik-makbuza holding paying Rs. 17 only for an area of 226 acres. Tenants are a very fair lot classed 11B, 10C, and 4D, principally Kohlis, Mahars and Mahars. Rental arrears are unknown. Wardi is the chief soil; morand comes next, while bersi contributes 15 per cent. The irrigation is first class. There are several tanks one of which is a very big work. Sugarcane is frequently grown on an extensive area. Rice is the chief crop. The village

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

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT.				Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
32 Motegaon Makta		{ Malik-makbuza ... E. Malik-makbuza... Absolute occupancy Occupancy (All-round	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...
			131-35	112 14 0	0 13 8	135-30	114 1 0	0 13 6	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	1-56	2 9 0	1 10 3	...	...	...	...
			447-03	693 8 0	1 8 10	311-34	420 12 6	1 5 7	-13	...	...	...
			...	...	...	+225-16	184 4 0	0 13 1	...	...	...	...
33 Gondala		{ Malik-makbuza ... E. Malik-makbuza... Absolute occupancy Occupancy	447-03	693 8 0	Ex. W. R., &c. 1 8 10	173-26	171 12 0	0 15 10	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	53C-50	605 0 6	1 2 1	-27	...	...	...
			...	...	...	484-60	592 8 6	1 3 7	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	5-49	12 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	46-41	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Malik-makbuza ... E. Malik-makbuza... Absolute occupancy Occupancy	...	...	...	5-42	2 7 11	0 7 2	...	...	...	...
				
			144-63	76 7 0	0 8 5	140-27	76 7 0	0 8 9	+4	...	...	...
			753-03	244 12 0	0 5 2	+700-42	286 10 8	0 6 7	+27	...	...	...
				

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 village, but considering the general condition of the 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 millets 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 of Piparda No. 24. The chief crop of the village is Haldi.

(All round	897-66	321 3 0	Ex. W. R., &c.	695-60	...	0 6 7	...	.37	.35
			0 5 9	840-69	363 1 8	0 6 11	+20	.36	
			Ex. W. R. + W. R.	835-87 4-82	363 1 8	0 6 11	...	.36	
(Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Soils are wardi and morand, and irrigation very fair from the tank. One Haldi plot is still occupied and pays Rs. 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.

Occupancy	...	...	...	+5-14	8 0 0	1 8 11	...	.43	
(All-round	17-06	22 0 0	1 4 8 + W. R.	5-14 Nil.	8 0 0	1 8 11	+21	.43	.40
(Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absolute occupancy	2-75	2 13 0	1 0 4	...	...	...	...	...
Occupancy	50-81	65 8 0	1 4 8	+35-27	43 5 0	1 3 8	-5	.71	
			Ex. W. R., &c.	35-10	...	1 3 9	...	.72	
(All round	53-56	68 5 0	1 4 5	35-27	43 5 0	1 3 8	5	.71	.65
			Ex. W. R., + W. R.	35-10 .17	43 5 0	1 3 9	...	.72	[Sanctd. .50.]

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

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent of incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
36 Khutala Mukasa	..	(Malik-makbuza		A big village about 2 miles from Neri. It is owned by 4 Mahattas : 1 well to do, 2 fairly well off and 1 poor. Tenants belong to different castes but Manas, Telis, Mahars and Dhimars form the majority. They are a fair lot only classed 7A, 8B, 14C and 8D, not much indebted. True arrears generally low. Morad is the chief soil with fair productive power. There is also some bersi. There is no large tank in the village. Irrigation is from boris only and is therefore inferior. Rice and linseed are the chief crops. Area under rice has seriously declined and on account of the inferiority of irrigation cannot regain its normal position for some years yet. Though total occupied area has expanded a little, the village has deteriorated since Settlement. The deterioration is still greater compared with the attestation figures. The tenants seem to have lost heart, and rabi crops have been grown on smaller areas. The all-round rate has risen 33 per cent since Settlement, and is yet much lower than the average rate given by sub-rents, but considering the general condition of the village no general enhancement can be made. 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.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	131.56	44 2 0	0 5 4	53.97	14 1 0	0 4 2	-22	-27		
		Occupancy	332.29	259 0 0	0 10 7	457.09	443 8 0	0 13 5	+17	-70		
		(All-round	528.85	303 2 0	Ex. W.R., &c. 0 9 3	566.84	...	0 12 6	...	-70		
37 Lawari	..	(Malik-makbuza	332.44	64 0 0	0 3 1	359.03	74 5 0	0 3 4	+8	-21		A good village of large size about 6 miles from Jam-bulgata. It contains a Tukum of 359 acres including 190 acres of tank area. The whole village was originally owned by Marars and the proprietors of the village and the Tukumdars were the same persons, but the Marars becoming poor have sold several shares in Gao-gauna to people of other castes mostly for debts. The total number of proprietors is 31.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	7.81	11 4 0	1 7 1	...	...	...	...	...
		Occupancy	317 0	318 14 0	1 0 1	4353.16	232 6 0	0 10 6	-35	-33		
		(All-round	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

All the outsiders are well to do, but the Maras themselves are a poor lot. The landbar is a minor boy. His mother manages the village. Tenants belong to different castes, but Maras and Manas form the majority. They are a fair lot only classed 2A, 13B, 25C and 19D. Out of 19D, 10 are Tukumdars. 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. Sugarcane is grown below it on an extensive area. Irrigation is very superior. Rice and cane are the chief crops. Rice has almost regained its former position. The village though declined a little since attestation shows a fair improvement over the Settlement figures in every way. Malik-makbuza area includes 190 acres under water hence the average rate appears absurdly low. Excluding that area it rises to Re. 0-7-0 per acre, which is also too low because 106 acres of that class are sublet at Re. 1-8-3 per acre. The all-round rate shows a decline which is due to (1) the occupation by malguzars of the valuable holdings surrendered by tenants.

Home-farm is on the whole as valuable as ryoti land. The irrigation here has brought this village round. I would take a rate for enhancement, and treat D class leniently.

Rents here are very small sums and land is in good demand. I would take .45 with margins.

Another deteriorated village lying close to jungle and about 6½ miles from Neri. It is owned by two Mahratta widows. They own two villages more and lend grain and money. Tenants belong to different castes and are a poor lot only, classed 3B, 7C and 1D. Morand and wardi are the chief soils, the former predominating; both well cultivated and well irrigated. There is a fine tank in the village which used formerly to irrigate sugarcane. Rice is the only crop. A normal rice area is 200 acres; only half of it is now cropped and there is little else. The village was fairly well off up to the year of attestation but has considerably declined since in every way on account of the numerous surrenders of holdings. The decline shown by the rental demand is due to the reduction of rents by the malguzar in many cases. Subrents have never risen above the original rents. The present rents are high enough. Rents are paid partly in cash and partly in kind; arrears are nominal. Most of present rents are only two years old, and represent the market value of the land. I would take .85 here to fix cash rents and level.

All-round	...	325-31	330 2 0	Ex. W.R., &c. 1 0 3	319-88	231 2 0	0 11 7	...	34
					353-16	232 6 0	0 10 6	-35	33
				Ex. W.R., &c. + Kind	319-88	231 2 0	0 11 7	...	34
					95	1 4 0			
				+ W. R.	32-33				

(Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absolute occupancy	...	5-43	6 13 0	1 4 1	5-57	6 13 0	1 3 7	-2	40
Occupancy	...	168-35	287 12 0	1 11 4	100-06	181 4 0	1 13 0	+6	86
				Ex. W.R., &c.	35-53	70 0 0	1 15 6	...	96
(All round	...	173-78	294 9 0	1 11 1	105-63	188 1 0	1 12 6	+5	82
				Ex. W.R. &c. + Kind	41-10	76 13 0	1 13 11	...	86
					64-04	81 4 0	and cash Rs. 30.		
				+ W. R.	49	Total Rs. 111-4.			

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

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
39 Kewara Mukasa	...	(Malik-makbuza	13.39	3 0 0	Rs. a. p. 0 3 7	...	-09		A good village of large size about 6 miles from Neri. More than half of the total area is under jungle. It is owned by Naoloji Rao of Nagpur, a wealthy Mahratta gentleman, owning a big estate held as muafi on full release. Tenants belong to different castes, but Marars form the majority. They are very heavily indebted, classed 2A, 7B, 24C and 13D. Wardi and morad are the chief soils—the former predominates. Bersi contributes to the extent of 21 per cent. Rice land covers almost the whole cultivated area. Irrigation is good, there being two tanks and a few boris. The village has declined since attestation, but shows no significant changes if compared with the circumstances at Settlement. Some holdings have been surrendered since attestation but mostly they were Parkas or Khamoris. These changes have caused the decline of the rent rate, but considering the extension of cultivation to comparatively poor soils, the present rate is high enough. The sub-rents are very high but the area sublet 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.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	70.28	94 10 0	1 5 7	55.31	61 0 6	1 1 8	—18	-62		
		Occupancy	285.22	451 6 0	1 9 4	439.20	510 9 0	1 8 1	—5	-59		
		(All-round	355.50	546 0 0	Ex. W. R. 1 8 6	394.51	571 9 6	1 7 2	—5	-59	-60	
		(Malik-makbuza ...	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 under jungle. The Government forest borders on the north and east. It is 6½ miles from Neri, and 4 miles from Nawargaon of Brahmपुरi Tahsil. Tenants belong to different castes. They are a fair lot only classed 1A, 5B, 11C and 3D. But they pay
		E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	10.13	9 14 0	0 15 7	...	O. F.	
			...	...	...	14.61	12 2 3	0 13 3	—3	...	

up their rents punctually. Morand and bersi are the predominating soils, both well fertile with full irrigation from the village tank which is a big one. It is a pure rice village and was very severely hit by the last famine.

A normal rice area is 210 acres : only 96 acres are under that crop now, and much of the fallow land has been abandoned. It has nothing to help out the rice. Many tenants emigrated and have not come back as yet. It has seriously deteriorated and has become a loss to the maiguzar, while in 1908 at attestation it was a valuable property. The rental now does not cover the Government demand.

The present rent rate is high enough. Rents are paid in both cash and grain, and are uneven. Home-farm fairly large but not superior to the ryoti land. The proprietors are Mahratas : 2 women and 1 man. 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 rents here. The true rate is '64. I would level with 50

40 Kokewara Mokasa	...	30-62	60 15 0	1 15 10	20-53	38 7 0	1 13 11	-6	-60	
Absolute occupancy,	...	146-60	214 10 6	1 7 6	+112-27	148 0 0	1 5 1	-10	-65	
Occupancy	...	...	...	Ex. W. R., &c.	55-16	37 0 0	0 10 9	...	-51	
(All-round	...	176-62	275 9 6	1 8 11	132-80	186 7 0	1 6 6	-10	-64	
				Ex. W. R., &c.	75-69	75 7 0	0 15 11	...	-55	
				†Kind.	54-45	49 0 0	and cash Rs. 62			
				†W. R.	2-66		Total Rs. iii.			

It is owned by Brahmins, two of whom are Government servants, and others are dependent on cultivation. The village includes a Tukum covering 90 acres. It was held originally by a Marar family, but some of the shares have passed into the hands of people of other castes. The Marar Tukumdars are a very poor lot. But the purchasers and mortgagees are all in good condition. The grant has lapsed and the Tukumdars are now recorded as ordinary malik-makbuzas.

Marars and Manas form the majority of tenants. They are a very poor indebted lot. But the rental arrears are due from three Tukumdars only. Morand and bersi are the chief soils and are said to be fertile. The Tukum tank is situate in the area of Kokewara and irrigates only the Tukum area. It is in very bad condition for want of repair. The malguzari rice land is irrigated from the boundary maha. Total rice land covers a little more than three-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 Settlement. Old fallow has expanded considerably and is found mostly in wawars. The village had made good progress up to the attestation year but has declined since. Many holdings have been surrendered since attestation. Few of these are included in the home-farm, others are unoccupied. Sub-letting is

41 Mahadwari	...	50-81	54 0 0	0 9 6	90-73	54 0 0	0 9 6	Nil.	-35	
E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Occupancy	...	140-07	83 0 0	0 9 6	+78-04	40 4 0	0 8 3	-13	-37	
				Ex. W. R., &c.	63-79	33 4 0	0 8 4	...	-35	
(All-round	...	140 07	83 0 0	0 9 6	78-04	40 4 0	0 8 3	-13	-37	
				Ex. W. R., &c.	63-79	33 4 0	0 8 4	...	-35	
				†Kind.	13-48	5 0 0	and cash Rs. 2.			
				†W. R.	-77		Total Rs. 7.			

A good rice village of small size about 6 miles from Jambulgata. It is owned by the Kalar family of Lohara. They are among the richest malguzars of the District. Tenants are mostly small Manas classed 6B, 6C and 3D. One or two only have much debt. Bersi is the predominating soil with wardi next; the former is mostly devoted to wawars and is well placed and fertile; the latter is under rice, 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 was at Settlement: an absolute occupancy tenant has smartly increased a holding which is partly occupied by the malguzar and partly by another tenant. Increase in rental is due to the enhancement of rents by malguzar and also fixation of rents on "bilagan" land.

Rent rate has already gone up by 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.

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 was at Settlement: an absolute occupancy tenant has smartly increased a holding which is partly occupied by the malguzar and partly by another tenant. Increase in rental is due to the enhancement of rents by malguzar and also fixation of rents on "bilagan" land.

Rent rate has already gone up by 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.

	Malik-makbuza	44-88	20 6 9	0 7 3	43-76	20 6 9	0 7 6	+3	20	...
	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	138-56	79 0 0	0 9 1	37-15	23 0 0	0 9 11	+9	36	...
	Occupancy	...	...	...	480-50	76 4 0	0 15 2	...	46	...
				Ex. W. R. &c.	74-81	...	1 0 4	...	49	...
	All-round	122-56	79 0 0	0 9 1	117-65	93 1 0	0 15 6	+45	45	55
				Ex. W. R.	111-96	...	0 14 9	...	45	...
				+ W. R.	5-69	...	...	...	...	...

	Malik-makbuza	2,265-92	931 7 9	0 6 7	2,280-47	972 14 8	0 6 10	31	32
	E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	222-08	95 14 9	0 6 11	57	...
					2,502-55	1,068 13 5	0 6 10	4	...
	Absolute occupancy	4,836-43	3,268 15 0	0 10 10	2,761-28	1,871 15 0	0 10 10	43	...
	Occupancy	...	...	Ex.-grain rent.	2,752-36	1,861 3 0	0 10 10	43	...
					+	9,715 0 0	0 11 10	49	60
		9,217-12	6,409 8 6	Ex. W. R. &c.	11,998-12	8,594 13 5	0 11 6	18	...
	All round	14,053-55	9,678 7 6	0 11 0	15,856-47	11,586 15 0	0 11 8	48	...
				Ex. W. R. &c.	14,750-48	10,456 0 5	0 11 4	47	...
				(a) Kind	8-94	10 12 0	...	...	...
				* Kind	655-22	825 2 7	...	...	...
				* W. R.	442-05	...	...	...	...
				Total Rs	1,120-2-7	...	...	...	...

43 Both:

Grand Total for the group.

Grand Total for the group.

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

Pioneer Press No. 867-8-9-06.

CHANDA: }
The 16th January 1905.

2543.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Revenue Department

FROM

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

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

*Central Provinces.**Vagpur, the 18th April 1905.*

SIR,

I am directed to convey the following remarks and orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Mr. Hemingway's Rent-rate Report for the Neri Group in the Warora Tahsil of the Chanda District, which was submitted with your memorandum No. 10, dated the 10th March 1905.

2. This group comprises 43 villages which lie between the Chimur Group and the Brahmapuri Tahsil. The tract showed good signs of progress up to the year 1896, but it failed to recover from the successive blows dealt by the recent bad seasons and the early cessation of the monsoon in 1902-03. Though the occupied and cultivated areas have increased, the total cropped area has declined by 14 and 13 per cent., respectively, and the population has decreased by 6 per cent. This drop in the cropped area, coupled with the loss of population of as much as 20 per cent., affords sufficient indication of the depressed condition of the group. The malguzars are generally a rich body of men, but the tenants are on the whole not in a prosperous condition.

3. The all-round rent-rate of tenants' payments has risen from Re. 0-11-0 to Re. 0-11-8, giving a unit incidence of 48. The Settlement Officer proposes to adopt a standard rate of 60, in view of the deteriorated condition of the group, you consider that it would not be safe to do more than level the rents. You accordingly recommend a rate of 50, which is estimated to yield an enhancement of 30 per cent. on malik-makbuza payments and 11 per cent. on tenants' rents, against 25 and 16 per cent., respectively, sanctioned for the tahsil. I am to say that the Chief Commissioner sanctions your proposal. Sir Francis Lely also approves of the unit-rates for individual villages proposed by the Settlement Officer, subject to the modifications made by you, which are shown in the list appended to this letter.

4. As regards the fraction of assets to be taken as Government revenue, the Settlement Officer proposes to make a standard of 55 per cent. of the malguzari assets as compared with 50 per cent. sanctioned for the tahsil. In view of the insecure nature of the assets 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.

No.	Name of Village.	SANCTIONED RATE.		Remarks.
		For Byoti,	For Sir.	
1	Neri ... ..	... ..	... ..	With margins to malik-makbuzas.
2	Pardhanheti ... ..	... ..	... ..	For levelling up.
12	Usegaon ... ..	... ..	... ..	For levelling up only.
14	Waghera ... ..	... ..	... ..
15	Belora Musalman ... ..	... ..	... ..	With reductions where arrears are heavy.
22	Gond-Mohali Makta ... ..	... ..	... ..	For levelling up only.
35	Murpar Tukam Gujar ... ..	... ..	... ..	To level up any very low rent.
36	Khutala Mokasa ... ..	... ..	... ..
38	Pendhri Mokasa ... ..	... ..	... ..	Some of the highest rents should be reduced.

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 expired 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-free, by relative 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:—

	Malik-makbuzas.	Tenants.		
		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
At settlement, 1866 ...	0 6 7	0 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 18 6
Increase per cent of proposed over settlement rates.	+ 39	+ 21	+ 21	+ 22
Increase per cent of proposed over present rates.	+ 34	+ 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 Rs. 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 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 Jambulga Group the settlement estimate of the siwai was not nominal. 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 kamil-jama. The fraction of pure malguzari assets taken is 53 per cent. But in villages where the profits are principally the drawback from the collection of malik-makbuzas 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 muaf.

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

R. H. CRADDOCK,
Commissioner.

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 suffice.

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. 150.

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. The 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 cropped 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 be assessed. 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 cent. 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 tenants and less to the deduced 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. a. 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:—

				Per acre.	Per soil unit.
				Rs. a. p.	Per acre.
Malik-makbuza realizable	...	...	...	0 9 2	·44
Absolute-occupancy tenants...	...	...	...	0 13 1	·52
Occupancy tenants	...	..	...	0 13 6	·56
Total tenants	...	...	...	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 old-fallow 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:—

		Rs. a. p.
Home-farm	...	4,384 14 0
Land held by privileged tenants	...	420 4 0
Total	...	4,805 2 0

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 ... 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 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 cattle-owner 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. This is 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. 8593, 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.

V.—Details of Village Areas.

Occupied Area.										Unoccupied area.						Area irrigated.				Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
Area in cultivation.			Area out of cultivation, i.e., waste and fallow of more than three years.			Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	Under water, hill and rock and covered by roads and buildings.		Total area of uncultivated.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6					7	8					9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage on total area of areas in Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last settlement for Cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. (1866-68)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At present	13,225.35	353,590.59	16,815.94	5,926.67	22,742.61	1303	17,689.35	4,628.13	5,829.18	28,159.69	50,902.30	4,225.25	414.65	4,639.90	7	195	1,093	2,817					
In 1895	16,032.29	2,606.02	18,638.31	4,985.91	23,624.22	...	...	...	...	27,074.54	50,698.76	...	...	6,260.99	26	189	...	...			
Percentage on total area of areas in Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 15.	...	...	33	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	
Compare entries of last settlement for Cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. (1866-68)	...	...	14,941.95	...	19,980.23	...	...	...	...	...	43,936.01	...	...	425.88	153	83	1,145	3,071	

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	Held by Malguzars.			Held by Malik-makbuzas.		Held by Revenue-free Grantees.		Held by Absolute-occupancy Tenants.		Held by Occupancy Tenants.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.		Held by Ordinary Tenants.		Held Rent-free or by Privileged Tenants.		Total occupied area (to agree) with column 6 of Table V).
	As sit.	Other than sit.	Total.	Area of total leased.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
In 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last settlement for Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16 (1866-68).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,700.26	1,124.43	3,824.69	573.55	167	2,470.91	2	41.54	189	2,738.98	1,139	13,056.41	...	...	...	319.81	280.27	22,743.61
	2,053.00	1,127.17	3,182.17	...	...	1,771.45	...	409.48	...	2,957.00	...	14,822.20	...	...	...	481.12	...	23,624.22
	...	...	17	...	...	11	...	...	...	12	...	57	...	...	...	...	3	...
	...	...	3,137.15	...	...	2,233.17	...	231.53	...	4,512.80	...	9,217.12	...	...	...	348.46	...	19,980.23

*Malik-makbuzas 2,18,817 99 10 8
Estimated Malik-makbuzas 2,108 5 99 14 9
Total ... 2,470 91 = 1,058 9 5
(a) Kind 892 Rs. 10 13 0
(b) Kind 657 Rs. 895 2 7
beside cash Rs. 295 = Rs. 1,120 = 2 = 7 and W. R. 436 94.

1.—Revenue Demand.

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

Note.—When Rent-rate Report was submitted village No. 21, Wasanwhira Thekedari, was included with the figures of the group. The figures now given are exclusive of those of that village which is now treated as an Appendix A to the report.

Position Class.

See separate statement attached.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar- cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Til.	Gren.	Juari.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Aka double- cropped	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Akrs.	Akrs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At settlement, 1884-85	1,453'53	3,838'46	381'85	'85	1,089'38	25'30	344'18	3,350'89	565'31	2,098'95	14,444'03	410'84	14,028'79
At present	993'87	3,708'64	75'87	877'00	1,437'48	346'13	420'75	3,435'74	813'57	1,850'46	14,396'48	1,178'07	13,218'35
In 1895	1,817'31	7,826'60	85'45	18'93	1,416'18	471'40	265'97	1,466'73	13'84	3,421'51	17,000'13	985'84	16,014'28

VII.—Details of Malik-makbusas' and Tenants' Payments.

	Malik-mak- busa.	Tenants.				Total.
		Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. At last settlement (1866-68).	Rs. a. p. 918 3 9	Rs. a. p. 3,257 2 0	Rs. a. p. 6,409 8 6	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. 9,666 10 6	
2. Incidence per acre ..	0 6 7	0 10 10	0 11 2	..	0 11 0	
3. At present ..	1,055 9 5	1,861 2 0	9,691 0 0	..	11,552 2 0	
4. Incidence per acre ..	0 6 10	0 10 10	0 11 10	..	0 11 8	
5. As proposed ..	1,421 12 0	2,241 0 0	11,027 10 0	..	13,268 10 0	
6. Incidence per acre ..	0 9 2	0 13 1	0 13 0	..	0 13 5	
Unit incidence of pro- posed payments.	44	52	56	..	55	
7. Increase per cent of proposed over pre- vious payments.	+35	+20	+14	..	+15	
8. Compare as deducted from rates.	1,744 11 0	2,329 6 0	10,514 13 0	..	12,864 3 0	
In 1895 ..	794 5 6	1,063 3 3	11,929 9 5	..	13,809 12 8	

IX.—Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht, and Land held by privileged Tenants.

Sir and Khedkasht.		Area held by Privi- leged Tenants.		Valuation adopted.		Total rental value (columns 1, 3 and 4).	Total.
Area leased out.	Area cul- tivated by Malguzars.	Rental value at sanc- tioned rates.	Compare rent actually paid.	For sir and khud- kasht.	For area held by privi- leged tenants.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
824 1 0	1,235 13 7	3,490 4 0	373 15 0	..	4,693 4 0	4,393 14 c	420 4 0
1 7 0	2 2 6	0 14 7	0 10 1	..	0 15 0	1 2 5	0 11 2
						.56	

Incidence per acre.

VIII.—Details of Siwai Income.

Sources.	Amount at former settlement.	Amount in year of present settle- ment.	Amount assumed as average.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1866-68	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bamboos	..	40 0 0	31 0 0	
Forest	..	110 0 0	102 0 0	
Mahua	..	907 0 0	828 0 0	
Tamarind	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	
Water-dues	..	134 0 0	125 0 0	
Grazing	..	7 0 0	7 0 0	
Toli	..	20 0 0	27 0 0	
Feet	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Hides	..	23 0 0	23 0 0	
Mangoes	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	
Mirchi	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Kosa	..	50 0 0	45 0 0	
Timber	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	
Fishery	..	70 0 0	65 0 0	
Singhata	..	1,447 0 0	1,327 0 0	
Total	1,481 0 0	1,447 0 0	1,327 0 0	

X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.

Payments of malik-makbusas as proposed.		Annual value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.		Sivai receipts.		Compare as at last Settlement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,421 12	13,268 10 0	4,814 2	1,337	20,831 8	10,584 14 2	2,513 12 0	1,681
[Sanctd.]	1,503 4 0	13,304 10 0	4,805 2	20,920 0	..	..	..

Incidence per acre.

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former settlement (column 9 of Table X).	Percentage of proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced income (column 5 of Table X).	Analysis of income on which assessment based.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and columns 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (column 4 of Table VIII).	Resulting from valuation.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i.e., 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
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 0	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 0	...	...	54 per cent.	...	1,307	3,149 0 5	...	2,200 2 7]

XII.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (−) of proposed on present revenue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (−)				Increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent of proposed revenue over present revenue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent in		Incidence per acre of cultivation of	
	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.		Area in cultivation (column 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (columns 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former settlement.	Proposed 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.
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	4,222 15 9	2,171 6 0	334 0 0	6,020 5 9	35 per cent.	...	...	..	0 10 9]

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 drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (column 5 of Table X, minus column 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
1,421 12 0	1,187 8 0	234 4 0	16	10,317 8 0	53
[Sanctd. 1,503 4 0	1,269 0 0	...	...	10,016 0 0	52

CHANDA:

The 25th April 1905.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Revenue Department.

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. 5937-147, dated the 20th November 1905, containing the remarks of the Commissioner of Settlements on the Settlement Officer's proposals.

R E S O L U T I O N .

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:—

				Acres.
1.	Gross area of the group	...	...	50,902
2.	Area under cultivation at last settlement	...	...	14,942
3.	Area now under cultivation	...	...	16,816
				Per cent
4.	Percentage of increase of (3) over (2)	...	...	13
5.	Percentage of rise of price of staple food-grain grown in group during currency of last settlement.			70
				Rs.
6.	Total assessable assets at last settlement	...	...	14,900
7.	Total assessable assets at present settlement proposed by the Settlement Officer.			20,831
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 rent including revenue payable by malik-makbuzas at present settlement—			
				Rs.
	(a) effected by the Settlement Officer	...	...	2,083
	(b) as accepted by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	2,200
11.	Average rate of rent per acre of ryoti area—			
				Rs. a. p.
	(a) at last settlement	...	...	0 11 0
	(b) as now proposed by the Settlement Officer	...	...	0 13 5
	(c) as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	0 13 6
				Rs.
12.	Present revenue	...	...	8,349
				Per cent.
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	...	...	11,285
				Per cent.
17.	Percentage of (16) on (8)	...	...	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 kamil-jama 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.

6. 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 in group.	Name of village.	Revenue realizable during the		
		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	Siwanpalli	200	260	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. $\frac{345}{\text{XI}-4-2}$.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Survey and Settlement Department.

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 7th November 1906.

SIR,

In continuation of this Administration's endorsement No. 385, dated the 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.

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

Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik-makbuzas as revised.	REVISED RENTAL PAYABLE BY—				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percentage of revised revenue on revised malguzari assets.	Percentage of former revenue on assets of former settlement.	Remarks.
			Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	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.	57	53	66	
2	Pardhan Heti ...	2 8	19 4	147 8	...	166 12	255 0	125*	49	49	37	
3	Gaurkhera ...	3 0	39 12	123 12	...	163 8	208 12	115	55	55	50	
4	Chikhli ...	193 12	59 12	188 12	...	248 8	555 8	350	63	51	48	
5	Pandharwani ...	...	75 12	210 8	...	286 4	298 0	160	54	54	58	
6	Mokhala ...	249 4	79 0	71 0	...	150 0	461 12	295	64	40	66	
7	Sonegaon Gaon-dhey.	28 12	8 0	200 4	...	208 4	308 12	170	55	52	125	
8	Owala Rith ...	...	...	81 8	...	81 8	135 8	75	55	55	41	
9	Madnapur Tukum.	15 0	...	174 4	...	174 4	234 4	115	49	47	52	
10	Madnapur ...	...	93 4	146 12	...	240 0	515 8	270	52	52	61	
11	Adegaon Deshmukh.	2 8	...	294 8	...	294 8	344 12	200	58	58	91	
12	Usegaon ...	6 4	68 0	312 4	...	380 4	494 0	265	54	53	97	
13	Wadsi ...	...	134 0	155 4	...	289 4	339 4	160	47	47	57	
14	Waghera ...	6 8	35 4	195 2	...	230 6	318 2	155	49	48	62	
15	Belora Musalman.	...	12 0	54 12	...	66 12	108 8	50	46	46	64	
16	Vihirgaon ...	62 0	89 0	290 0	...	379 0	636 0	330	52	48	64	
17	Vihirgaon Tukum.	...	...	173 12	...	173 12	327 4	130	40	40	49	
18	Khambada ...	19 0	93 8	1,218 8	...	1,312 0	1,702 4	930 Realizable 925.	55	54	58	
19	Harni ...	...	62 4	246 8	...	308 12	413 4	200	48	48	46	
20	Khatora ...	...	...	462 12	...	462 12	655 12	320†	49	49	48	
21	Wasanwihra ...	This village has been settled now ryotwar. Vide Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 2805—172, dated the 22nd June 1906.										
22	Gondmohali Makta.	13 0	...	298 8	...	298 8	484 4	245‡	51	50	30	
23	Palasgaon Makta.	8 0	11 12	775 12	...	787 8	1,293 8	570	44	44	51	
24	Piparda Mokasa	8 0	...	549 4	...	549 4	1,267 8	660 Realizable 406.	52	52	61	
25	Mohali Maney ...	22 0	20 0	287 0	...	307 0	352 0	200	57	55	63	
26	Siwanpalli ...	44 0	62 8	250 0	...	312 8	515 12	260§	50	48	27	
27	Mangli ...	...	14 12	14 12	...	29 8	29 8	15	51	51	63	

* From 1906-07 to 1910-11 ...
 ‡ From 1911-12 to 1919-20 ...
 § From 1906-07 to 1910-11 ...
 † From 1911-12 to 1919-20 ...
 ‡ From 1910-11 to 1919-20 ...

Rs.
100
125
150
175
200

† From 1906-07 to 1910-11 ...
 ‡ From 1911-12 to 1919-20 ...
 § From 1906-07 to 1910-11 ...
 † From 1911-12 to 1919-20 ...

Rs.
200
245
300
360

**PRELIMINARY REPORT FOR THE CHANDA TAHSIL
IN THE CHANDA DISTRICT.**



सत्यमेव जयते

Statement showing the Revised Assets and Famas for the Neri Group of the Warora Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Concl'd.)

Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik-makbuzas as revised.	REVISED RENTAL PAYABLE BY--				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percentage of revised revenue on revised malguzari assets.	Percentage of former revenue on assets of former settlement.	Remarks
			Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
28	Gorwat ..	...	12 12	138 12	...	151 8	236 8	115*	49	49	76	
29	Adegaon ..	10 0	...	101 0	...	101 0	245 0	120†	49	48	25	
30	Kajalsara ..	56 0	...	300 12	...	300 12	574 12	305	53	50	68	
31	Uperpeth ..	...	14 12	23 8	...	38 4	65 0	25	42	42	18	
32	Molegaon Naotals.	149 0	518 4	210 4	...	728 8	1,175 8	625 Realizable 620.	53	49	51	
33	Gondala ..	6 4	85 0	304 4	...	389 4	485 0	248 Realizable 245.	51	51	64	
34	Murpar Tukun 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 Mokasa ..	...	23 0	473 12	...	496 12	800 8	375 Realizable 313.	47	47	61	
37	Lawari ..	130 0	...	299 8	...	299 8	768 4	430 Realizable 400.	56	50	44	
38	Pendhri Mokasa.	...	8 8	138 0	...	146 8	322 8	185	57	57	56	
39	Kewara Mokasa	15 0	51 8 *	574 4	...	625 12	759 4	390 Realizable 7.	51	51	58	
40	Konewada Mokasa.	12 0	19 4	184 4	...	203 8	337 8	180	53	52	52	
41	Mahadwadi ..	54 4	...	35 4	30 0	65 4	288 12	140	48	41	51	
42	Sirpur ..	144 0	1 0	559 0	16 0	576 0	803 12	480	60	55	71	
43	Bothli ..	34 12	29 12	87 8	...	117 4	323 0	190†	59	56	42	
	Total ..	1,507 4	2,237 0	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 1910-11	...	Rs. 100	† From 1906-07 to 1910-11	...	Rs. 75	‡ From 1906-07 to 1910-11	...	Rs. 150
From 1911-12 to 1919-20	...	115	From 1911-12 to 1915-16	...	100	From 1911-12 to 1915-16	...	175
			From 1916-17 to 1919-20	...	120	From 1916-17 to 1919-20	...	190

From 1906-07 to 1910-11	...	Rs. 10 878
From 1911-12 to 1915-16	...	10,046
From 1916-17 to 1919-20	...	11,153
	...	10,321
	...	11,268
	...	10,436

No. 1034.

FROM

P. HEMINGWAY, Esq., I. C. S.,

SETTLEMENT OFFICER, CHANDA,

Central Provinces,

TO

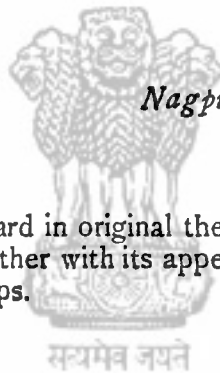
THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

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.



I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Preliminary Report on the Chanda Tahsil, 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.

Note.

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.

Description.

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:—

Pergannahs.

		Villages.
Haveli	...	125
Rajgarh	...	175
Amgaon	...	77
Ghatkul	...	104
Ghote	...	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, jwar 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.

Haveli.

5. 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.

Rajgarh.

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.

Amgaon.

7. 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.

10. 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 Bhis 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.

11. 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.

12. The western portion of the tahsil is within easy reach of the Great 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.

13. The Haveli and Rajgarh pergannahs are then fairly well opened up, 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

Minerals and Forest produce.

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 :—

Pergannah.	1891.		1901.		Increase or decrease per square mile.	Remarks.
	Number of souls.	Rate per square mile.	Number of souls.	Rate per square mile.		
Haveli ...	45,116	198	44,177	190	— 8	Wawar tract.
Rajgarh ...	75,443	239	58,568	185	—54	Heavy rice tract.
Amgaon ...	37,536	266	25,050	178	—88	Rice tract.
Ghatkul ...	28,331	190	32,425	217	+ 27	Wawar tract.
Ghote ...	10,314	202	7,989	157	—45	Rice tract.
Total ...	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.

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

Status of Tenants.		A	B	C	D	E	Total.
Kupbi	...	80	746	1,402	495	10	2,733
Marar	...	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	436
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 Inspector's Circle.	Year.	Plough-cattle, bullocks and male buffaloes.	Cows.	Milch buffaloes.	Other animals.	Total.
Vihar ...	1898-99 {	36,579	48,688	9,171	43,039	137,477
Ballarpur ...		28,317	35,144	6,401	25,802	95,664
Total ...		64,896	83,832	15,572	68,841	233,141
Vihar ...	1900-01 {	30,847	35,425	6,659	30,287	103,218
Ballarpur ...		26,331	27,556	5,540	22,861	82,218
Total ...		57,178	62,981	12,199	53,148	185,436
Vihar ...	1901-02 {	31,819	22,921	6,471	45,774	106,985
Ballarpur ...		28,254	26,895	5,398	28,730	89,277
Total ...		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	B	C	D	Total.
Rajgarh	...	...	203	47	70	43	363
Amgaon	..	...	61	25	33	1	120
Haveli	...	...	158	72	41	18	289
Ghatkul	...	...	152	73	46	4	275
Ghote	...	...	74	6	4	5	89
Total	...	...	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 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:—

Year.					SEERS PER RUPEE.		
					Rice.	Juar.	Wheat.
1859	...	...	...	..	26'68	61'46	41'00
1860	...	...	...	..	21'00	80'00	34'00
1861	..	...	...	...	21'00	38'00	25'00
Average	...	...	...	...	22'89	59'82	33'33
Average for period 1891—96	...	...	...	...	12'50	20'30	16'15
Rise per cent.					83'	194'	over 100 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. since original settlement, and rents may theoretically be raised in that proportion now in pergannahs which have not meanwhile been settled summarily with rental revision.

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:—

Year.	SEERS PER RUPEE.		
	Rice.	Juar.	Wheat.
Average prices between 1881—86	15'90	33'70	24'50
Average prices between 1891—96	12'50	20'30	16'15
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.

42. The 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 houses; 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, though 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 grant-in-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.

47. 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 milan-khasras ; 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 ...	183,112	37,928	221,040	54,637	275,677	3,048
Proportion to area occupied ...	66%	14%	80%	20%	...	...
At Settlement ...	188,053	27,587	215,640	39,739	255,379	14,768
Proportion to area occupied ...	73%	11%	84%	16%	...	...
Percentage increase over Settlement 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	7,356	86,095	3,265	251	10,713	30,953	186,160
Percentage on cropped 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	28	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	177,737
Percentage on cropped area.	3	35	1	3	32	1	1	5	19	...
Increase of present over Settlement figures in acres.	-5,299	-13,526	-10,260	+6,557	+11,057	+1,665	-1,112	-1,047	-4,702	-16,661
Increase of present over figures of 1895-96 in acres.	-3,916	-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 tahsil had not been under settlement. However, it is hoped that new 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 :—

	AVERAGE.		HIGHEST.		LOWEST.		1899-1900.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
June ...	7'44	12	10'55	16	2'26	10	6'58	12
July ...	16'99	20	24'67	24	12'45	22	9'35	17
August ...	14'05	19	21'91	22	9'99	19	10'24	17
Total ...	38'58	51	57'13	62	24'70	51	26'17	46
September ...	11'00	10	20'42	17	2'44	6	5'65	9
October ...	2'35	4	3'94	7	'82	4	3'46	1
November ...	1'43	2	2'89	4	'15	1	...	...
Total ...	14'68	16	27'25	28	3'41	11	9'11	10
December ...	1'02	3	1'38	4	...	...	'30	1
January ...	'95	2	1'71	3	'02	1	...	...
February ...	1'43	1	3'99	2	'02	1	'01	1
Total ...	3'40	6	7'08	9	'04	2	'31	2
March ...	2'26	3	11'79	11	'29	2	'16	1
April ...	'95	3	2'18	4	'01	1	2'02	7
May ...	'68	3	1'57	3	'15	1	'92	3
Total ...	3'89	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	... 1

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.

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 rent 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—

Kanhar	...	}	14
Pandhri	...		
Bersi	...		10
Morand	...		7
Khardi	...	}	3
Wardi	...		
Retari	...	}	2
Bardi	...		

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	...	}	20
Pandhri	...		
Bersi	...		16
Morand	...		12
Khardi	...	}	6
Wardi	...		
Retari	...	}	4
Bardi	...		

74. Before determining the factors for the important rice land in this tract, a short note is necessary with reference to its classification. In Warora tahsil a somewhat strict interpretation was put on the terms "murkhand" and "warsalang," as a consequence holdings which were irrigated by cutting the embankment of a "bori" were often classed as murkhand, though they were of far less value than the holdings irrigated from the "murkhand" turum of a big tank. In the attestation of Chanda tahsil the distinction has been drawn between first and second-class irrigation: land irrigated from a bori has been classed as warsalang only unless the bori is large enough and has a sufficient catchment area to irrigate that land thoroughly to the end of the season in an average year; all the land now classed "murkhand" in this tahsil will grow the heaviest local rice needing irrigation right up to the middle of November. At the same time it will later be seen that the area actually irrigated has been slightly reduced: where the bori is too small and shallow to give more than at the utmost two waterings in a good year, the land has been classed down to "jhilan." Officers have been largely assisted in this discrimination by the present rent and the reputed outturn of these irrigated holdings, and now that the classification is finished, it will be found that there is less unevenness in the rents here than in Warora.

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

Murkhand.

76. The sanctioned murkhand factors for Warora are—

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

In the provisional scale I raised these factors to—

Kanhar	...	} 70
Bersi	...	
Morand	...	60
Wardi	...	55

Contrasted with the above the factors for mutafarikat land are—

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

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:—

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

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	...	...	...	65
Bersi Kanhar	...	...	...	60
Morand	...	...	...	55
Wardi	...	...	...
Khardi	...	...	...

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 $\frac{3}{4}$ ths the value of murkhand; and in the poorer soils at about $\frac{2}{3}$ ths 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.				WARSALANG.		MURKHAND.	
				Area.	Rate.	Area.	Rate.
				Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
Morand	...	...	...	60.98	1 7 1	153.34	1 11 3
Wardi	...	...	...	81.47	1 6 4	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	*Already fixed.
Warsalang	...	...	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	...	...	60
Bersi Kanhar	...	...	50
Morand	...	...	45
Wardi	...	...
Khardi	...	...

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 bersi kanhar, as the former is far superior with only second-class irrigation. I propose the following for warsalang :—

Kanhar	...	...	...	55
Bersi Kanhar	...	...	...	50
Morand	...	...	...	45
Wardi	}	...	...	40
Khardi		...	...

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.				Proposed murkhand factor.	Tikra.	Sawan.
Kanhar	}	24	36
Bersi Kanhar		15	28
Morand		14	25
Wardi			

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 :—

Soils.				Tikra.	Sawan.
Kanhar	...	...	...	...	45
Bersi	...	...	...	28	25
Morand	...	...	...	20	25
Wardi	...	...	...	12	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	...	...	...	...	45
Bersi	...	...	...	26	35
Morand	...	...	...	18	23
Wardi	}	...	...	10	18
Khardi		...	...	6	8
Retari		...	...
Bardi		...	...

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	...	...	55
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	}	...	30
Wardi			

Retari and bardi are not found in this position.

90. Unirrigated baris fall into two classes: "marhan" and "khari:" the 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.	Deducted factor.
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	
Morand mutafarikat	...	2,764	0 3 6	12
Morand bari-abadi-warpani	...	3,181	0 13 7	47

In the Warora scale the following were sanctioned :—

Kanhar	}	...	...	56
Pandhri				
Bersi Kanhar	...	...	...	45
Morand	...	...	...	36
Khardi	}	...	...	25
Wardi				
Retari	}	...	...	15
Bardi				

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 }	...	...	...	50
Pandhri }	...	...	...	42
Bersi Kanhar	...	...	...	35
Morand	...	...	...	24
Khardi }	...	...	...	14
Wardi }	...	...	...
Retari }	...	...	...
Bardi }	...	...	...

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 }	...	...	72	80
Pandhri }	...	...	64	72
Bersi Kanhar	...	...	50	60
Morand	...	...	40	50
Wardi	...	...

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—

Kanhar }	...	...	...	97
Bersi Kanhar }	...	...	...	90
Morand	...	...	...	82
Wardi	...	...	...

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	...	80	90
Morand	...	67	80
Wardi	...	54	67

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.

97. There remains now only the "ran" and "khari" positions. The meeting 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—

Kanhar	}	...	...	add 33 per cent.
Pandhri		...	...
Bersi Kanhar		...	...	add 50 "
Morand		...	...
Wardi and other 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:—

Soils.	GOHARI.							DHANAR.					GARDEN LAND.					Remarks.
	Bandhan.	Lawan.	Bandhla.	Sadharan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Mutafarikat.	Tikra.	Saman.	Jhulan.	Warsalang.	Murkhand.	WAR-PANI.	IRRIGABLE INCLUDING CANE LAND (MOTASTHAL).	IRRIGABLE INCLUDING CANE LAND (PATHASTHAL).			
													Khari.	Ordinary.	Khari.	Ordinary.	Khari.	
Kanhar ...	50	45	45	33	24	16	20	...	45	50	55	65	50	72	80	90	100	For "ran" deduct 25 per cent. in the case of good soils and 33 per cent. for morand and soils inferior to it.
Pandhri ...	50	45	45	33	24	16		
Bersi Kanhar ...	45	40	40	26	20	12	16	26	35	45	50	65	42	64	72	80	90	
Morand ...	35	32	32	18	14	10	12	18	23	35	45	60	35	50	60	67	80	For "khari".— Kanhar } add 33 per cent. Pandhri } Bersi Kanhar } add 50 per cent. Mo- rand } Wardi & other inferior soils } add 75 per cent.
Khardi ...	...	30	25	12	10	8	6	10	18	30	40	55	24	...	...	...	...
Wardi ...	32	...	25	40	50	54		67
Retari ...	}	Never found.					4	6	8	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	Wardi & other inferior soils } add 75 per cent.
Bardi	

NOTE.—For "bari-marhan-warpani" land "gohari-sadharan" factors are to be applied.

100. 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.

Fiscal History.

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:—

Pergannah.	Revenue prior to regular settlement.	REVISED ASSESSMENT.		Difference between columns 2 & 3.	Difference between columns 3 & 4.
		At regular settlement.	At summary settlement.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajgarh ...	30,981	30,262	36,227	— 2	+ 19
Amgaon ...	11,943	13,307	16,869	+ 11	+ 27
Haveli ...	25,293	25,254	Not revised.	Nil.	Nil.
Ghatkul ...	8,362	7,826	9,033	— 6	+ 15
Ghote ...	1,000	1,075	2,046	+ 8	+ 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:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rajgarh ...	36,296	15	4
Amgaon ...	16,910	8	0
Haveli ...	26,264	11	10
Ghatkul ...	9,469	7	8
Ghote ...	2,046	0	0
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 the following table:—

	Malik-makbuzas.	Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Rajgarh and Amgaon.</i>			
At regular settlement ...	0 5 4	0 8 6	0 12 5
„ summary „ ...	0 5 11	0 9 1	0 10 5
„ present „ ...	0 6 4	0 9 0	0 9 6
Increase per cent. of present over summary settlement rate.	+ 7	nearly 1	— 9
<i>Haveli, Ghote and Ghatkul.</i>			
At settlement ...	0 9 2	0 8 4	0 6 11
„ present ...	0 9 1	0 10 1	0 6 4
Increase per cent. ...	— 1	+ 21	— 8

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 land 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.

104. 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.

105. Another cause tending to the same effect is that during the last 4 or 5 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.

106. The rates as they now stand seem absurdly low when the area and value 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.

107. At present the 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 rental ...	57,477	57,952	42,445	45,608
Valuation of home-farm and service land at all-round rate...	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-makbuza payments ...	6,463	6,586	6,654	6,673
GRAND TOTAL ...	90,774	* 83,078	59,578	* 63,678

*The payments of ryot sarkar are omitted.

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 muaf 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.

110. The revenue now paid in Rajgarh and Amgaon is altogether 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 pergunnahs. There can, therefore, be no revenue enhancement here unless rents are raised once more.

111. In Ghote the present assets are—

				Rs.
Tenants' payments	...	...	...	3,194
Home-farm valuation	...	...	...	218
Siwai	...	...	...	615

Total 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.

112. The scope of the present proposals has unfortunately been somewhat 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 plough-cattle, 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 slightly, 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 sahuakar 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 sahuakars; 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 sahuakar 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.

115. I propose then in the rice tracts to postpone re-settlement for a term 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.

117. Ghote has not been so seriously affected by famine, as has the true rice tract: it has certainly lost a great deal of its population, and it is a tract that will always fluctuate until it is opened up and has a better class of cultivators settled there. The revenue now paid is very light. I propose in this pergannah to enhance rents by 10 per cent. and re-assess it. 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—

			Rs.
Tenants' payment	...	...	3,194
Home-farm valuation and rent-free land	...	...	218
Siwai	...	...	615
		Pure Malguzari Assets	4,027
			Rs. a.
Plot proprietors payments are	...	...	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' payment	...	...	3,513
Valuation of home-farm and rent-free land	...	...	240
Siwai	...	...	615
		Total Malguzari Assets	4,368
Plot proprietors 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.

120. There remains the open tract of Ghatkul and Haveli to be dealt with. 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.

121. Experience has shown—notably in the Bhandak group of the Warora 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 three groups are—

			Rs.
Tenants' payment	...	...	34,271
Valuation of home-farm and rent-free holdings	...	...	4,380
Siwai	...	...	2,053
		Total	40,704

Malik-makbuza payments are ... 6,118

124. The revised assets will be—

			Rs.
Tenants' payments	...	...	42,835
Home-farm valuation	...	...	5,401
Siwai	...	...	*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 sahlukars, 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:—

Villages.				Malguzari.	Ryotwari.
				No.	N o.
Chanda	...	...	...	58	3
Kothari	...	...	...	26	...
Ghatkul	...	...	...	60	19
Keljar	...	...	...	58	5
Ghote	...	...	...	82	...
Garchiroli	...	...	...	38	...
Amgaon	...	...	...	34	...
Mul	...	...	...	54	1
Rajgarh	...	...	...	46	6
Vihar	...	...	...	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.

133. The term which it was originally intended to apply to this district on 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.

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- (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.

Year.	PRICE RATES IN SEERS PER RUPEE.									Remarks.	
	WHEAT.			RICE.			JUAR.				
	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.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1855-56	...	12'5	11'1	13'0	9'0	8'1	...	18'7	16'3	23'0	American War.
1856-57	...	12'5	8'6	13'5	11'6	9'7	...	20'0	15'4	20'5	
Average	...	12'5	9'8	13'2	10'3	8'9	...	19'3	15'8	21'7	
1857-58	...	7'7	13'2	11'2	7'0	16'2	...	13'5	20'8	14'0	Opening of Railway.
1858-59	...	11'8	10'4	12'0	10'2	10'3	...	13'7	13'2	18'5	
1859-70	...	8'7	9'1	17'0	5'8	9'8	...	10'3	14'7	26'7	
1870-71	9'1	15'2	...	11'5	...	...	17'5	23'0	
Average	...	9'4	10'4	13'8	7'6	11'9	...	12'1	16'5	20'5	
1871-72	12'9	17'7	...	13'5	21'8	26'0	Normal.
1872-73	15'3	19'5	...	11'8	...	...	18'2	35'5	
1873-74	19'2	31'0	...	18'9	...	...	29'3	48'7	
1874-75	24'4	31'7	...	18'1	...	...	49'7	43'2	
1875-76	23'5	23'5	...	16'1	...	...	29'9	22'5	
1876-77	20'7	13'7	...	19'1	...	...	24'0	23'0	
1877-78	15'0	12'0	...	10'4	...	...	18'8	17'5	
Average	18'7	21'3	...	15'4	27'3	30'9	
1878-79	11'4	20'5	...	10'2	19'8	24'0	Famine in North-West Provinces, Madras and Bombay.
1879-80	12'8	...	...	12'0	...	...	18'1	44'5	
1880-81	20'8	26'7	...	13'0	...	...	23'0	39'0	
Average	15'0	23'6	...	11'7	...	...	20'3	35'8	

Appendix I.—(Concl'd.)

Year.	PRICE RATES IN SEERS PER RUPEE.									Remarks.
	WHEAT.			RICE.			JUAR.			
	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.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1881-82	...	21'0	27'7	...	15'1	32'4	39'0	Normal. Average. Average. Average. 24'50 wheat. 15'90 rice. 33'70 juar.
1882-83	...	19'3	30'7	...	14'5	...	...	27'6	32'5
1883-84	...	22'3	32'5	...	16'5	...	...	32'0	41'0
1884-85	...	25'	22'5	...	17'5	...	...	27'5	36'0
1885-86	...	20'6	23'7	...	16'3	...	...	...	34'5
Average	...	21'7	27'4	...	15'9	29'8	36'6	Normal.
1886-87	...	18'7	22'5	...	14'1	...	...	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	21'0	...	12'8	...	...	22'0	22'5
1890-91	...	17'4	21'5	...	13'2	23'5	27'7	Almost Normal. Average. Average. Average. 16'15 wheat. 12'50 rice. 20'30 juar.
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	...	...	12'6	...	...	17'1	23'0
1894-95	...	14'7	17'0	...	12'5	18'1	23'0	Famines of 1896-97 and of 1899-1900.
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	
1898-99	15'2	19'9	31'11	
1899-1900	...	12'88	...	...	8'25	10'3	...	15'60	11'1
Average	...	12'6	12'7	...	13'7	15'8	...	18'2	17'7	

Statement showing the Rainfall in the

Year.	Tahsils.	YEARLY MONSOON.								
		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		TOTAL.		
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	
1863-64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865-66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866-67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867-68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889-90	Chanda	...	8'03	10	20'07	18	17'42	29	45'52	57
	Mul	...	11'00	13	7'77	19	19'25	20	38'02	52
	Alapalli	...	9'44	9	23'51	20	11'73	17	44'68	46
	Average	...	9'49	11	17'12	19	16'13	22	42'74	52
1890-91	Chanda	...	8'36	19	21'49	28	6'65	17	36'50	64
	Mul	...	9'27	16	24'36	25	9'76	15	43'39	56
	Alapalli	...	6'99	8	17'92	18	25'49	23	50'40	49
	Average	...	8'21	14	21'28	24	13'97	18	42'43	56
1891-92	Chanda	...	1'90	2	21'55	23	10'03	19	33'48	44
	Mul	...	4'99	4	23'16	22	12'16	18	40'41	44
	Alapalli	...	12'92	14	29'22	27	7'78	21	49'92	62
	Average	...	6'60	7	24'67	24	9'99	19	41'27	50
1892-93	Chanda	...	5'82	19	13'83	22	14'01	20	33'66	61
	Mul	...	4'73	12	12'55	17	13'28	20	30'56	49
	Alapalli	...	3'39	3	21'62	21	17'69	20	39'70	44
	Average	...	3'65	11	16'00	20	11'66	20	34'64	51
1893-94	Chanda	...	5'92	15	11'48	24	12'36	23	29'76	62
	Mul	...	8'87	17	10'40	23	12'65	22	31'92	62
	Alapalli	...	4'18	7	18'25	17	16'23	18	38'66	42
	Average	...	6'32	13	13'37	21	13'75	21	33'48	55
1894-95	Chanda	...	9'27	16	17'29	22	13'52	22	40'08	60
	Mul	...	11'29	14	18'87	20	12'37	17	42'53	51
	Alapalli	...	8'29	11	16'96	16	22'14	23	47'39	50
	Average	...	9'62	14	17'71	19	16'01	21	43'33	53

dix II.

Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

LATE MONSOON.								COLD WEATHER MONSOON.							
SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		TOTAL.		DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		TOTAL.	
Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
10'71	13	1'63	9	...	...	12'34	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12'27	10	1'24	10	...	...	13'51	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8'65	6	...	...	2'89	4	11'54	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10'54	10	1'43	9	2'89	4	12'46	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12'28	20	'13	1	2'02	4	14'43	25	1'09	7	...	...	...	...	1'09	7
10'72	16	...	...	1'49	2	12'21	18	1'68	2	...	...	...	...	1'68	2
11'15	8	6'96	11	...	...	18'11	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11'38	15	3'54	6	1'75	3	11'58	21	1'38	4	...	...	...	...	1'38	4
26'55	17	1'75	2	...	...	28'30	19	...	...	2'09	3	'60	2	2'69	5
20'93	17	1'02	2	...	...	21'95	19	...	...	1'34	3	'46	2	1'80	5
13'78	18	...	...	'50	1	14'28	19	...	...	...	...	'05	1	'05	1
20'42	17	1'38	2	'50	1	21'51	19	...	...	1'71	3	'37	2	1'51	4
17'13	20	3'79	8	'23	2	21'15	30	...	...	...	...	'02	1	'02	1
12'39	16	4'09	6	'07	1	16'55	23	...	...	...	...	'03	1	'03	1
18'46	21	...	...	...	...	18'46	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15'99	19	3'94	7	'15	1	18'72	25	...	...	...	...	'02	1	'02	1
11'00	22	2'56	7	1'64	5	15'20	34	...	...	1'29	3	1'43	2	2'72	5
12'70	22	2'05	8	3'90	4	18'65	34	...	...	'30	1	'32	1	'62	2
11'17	16	3'09	3	...	...	14'26	19	...	...	2'99	4	1'45	2	4'44	6
11'62	20	2'57	6	2'77	4	16'03	29	...	...	1'54	3	1'07	2	2'59	4
10'27	17	1'01	5	'63	3	11'91	25	...	...	'42	2	'17	1	'59	3
14'52	20	2'47	10	'70	3	17'69	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20'80	16	2'82	8	2'10	1	25'52	25	...	...	...	...	'37	1	'37	1
15'19	18	2'10	8	1'14	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.)

Year.	Tahsils.	HOT WEATHER MONSOON.								TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.		
		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		TOTAL.				
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	
1863-64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42'60	...
1864-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'80	...
1865-66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45'30	...
1866-67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40'60	...
1867-68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75'90	...
1868-69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36'65	...
	Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44'81	...
1889-90	Chanda	...	...	'90	1	'10	1	1'00	2	58'86	81
	Mul	...	'40	1	'35	1	'20	1	'95	3	52'48	75
	Alapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56'22	56
	Average	...	'40	1	'62	1	'15	1	'97	2	55'85	71
1890-91	Chanda	...	'10	2	'18	2	...	'28	4	52'30	100	
	Mul	...	'35	2	'20	1	...	'55	3	57'83	79	
	Alapalli	...	'34	2	'47	1	...	'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	68'22	87
	Mul	...	2'92	8	'80	3	1'08	4	4'80	15	68'96	83
	Alapalli	...	2'34	10	'05	1	'08	2	2'47	13	66'72	95
	Average	...	2'43	9	'74	3	'51	3	3'67	12	67'97	88
1892-93	Chanda	...	...	...	...	'06	1	'06	1	54'89	93
	Mul	...	'10	1	'30	1	'53	2	'93	4	48'07	77
	Alapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58'16	65
	Average	...	'10	1	'30	1	'29	1	'48	2	53'70	78
1893-94	Chanda	...	14'75	11	'01	1	2'05	3	16'81	15	64'49	116
	Mul	...	12'23	12	1'11	2	13'34	14	64'53	112
	Alapalli	...	8'39	9	1'57	4	9'96	13	67'32	80
	Average	...	11'79	11	'01	1	1'57	3	13'37	14	62'11	103
1894-95	Chanda	...	'63	3	'02	2	'02	1	'67	6	53'25	94
	Mul	...	'55	1	'11	1	...	'66	2	60'88	86	
	Alapalli	...	...	...	...	'28	1	'28	1	73'56	77
	Average	...	'59	2	'06	1	'15	1	'54	3	62'56	86

Statement showing the R.

Year.	Tahsils.	YEARLY MONSOON.							
		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		To	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
1895-96	Chanda	5.68	18	10.22	21	12.38	21	28.28	60
	Mul	17.11	15	9.02	17	16.53	22	42.00	54
	Alapalli	8.87	14	24.60	24	10.02	16	43.49	54
	Average	10.55	16	14.61	21	12.98	20	38.14	56
1896-97	Chanda	9.51	15	19.75	22	24.62	24	53.88	61
	Mul	8.57	12	15.15	23	19.21	21	42.93	56
	Alapalli	No record was kept							
	Average	9.02	13	12.45	22	21.91	22	48.40	58
1897-98	Chanda	2.05	13	14.00	18	16.15	22	32.20	53
	Mul	2.48	8	12.49	17	14.30	24	29.27	49
	Alapalli	...	...	22.03	19	20.23	22	42.26	41
	Average	2.26	10	16.17	18	16.89	23	34.57	47
1898-99	Chanda	12.33	13	30.69	26	6.13	16	49.15	55
	Mul	9.14	12	24.95	26	8.28	15	42.37	53
	Alapalli	4.56	6	10.53	15	20.61	22	35.70	43
	Average	8.67	10	22.05	22	11.67	18	42.41	50
1899-1900	Chanda	4.63	16	1.92	14	11.40	21	17.95	51
	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
1900-01	Chanda	3.46	18	18.75	20	18.77	18	40.98	56
	Mul	3.02	14	19.50	22	12.22	15	34.74	51
	Alapalli	13.77	9	2.32	7	6.56	15	22.65	31
	Average	6.75	14	13.52	16	12.52	16	32.79	46
Total	Chanda	76.96	174	201.04	258	163.44	252	441.44	684
	Mul	95.76	146	180.52	243	156.26	228	432.54	617
	Alapalli	79.24	93	210.90	209	171.56	209	461.70	511
AVERAGE FOR EACH STATION.	Chanda	6.41	15	16.75	22	13.62	21	36.79	57
	Mul	7.98	12	15.04	20	13.02	19	36.05	52
	Alapalli	7.92	9	19.17	19	15.60	19	41.97	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 MONSOON.								COLD WEATHER MONSOON.							
SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		TOTAL.		DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		TOTAL.	
Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
4'27	12	3'55	7	'08	1	7'90	20	...	...	'02	1	'70	2	'72	3
2'44	6	1'03	2	...	...	3'47	8	...	...	'35	1	1'91	3	2'26	4
14'33	16	1'16	5	1'07	2	16'56	23	...	...	...	...	'04	1	'04	1
7'01	11	1'91	5	'57	1	9'31	17	...	...	'18	1	'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	5'16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11'24	11	3'43	5	...	...	14'67	16	...	...	'02	1	'06	2	'08	3
8'98	16	3'50	5	...	...	12'48	21	...	...	...	...	'30	3	'30	3
'53	5	...	...	1'32	1	1'85	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6'92	11	3'46	5	1'32	1	9'66	14	...	...	'02	1	'18	2	'19	2
6'61	10	'17	3	...	...	6'78	13	...	...	...	...	5'53	2	5'53	2
7'43	17	'03	1	...	...	7'46	18	...	...	...	...	2'34	2	2'34	2
12'29	12	2'25	4	...	...	14'54	16	...	...	...	...	4'10	1	4'10	1
8'77	13	'82	4	...	...	9'59	16	...	...	...	...	3'99	2	3'99	2
'97	5	...	...	...	...	'97	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4'21	9	...	...	...	...	4'21	9	...	...	...	...	'01	1	'01	1
11'77	14	3'46	1	...	...	15'23	15	'30	1	...	...	...	...	'30	1
5'65	9	3'46	1	...	...	6'80	9	'30	1	...	...	'01	1	'15	1
19'19	21	...	...	...	...	19'19	21	...	...	'09	1	...	...	'09	1
19'02	17	...	...	...	...	19'02	17	...	...	'25	1	...	...	'25	1
1'04	5	...	...	...	...	1'04	5	...	...	'30	2	'46	1	'76	3
15'08	14	...	...	...	...	13'08	14	...	...	'21	1	'46	1	'37	2
134'11	177	18'02	47	7'28	17	159'41	241	1'09	7	3'93	11	8'51	12	13'53	30
126'60	170	15'43	44	8'92	12	150'95	226	1'68	2	2'24	6	5'37	13	9'29	21
123'97	137	19'74	32	7'88	9	151'49	178	'30	1	3'29	6	6'47	7	10'06	14
11'18	15	2'00	5	1'21	3	13'28	20	1'09	7	'65	2	1'22	2	1'50	3
10'55	14	1'93	5	1'78	2	12'58	19	1'68	2	'56	2	1'99	2	1'03	2
11'27	11	2'82	4	1'31	2	13'77	16	'30	1	1'64	3	1'08	1	1'43	2
11'00	10'0	2'25	4'6	1'43	2'03	13'21	18'3	1'02	3'3	'95	2'3	1'43	1'6	1'32	2'3

Appendix II.

Statement showing the Rainfall in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.—(Concl'd.)

Year.	Tahsils.	HOT WEATHER MONSOON.								TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.	
		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		TOTAL.		Inches.	Days.
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.		
1895-96	Chanda	70	1	2'47	10	37	1	3'54	12	40'44	95
	Mul	1'67	4	2'62	5	28	3	4'57	12	52'96	78
	Alapalli	...	...	94	1	...	...	94	1	61'03	79
	Average	1'18	2	2'01	5	32	2	3'02	8	51'47	84
1896-97	Chanda	06	1	...	...	...	...	06	1	60'51	73
	Mul	32	1	...	...	...	...	32	1	47'00	63
	Alapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	19	1	...	...	...	...	19	1	53'75	68
1897-98	Chanda	...	...	3'22	6	92	6	4'14	12	51'09	84
	Mul	...	...	2'34	5	1'35	4	3'69	9	45'74	82
	Alapalli	80	1	98	3	...	...	1'78	4	45'89	51
	Average	80	1	2'18	4	1'13	5	3'20	8	47'57	72
1898-99	Chanda	...	...	16	3	...	...	16	3	61'62	73
	Mul	...	...	18	1	...	...	18	1	52'35	74
	Alapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54'34	60
	Average	...	...	17	2	...	...	17	2	56'16	69
1899-1900	Chanda	...	...	2'55	9	1'26	5	3'81	14	22'73	70
	Mul	...	...	1'02	10	1'15	4	2'17	14	20'13	64
	Alapalli	16	1	2'50	3	36	1	3'02	5	65'40	70
	Average	16	1	2'02	7	92	3	3'00	11	36'08	68
1900-01	Chanda	10	2	16	2	74	2	1'00	6	61'26	84
	Mul	5	1	1'03	2	72	1	1'80	4	55'81	73
	Alapalli	50	1	28	1	...	...	78	2	25'23	41
	Average	22	2	49	2	73	1	1'19	4	47'65	66
Total	Chanda	18'35	29	11'03	42	5'90	24	35'28	95	649'66	1,050
	Mul	18'59	31	8'95	30	6'42	21	33'96	82	626'74	946
	Alapalli	12'53	24	5'22	10	2'29	8	20'04	42	643'19	745
AVERAGE FOR EACH STA-TION.	Chanda	2'62	4	1'10	4	66	3	2'94	8	54'14	87
	Mul	2'07	3	89	3	80	3	2'83	7	52'23	79
	Alapalli	2'10	4	87	2	57	2	2'50	5	58'47	68
AVERAGE FOR THE WHOLE TAHSIL.		2'26	3'6	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.	Year.	Kind of crop.	Actual produce per acre.	By whom cut.	Year.	Kind of crop.	Actual produce per acre.
<i>Kanhar Sadharan.</i>				<i>Bersi Kanhar Sadharan. — (Concl'd.)</i>			
District Office	1898	Wheat	450	District Office	1900	Gram	150
Do.	1898	Do.	730	Do.	1900	Do.	125
Do.	1896	Do.	1,660	Do.	1900	Do.	200
		3	2,840	Do.	1897	Do.	210
		Average	945	Do.	1897	Do.	300
<i>Kanhar Sadharan.</i>						5	985
District Office	1899	Juar	380			Average	197
Do.	1898	Linseed	370	<i>Bersi Kanhar Pathar.</i>			
<i>Kanhar Lawan.</i>				District Office	1898	Wheat	790
District Office	1898	Wheat	410	Do.	1896	Do.	710
<i>Kanhar Pathar.</i>						2	1,500
District Office	1898	Juar	550			Average	750
Do.	1900	Gram	300	Do.	1898	Gram	510
<i>Kanhar Murkhand.</i>				Do.	1898	Linseed	210
District Office	1895	Rice	2,270	Do.	1898	Do.	330
<i>Kanhar Mutafarikat.</i>						2	540
District Office	1894	Juar	355			Average	270
Do.	1898	Gram	460	<i>Bersi Kanhar Bandhan.</i>			
Do.	1898	Linseed	230	District Office	1898	Wheat	390
<i>Bersi Kanhar Sadharan.</i>				<i>Bersi Kanhar Lawan.</i>			
District Office	1895	Wheat	850	District Office	1896	Do.	1,200
Do.	1896	Do.	535	<i>Bersi Kanhar Bandhia.</i>			
Do.	1896	Do.	770	District Office	1899	Juar	650
Do.	1896	Do.	425	<i>Bersi Kanhar War-salang.</i>			
Do.	1897	Do.	1,000	District Office	1898	Rice	1,030
Do.	1897	Do.	380	Do.	1898	Do.	1,340
Do.	1897	Do.	290	Do.	1895	Rice	1,430
Do.	1897	Do.	480	Do.	1895	Do.	710
Do.	1897	Do.	630			4	4,510
Do.	1897	Do.	570			Average	1,127
		10	5,930	<i>Bersi Kanhar Murkhand.</i>			
		Average	593	District Office	1898	Rice	2,210
Do.	1898	Juar	510	Do.	1898	Do.	1,800
Do.	1899	Do.	1,120	Do.	1898	Do.	1,850
Do.	1898	Do.	480	Do.	1900	Do.	2,120
Do.	1897	Do.	500	Do.	1900	Do.	1,840
Do.	1897	Do.	500	Do.	1900	Do.	3,630
Do.	1897	Do.	760	Do.	1900	Do.	1,140
Do.	1897	Do.	650	Do.	1894	Do.	1,470
		7	4,520	Do.	1894	Do.	1,600
		Average	646				

Appendix III.

Results of the Crop Experiments of the Chanda Tahsil.—(Contd.)

By whom cut	Year.	Kind of crop.	Actual produce per acre.	By whom cut.	Year.	Kind of crop.	Actual produce per acre.
<i>Bersi Kanhar Murkhand.—(Concl.)</i>				<i>Bersi Kanhar Mutafarikat.—(Concl.)</i>			
District Office	1894	Rice	2,100	District Office	1898	Gram	510
Do.	1894	Do.	1,960	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	380
<i>Bersi Kanhar Jhilan.</i>				<i>Morand Sadharan.</i>			
District Office	1898	Rice	1,310	District Office	1896	Wheat	1,060
Do.	1895	Do.	290	Do.	1896	Do.	770
Do.	1895	Do.	1,040	Do.	1897	Do.	500
Do.	1895	Do.	500			3	2,330
Do.	1895	Do.	290			Average	776
Do.	1896	Do.	2,910	Do.	1896	Linseed	150
Do.	1896	Do.	610	Do.	1896	Do.	170
		7	6,950			2	320
		Average	993			Average	160
<i>Bersi Kanhar Sawan.</i>				<i>Morand Pathar.</i>			
District Office	1896	Rice	140	District Office	1896	Wheat	850
<i>Bersi Kanhar Mutafarikat.</i>				Do.	1897	Do.	350
District Office	1897	Wheat	850			2	1,200
Do.	1897	Do.	1,050			Average	600
		2	1,900				
		Average	950	<i>Morand Jhilan.</i>			
Do.	1898	Juar	800	Assistant Settlement Officer.	1899	Juar	750
Do.	1898	Do.	730	Do.	1899	Do.	510
Do.	1899	Do.	450			2	1,260
Do.	1899	Do.	960			Average	630
Do.	1899	Do.	103	<i>Morand Sawan.</i>			
Do.	1899	Do.	150	District Office	1898	Rice	1,590
Do.	1898	Do.	65	<i>Morand Murkhand.</i>			
Do.	1895	Do.	285	District Office	1898	Do.	1,050
Do.	1895	Do.	295	Do.	1898	Do.	1,670
Do.	1895	Do.	235	Do.	1898	Do.	1,950
Do.	1897	Do.	280	Assistant Settlement Officer.	1899	Do.	1,300
Do.	1897	Do.	525	Do.	1899	Do.	800
Do.	1897	Do.	830	Do.	1899	Do.	960
		13	5,708				
		Average	439				

Appendix III.

Results of the Crop Experiments of the Chanda Tahsil.—(Concl'd.)

By whom cut.	Year.	Kind of crop.	Actual produce per acre.	By whom cut.	Year.	Kind of crop.	Actual produce per acre.
<i>Morand Murkhand.—</i> (Concl'd.)				<i>Khadi Mutafarikat.—</i> (Concl'd.)			
District Office	1899	Rice	1,150	District Office	1898	Linseed	260
Do.	1899	Do.	650	Do.	1896	Do.	115
Do.	1900	Do.	970			2	375
Do.	1900	Do.	1,130			Average	187
		10	11,630	<i>Wardi Jhilan.</i>			
		Average	1,163	District Office	1898	Rice	1,700
<i>Morand Mutafarikat.</i>				Do.	1896	Do.	1,360
District Office	1898	Juar	720			2	3,060
Do.	1899	Do.	400			Average	1,530
Do.	1899	Do.	440	<i>Wardi Tikra.</i>			
Assistant Settlement Officer.	1899	Do.	600	District Office	1895	Rice	900
District Office	1899	Do.	300	<i>Wardi Murkhand.</i>			
Do.	1898	Do.	485	District Office	1894	Do.	2,490
Do.	1898	Do.	230	Do.	1894	Do.	1,700
Do.	1897	Do.	140	Do.	1895	Do.	2,150
		8	3,375	Do.	1895	Do.	1,600
		Average	422	Do.	1895	Do.	950
<i>Morand Mutafarikat.</i>				Do.	1896	Do.	1,590
District Office	1900	Gram	360	Do.	1896	Do.	1,990
Do.	1897	Do.	90	Do.	1899	Do.	880
		2	450	Assistant Settlement Officer.	1899	Do.	1,250
		Average	225	Do.	1899	Do.	600
Do.	1896	Linseed	220	Do.	1901	Do.	1,560
Do.	1896	Do.	180	Do.	1901	Do.	1,600
Do.	1896	Do.	355	Settlement Officer	1901	Do.	570
Do.	1896	Do.	405			13	18,930
		6	1,160			Average	1,456
		Average	290	<i>Wardi Warsalang.</i>			
<i>Kanhar Sadharan.</i>				Assistant Settlement Officer.	1901	Rice	2,400
District Office	1897	Wheat	260	Do.	1901	Do.	2,100
<i>Khadi Mutafarikat.</i>				Do.	1901	Do.	2,990
Assistant Settlement Officer.	1899	Juar	470	Do.	1901	Do.	2,010
Do.	1899	Do.	310	Do.	1901	Do.	2,200
District Office	1898	Do.	30			5	11,700
Do.	1897	Do.	220			Average	2,340
		4	1,030	<i>Wardi Mutafarikat.</i>			
		Average	257	District Office	1898	Juar	410
				Do.	1894	Linseed	60
				<i>Wardi Murkhand.</i>			
				District Office	1898	Rice	1,630

Appendix IV.

Proceedings of a meeting of Malguzars held at Chanda on the 25th October 1901, to discuss the relative values of soils, with special reference to rice cultivation.

P R E S E N T :

- | | | |
|---|-----|--------|
| 1. CHANDI PRASAD, of Chanda, Malguzar of 32 villages. | | |
| 2. SETH LAKMICHAND, Do. | do. | 2. do. |
| 3. NARAIN VITHAL, Do. | do. | 3 do. |
| 4. VITHOBA PURIA, of Nandgaon, | do. | 2 do. |
| 5. KRISHNAJI GANESH, | do. | 2 do. |
| 6. 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. 0-16-0.

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 value 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ should be made for the rán position; but Chandi Prasad would go up to $\frac{1}{2}$: 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that of rice land of the same soil in the murkhand position.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Comparative Statement of

Name of Pergannah.		ABSTRACT FROM							
		NAMES OF THE							
		Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Cotton and its mixture.	Til.	Juar and its mixture.	Sugar-cane.	Miscellaneous food crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rajgarh	At present	176	24,615	819	56	1,031	27,348	174	...
	Per cent.	...	41	1	...	2	46	...	...
	Normal year, 1895	1,242	33,110	616	54	702	19,243	634	5,222
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	At Settlement	1,563	31,506	...	...	...	20,757	675	...
Amgaon	Per cent.	2	40	...	...	...	27	1	...
	At present	82	10,070	375	4	494	11,878	18	...
	Per cent.	...	39	1	...	2	47	...	...
	Normal year, 1895	569	15,409	...	12	...	8,702	274	2,480
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Northern tract.	At Settlement	714	14,868	...	...	...	8,774	274	...
	Per cent.	2	46	...	...	...	27	1	...
	At present	258	34,685	1,194	60	1,525	39,226	192	...
	Per cent.	...	40	2	...	2	46	...	...
	Normal year, 1895	1,811	48,519	616	66	702	27,945	908	7,702
Haweli	Per cent.	2	49	1	...	1	28	1	8
	At Settlement	2,277	46,374	...	...	...	29,531	949	...
	Per cent.	2	43	...	...	...	27	...	...
	Difference per cent.	-89	-25	...	...	...	+32	-80	...
	At present	1,373	3,425	1,667	1,234	2,906	23,916	24	...
Ghatkul	Per cent.	3	6	3	2	5	44	...	...
	Normal year, 1895	3,220	5,568	633	1,640	2,709	13,841	145	1,397
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	At Settlement	3,500	3,108	677	10,213	449	27,181	261	...
	Per cent.	6	6	1	19	1	49	...	...
Ghote	At present	352	3,646	368	59	3,009	20,347	25	...
	Per cent.	1	9	1	...	8	51	...	...
	Normal year, 1895	834	5,308	255	906	1,858	12,872	58	467
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	At Settlement	1,466	4,703	843	1,388	451	16,487	79	...
Total of Southern tract.	Per cent.	5	15	3	4	1	53	...	...
	At Present	3	2,220	36	12	116	2,606	10	...
	Per cent.	...	36	1	...	2	42	...	...
	Normal year, 1895	37	3,405	39	20	205	1,927	100	211
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF TAHSIL...	At Settlement	42	3,311	80	24	99	1,839	74	...
	Per cent.	1	51	1	...	2	28	1	...
	At present	1,728	9,291	2,071	1,305	6,031	46,869	59	...
	Per cent.	2	9	2	1	6	47	...	...
	Normal year, 1895	4,091	14,281	927	2,566	4,772	28,640	303	2,075
TOTAL OF TAHSIL...	Per cent.	5	18	1	3	6	36	1	3
	At Settlement	5,008	11,122	1,600	11,625	999	45,507	414	...
	Per cent.	5	13	...	13	1	50	...	...
	Difference per cent.	-65	-16	+29	-89	+504	+3	-86	...
	At present	1,986	43,976	3,265	1,365	7,556	86,095	251	...
TOTAL OF TAHSIL...	Per cent.	1	23	2	1	4	46	...	...
	Normal year, 1895	5,902	62,800	1,543	2,632	5,474	56,585	1,211	9,777
	Per cent.	3	35	1	1	3	32	1	6
	At Settlement	7,285	57,496	1,600	11,625	999	75,038	1,363	...
	Per cent.	4	28	...	6	...	38	1	...

dix V.

Jinswars and Milan-khasras.

JINSWARS.			ABSTRACT FROM MILAN-KHASRA.							
CROPS GROWN.			Double-cropped area.	Net area under crop.	New fallow.	Total area under cultivation.	Old fallow.	Total occupied.	Total unoccupied.	Total village area.
Linseed.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total.								
11	12	13	14	15	16	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	16,148	75,308	20,703	96,011	105,996	202,007
1	9	...	...	62	17	78	21	...	...	...
1,434	4,693	66,950	5,643	61,307	12,906	74,213	22,869	97,082	105,522	202,604
...
5,251	17,838	77,590	9,243	67,647	9,638	77,285	17,571	94,856	106,182	201,038
7	23	...	...	71	10	21	19	...	...	...
331	2,410	25,662	543	25,119	7,541	32,660	8,843	41,503	48,574	90,077
1	10	...	...	61	18	88	21	...	...	...
601	3,548	31,595	3,044	28,551	5,454	34,005	9,451	43,456	46,634	90,090
...
905	6,903	32,438	3,158	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	1,981	84,279	23,689	107,968	29,546	137,514	154,570	292,084
1	9	...	...	61	17	78	22	...	...	...
2,035	8,241	98,545	8,687	89,858	18,360	108,218	32,320	140,538	152,156	292,694
2	8	...	...	64	13	77	23	...	...	...
6,156	24,741	110,028	13,101	96,927	14,817	111,744	24,353	136,097	154,422	290,519
5	23	...	...	71	11	81	18	...	...	...
-81	-68	...	...	-13	-60	-3	+21	...	...	...
7,142	12,465	54,152	305	53,847	6,185	60,032	15,605	75,637	73,567	149,204
13	24	...	...	73	8	81	19	...	...	...
5,313	8,616	43,082	1,248	41,834	9,148	50,982	14,399	65,381	83,637	149,018
...
3,694	5,942	55,025	31	54,994	3,048	58,042	7,776	66,718	82,494	149,212
7	11	...	...	82	6	88	12	...	...	...
2,338	9,394	39,538	619	38,919	6,174	45,093	8,144	53,237	41,978	95,215
6	24	...	...	73	12	84	15	...	...	...
2,020	4,242	28,820	1,213	27,507	5,999	33,466	9,953	43,419	51,936	95,355
...
1,855	3,998	31,270	1,270	30,000	8,132	38,132	7,148	45,280	49,830	95,110
6	13	...	...	66	18	84	16	...	...	...
72	1,135	6,210	143	6,067	1,880	7,947	1,342	9,289	23,077	32,366
1	18	...	...	65	20	85	15	...	...	...
81	1,285	7,310	562	6,748	1,079	7,827	1,111	8,938	23,661	32,599
...
55	974	6,498	366	6,132	690	6,822	462	7,284	22,128	29,422
1	15	...	...	84	9	93	7	...	...	...
9,552	22,994	99,900	1,067	98,833	14,239	113,072	25,091	138,163	138,622	276,785
10	23	...	...	72	10	82	18	...	...	...
7,414	14,143	79,212	3,063	76,149	16,126	92,275	25,463	117,738	159,234	276,972
9	18	...	...	65	14	78	22	...	...	...
5,604	10,914	92,793	1,667	91,126	12,770	103,896	15,386	119,282	154,452	273,734
6	12	...	...	76	11	87	13	...	...	...
+70	+111	...	...	+8	+12	+9	+63	...	...	...
10,713	30,953	1,86,160	3,048	1,83,112	37,928	221,040	54,637	275,677	293,192	568,869
6	17	...	...	66	14	80	20	...	...	...
9,449	22,384	1,77,757	11,750	1,66,007	34,486	200,493	57,783	258,276	311,390	569,666
5	13	...	...	64	13	78	22	...	...	...
11,760	35,655	2,02,821	14,768	1,88,053	27,587	215,640	39,739	255,379	308,874	564,253
5	18	...	...	73	11	84	16	...	...	...

Appendix V.—(Concl'd.)

Comparative Statement of Jinswars and Milan-khasras.—(Concl'd.)

Name of Pergannah.		ABSTRACT FROM MILAN-KHASRA.—(Concl'd.)						
		IRRIGATED AREA.			SOURCES OF IRRIGATION.		Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
		From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	Tanks.	Wells.		
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Rajgarh	At present	22,433	810	23,243	1,052	365	...	...
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal year, 1895	27,629	1,777	29,406	1,399	555	5,479	20,071
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	At Settlement	26,970	1,360	28,330	...	...	...	...
Amgaon	At present	8,830	431	9,261	520	218	...	...
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal year, 1895	12,618	531	13,149	807	234	2,676	9,579
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	At Settlement	12,520	538	13,058	...	...	...	...
Total of Northern tract.	At present	31,263	1,241	32,504	1,572	533	...	...
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal year, 1895	40,247	2,308	42,555	2,206	789	8,155	29,650
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	At Settlement	39,490	1,898	41,388	...	...	...	...
Haweli	At present	2,651	157	2,808	155	38	...	...
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal year, 1895	3,561	239	3,800	118	117	3,924	9,222
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	At Settlement	202	376	578	...	...	...	...
Ghatkul	At present	2,674	75	2,749	220	53	...	...
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal year, 1895	3,364	86	3,450	65	401	2,083	6,981
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	At Settlement	3,712	57	3,769	...	...	...	...
Ghote	At present	1,599	31	1,630	82	42	...	...
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal year, 1895	2,319	68	2,387	131	43	985	2,710
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	At Settlement	2,465	59	2,524	...	...	...	...
Total of Southern tract.	At present	6,924	263	7,187	457	133	...	...
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal year, 1895	9,244	393	9,637	314	561	6,992	18,913
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	At Settlement	6,379	492	6,871	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF TAHSIL...	At present	38,187	1,504	39,691	2,029	716	...	...
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal year, 1895	49,491	2,701	52,192	2,520	1,350	15,147	48,563
	Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	At Settlement	45,869	2,390	48,259	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX VI—I.

Comparative Statement of Jamabandi Abstract with Land Revenue Demand by Pergannahwar (Malguari).

Name of Pergannah.		TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES.				HOME-FARM.		Area held by Revenue-free grantees.	MALIK-MAKBUZA.		RYOT SARKAR.	
		Full revenue-paying.	Makta and Tukum.	Mokasa.	Total.	Area.	Valuation.		Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Rent.
1	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	4,463 7 4	...	...
	At Settlement.	...	...	...	...	14,073	.....	512	13,100	4,442 1 4	...	...
Amgaon ...	At present ...	79	18	Nil.	97	6,452	.....	25	4,346	2,148 10 6	58	46 13 0
	Normal year, 1895-96.	...	...	...	...	6,250	.....	111	4,424	2,139 9 10	...	...
	At Settlement.	...	...	...	...	6,207	.....	296	4,250	2,020 10 0	...	...
Total of Northern tract.	At present ...	220	44	...	264	19,338	11,381 3 6	782	16,638	6,585 13 3	112	59 5 0
	Normal year, 1895-96.	...	...	...	...	17,839	13,508 12 9	623	17,256	6,603 1 2	...	...
	At Settlement	...	...	...	...	20,280	12,675 0 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 2
	Normal year, 1895-96.	...	...	...	...	5,795	.....	1,305	9,693	6,228 4 0	...	...
	At Settlement.	...	...	...	...	4,633	.....	3,154	8,411	5,373 8 10	...	...
Ghatkul ...	At present ...	79	Nil.	4	83	5,027	.....	403	2,195	732 12 1	320	136 12 10
	Normal year, 1895-96.	...	...	...	...	4,672	.....	594	2,354	960 5 11	...	...
	At Settlement.	...	...	...	...	5,507	.....	683	2,162	762 4 9	...	...
Ghote ...	At present ...	78	Nil.	Nil.	78	262	.....	8	1,105	451 0 7	393	190 10 5
	Normal year, 1895-96.	...	...	...	...	214	.....	...	1,225	580 14 5	...	...
	At Settlement.	...	...	...	...	242	.....	...	1,033	517 14 2	...	...
Total of Southern tract.	At present ...	260	13	7	280	12,165	5,132 1 9	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	1,106 14 5
	Normal year, 1895-96.	...	...	...	...	28,520	18,699 14 11	2,522	30,528	14,372 9 6	...	...
	At Settlement.	...	...	...	...	30,662	17,487 7 10	4,645	28,956	13,116 7 1	...	...

Comparative Statement of Jamabandi Abstract with

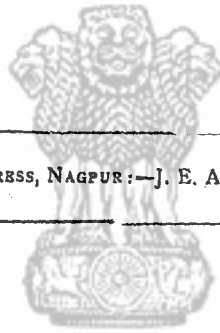
Name of Pergannah.		TENANTS' HOLDINGS.						TOTAL FOR TENANTS' HOLDINGS.		
		ABSOLUTE-OCCUPANCY.			OCCUPANCY.			Area.	Rent.	Incidence.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.			
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rajgarh ...	At present ..	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Normal year, 1895-96.									
	At Settlement									
Amgaon ...	At present ..	7,474	3,980 3 3	0 8 6	22,618	12,480 7 3	0 8 9	30,092	16,460 10 6	0 8 9
	Normal year, 1895-96.	8,138	4,393 2 0	0 8 8	24,047	14,418 1 10	0 9 7	32,185	18,811 3 10	0 9 4
	At Settlement.	8,962	4,856 3 0	0 8 8	19,368	13,190 11 10	0 10 11	28,270	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	1 2 0	75,498	48,535 10 11	0 10 3	103,152	64,321 9 9	1 3 7
	At Settlement.	29,438	16,641 4 10	0 9 1	62,354	40,835 11 7	0 10 5	91,792	57,477 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 0 8	0 8 2
	Normal year, 1895-96.	8,622	5,963 2 7	0 11 0	39,063	21,514 0 9	0 8 10	47,685	27,477 3 4	0 9 2
	At Settlement.	22,717	12,571 14 9	0 8 10	26,935	15,024 4 0	0 8 11	49,652	27,596 2 9	0 8 11
Ghatkul ...	At present ...	3,045	1,268 9 8	0 6 7	41,564	12,220 9 3	0 4 8	44,609	13,489 2 11	0 4 10
	Normal year, 1895-96.	3,236	1,315 4 6	0 6 6	31,953	11,042 5 2	0 5 6	35,189	12,357 9 8	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 0	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	0 6 5	5,930	3,176 8 9	0 8 7	5,960	3,188 8 5	0 8 1
Total of Southern tract.	At present ...	10,675	6,729 10 10	0 10 1	97,840	38,878 12 0	0 6 4	108,515	45,608 6 10	0 6 5
	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	0 7 1
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	0 8 1
	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
	At Settlement	56,184	30,696 5 5	0 10 4	127,515	69,225 9 2	0 8 8	183,699	99,921 14 7	0 8

DIX VI—1.

Land Revenue Demand by Pergannahwar (Malguzari).—(Concl'd.)

RENT-FREE AGAINST MALGUZARS.		GRAND TOTAL.				Siwai income.	Total assets.
Area.	Valuation.	Area.	Cash rental including malik-mak- buza pay- ments.	Valuation of home-farm and rent-free.	Total assessment.		
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	.....
1,182	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	5,500 0 0	.....
3,649	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	7,050 10 1	.....
529	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	.....
486	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2,800 0 0	.....
2,218	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	3,441 14 7	.....
1,821	1,071 11 9	137,513	64,597 10 5	12,452 15 3	77,050 9 8	6,087 9 6	23,138 3 2
1,668	840 11 6	140,538	70,924 10 11	14,349 8 3	85,274 3 2	8,300 0 0	93,574 3 2
5,867	3,666 14 0	136,097	63,939 11 9	16,341 14 0	80,281 9 9	10,492 8 8	90,774 2 5
909	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	3,893 9 0	.....
903	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	4,680 0 0	.....
868	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,150 0 0	.....
683	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	985 0 0	.....
609	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,350 0 0	.....
633	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,615 8 3	.....
237	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	615 0 0	.....
91	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	.....
49	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2,182 5 6	.....
1,829	771 9 9	138,164	53,329 1 2	5,003 11 6	59,232 12 8	5,493 9 0	64,726 5 8
1,603	770 2 6	117,737	50,877 2 9	5,961 4 8	56,838 7 5	7,030 0 0	63,868 7 5
1,550	718 7 10	119,282	49,098 9 11	5,530 15 8	54,629 9 7	4,947 13 9	59,577 7 4
3,650	1,843 5 6	275,677	1,17,926 11 7	18,356 10 9	1,36,283 6 4	11,581 2 6	1,47,864 8 10
3,271	1,610 14 0	258,275	1,21,801 13 8	20,310 12 11	1,42,112 10 7	15,330 0 0	1,57,442 10 7
7,417	4,385 5 10	255,379	1,13,038 5 8	21,872 13 8	1,34,911 3 4	15,440 6 5	1,50,351 9 9

SECRETARIAT PRESS, NAGPUR :—J. E. A., 21-1-1903-75.



सत्यमेव जयते

Preliminary Report on the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.

Memorandum No. $\frac{137^c}{147}$, dated the 22nd March 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 conditions. 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 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 11 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 enhancement. 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. The 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 assessing 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 *simai*. 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.

5. 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 rent-rate 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 rehabilitation. 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 ... }
		{	Pandhri ... }
		{	Bersi Kanhar from 42 to 45.
		{	Morand from 35 to 36.
Garden land—Warpani—Khari	...	{	Khardi ... }
		{	Wardi ... }
		{	Retardi ... }
		{	Bardi ... }
		{	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,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture,

Central Provinces.

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 tahsil.

(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 of malguzars and tenants. Given that due regard was paid to the depressed condition of particular 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 fact that 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 24 per cent. in the Haveli and Ghatkul parganas was the aim of the Settlement Officer, in the practical result the application of his standards would bring about an enhancement of about 18 to 20 per cent., or 3 annas in the rupee. This was roughly equivalent to saying that a rent of Rs. 10 would be raised to Rs. 12. The two malguzars considered it safer to consent (without hesitation) to 2 annas in the rupee, or 12½ per cent., but they were not prepared 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 villages of these tracts has very commonly increased, and the cultivation of more reliable crops is 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 malguzars were naturally unable to advocate a high one. They expressed a preference for a full assets assessment, and for the non-assessment of *sir*, but stated that this was a matter 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 as the rents fixed were realizable. The remaining members of the Board while agreeing on the figures before them that a high fraction is justified, do not consider that the full 60 per cent. can be worked up to over a large group of villages. There must be many small properties and individual villages in which for one reason or another the full fraction cannot be assessed; while, on the other hand, there will be very few cases indeed in which 60 per cent. can be properly exceeded. The old assessments in these parganas were generally very high, and though this fact may justify a high fraction (since the re-settlement 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 worked up to.

6. In 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 villages in an undeveloped condition, it seems advisable not to exceed 53 per cent. standard, particularly as the revenue will be enhanced in a substantial

Rajpura and Amgaon parganas, as well as of the
being 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, inasmuch 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. ...	60
„ 50 to 66 „ ...	43
„ 66 to 75 „ ...	14
„ 75 per cent. and over	36
Total ...	<u>483</u>

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 counter-balance some of the rent enhancement.

11. As to the period of settlement, I think that 12 years should suffice, which 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 without raising 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 season 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 large, 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 Garburi 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 Garburi 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 Garburi, 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 pargana are not big men, as in Garburi 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 Garburi pargana. The tenants are on the whole not so substantial as in Garburi, and 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, Garburi and Brahmapuri, comprising 326 villages, though still depressed, are likely to recover very speedily. Garburi 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 Garburi 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; tenants 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 Tahsil.

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 Brahmapuri 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,

The 20th April 1903.

Settlement Officer.

Comparative Statement of Jinswar and Milan-Khasra of the Warora Tahsil.

Name of Group.	ABSTRACT FROM JINSWAR.												ABSTRACT FROM MILAN-KHASRA.										SOURCES OF IRRIGATION.		Number of plough-cattle.	
	NAME OF THE CROPS GROWN.												Double-cropped area.	Net area under crop.	New fallow.	Total.	Old fallow.	Total occupied area.	Total unoccupied area.	Total area of village.	IRRIGATED AREA.			Tanks.		Wells.
	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Cotton and its mixture.	Jil.	Pear and its mixture.	Sugarcane.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Linseed.	Miscellaneous non food crop.	Total.															
												From tanks.									From other sources.	Total.				
At present, 1895-96	1,052	7,694	466	14	411	1,712	85	2,009	1,413	1,039	17,135	998	16,137	2,618	18,755	4,988	23,743	27,438	51,181	2,521	11	2,532	62	10	1,012	2,023
At present	601	5,200	488	83	106	3,016	14	2,255	1,155	202	13,350	594	12,756	5,755	18,571	4,741	23,312	27,872	51,184	4,308	112	4,420	201	7	1,053	2,053
Jambulghata, 1895-96	1,333	4,106	234	8	187	3,016	...	1,540	1,540	2,616	14,580	203	14,377	2,568	16,945	6,307	23,252	16,185	39,437	3,744	15	3,759	64	4	801	1,644
At present	2,527	3,133	412	173	106	4,502	...	1,593	927	481	13,854	75	13,779	3,687	17,466	16,180	23,646	15,872	39,518	2,796	61	2,797	196	34	777	1,699

Area under rice in 1902-03.

Neri ... 5,312.41 acres.
Jambulghata ... 2,097.00 "

Comparative Statement of Yamabandi Abstract with Land Revenue Demand of the Warora Tahsil.

Name of Group.	HOME-FARM.		Area held by revenue-free grantees.	MALIK-MARBUZA.		MALIK-SARAR.			TENANTS' HOLDINGS.						TOTAL FOR TENANTS' HOLDINGS.						
	Area.	Valuation.		Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Absolute-occupancy.			Occupancy.			Area.	Rent.	Incidence.				
									Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
7	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
NARI.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	1895-96	...	...	3,234	2,476 0 6	391	1,776	764 10 11	108	43 13 3	0 6 6	2,931	1,957 7 1	0 10 9	14,495	11,390 5 6	0 12 6	17,426	13,357 12 7	0 12 3
	At present	...	...	4,012	3,009 0 0	82	2,144	831 4 6	209	95 5 3	0 7 4	2,888	1,940 4 0	0 10 9	13,487	10,355 10 9	0 12 3	16,375	12,295 14 9	0 12 0
JAMBULOHATA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895-96	...	...	2,874	1,661 8 6	459	1,858	699 13 2	264	93 7 11	0 5 8	2,997	1,381 2 0	0 7 4	14,163	8,543 1 8	0 9 7	17,160	9,924 3 8	0 9 3
	At present	...	...	2,930	1,602 5 6	36	2,351	824 13 10	48	33 7 7	0 11 2	3,398	1,439 14 6	0 6 11	14,368	8,205 2 4	0 9 2	17,696	9,645 0 10	0 8 9

Comparative Statement of Yamabandi Abstract with Land Revenue Demand of the Warora Tahsil—(Concl'd.)

Name of Group.	RENT-FREE AGAINST MALOUZARI.		GRAND TOTAL.					Siwai.	Total Assets.	MALOUZARI.			MALIK-MARBUZA AND MALIK-BARRAK.			Total revenue.	Percentage.
	Area.	Valuation.	Area.	Cash rental, including malik-mak-buza payments.	Valuation of home-farm and rent-free.	Total.	Assets.			Revenue.	Percentage.	Assets.	Revenue.	Percentage.			
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
NEXT.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	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.	85	Rs. a. p.	40	
	1895-96	...	484	370 9 0	23,359	14,166 4 9	2,846 9 6	17,013 14 3	2,699 8 0	19,712 6 3	18,993 13 1	7,134 7 2	808 8 2	687	7,821 7 2	40	
	At present	...	490	367 8 0	23,312	13,242 8 6	3,376 8 0	16,619 0 6	1,896 0 0	18,515 0 6	17,508 6 9	6,988 7 7	946 9 9	833	7,821 7 2	40	
JAMBULOHATA.																	
	1895-96	...	637	368 4 3	23,252	10,717 8 9	2,029 12 9	12,747 5 6	2,201 12 0	15,039 1 6	14,245 12 5	5,567 6 7	793 5 1	674	6,241 6 7	41	
	At present	...	585	319 14 9	23,646	10,503 6 3	2,022 4 3	12,425 10 6	1,664 0 0	14,089 10 6	13,231 5 1	5,511 6 7	868 5 5	730	6,241 6 7	44	

Comparative Statement of Jinswar and Milan-Khasra of the Brahmapuri Tahsil.

Name of Pargana.	ABSTRACT FROM JINSWAR.											ABSTRACT FROM MILAN-KHASRA.	
	Name of the crops grown.											Double-cropped area.	Net area under crop.
	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Cotton and its mixture.	Til.	Juar and its mixture.	Sugarcane.	Miscellaneous food crop.	Linseed.	Miscellaneous non-food crop.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Wairagarh—At present	635	21,027	1,907	35	63	3,286	164	6,079	1,071	522	34,789	2,502	32,287
1895-96	2,209	32,593	766	...	33	2,394	286	6,056	1,350	3,690	49,407	5,698	43,709
Garbhor—At present	560	23,148	1,167	15	250	2,987	435	5,565	855	835	35,817	2,613	33,204
1895-96	1,603	31,072	506	25	373	2,226	1,411	4,842	1,247	3,048	46,953	4,931	42,022
Brahmapuri—At present	3,193	24,424	5,002	131	211	14,966	12	19,767	2,455	92	73,343	9,051	61,292
1895-96	6,418	31,294	2,394	...	108	12,149	238	15,775	3,766	3,833	75,975	13,620	62,355

ABSTRACT FROM MILAN-KHASRA.—(Concl'd.)														
New fallow.	Total area under establishment.	Old fallow.	Total occupied.	Total unoccupied.	Total village area.	IRRIGATED AREA.				SOURCES OF IRRIGATION.			Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
						From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	Acres.	No.	Tanks.	Wells.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
16,079	48,366	7,789	56,155	102,633	158,788	13,645	781	14,426	655	176	3,619	10,126		
8,556	52,265	6,661	58,926	99,497	158,423	20,578	716	21,294	389	704	5,001	14,365		
14,057	47,261	6,021	53,282	91,586	145,368	21,619	579	22,198	86	97	4,004	11,682		
6,780	48,802	5,151	53,953	93,404	147,357	29,520	508	30,028	807	148	4,836	15,563		
14,308	75,600	12,132	87,732	84,867	172,599	11,346	139	11,485	355	90	4,420	12,491		
12,342	74,697	11,476	86,173	84,451	170,624	14,501	211	14,712	792	62	4,786	13,662		

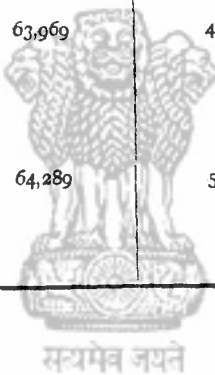
Area under rice in 1902-03—
 Wairagarh ... 24,304 acres.
 Garbhor ... 24,135 "
 Brahmapuri... 26,586 "

Comparative Statement of Jamabandi Abstract with Land Revenue Demand of the Brahmapuri Tahsil.

Name of Pargana.	TENANTS' HOLDINGS.															TOTAL FOR TENANTS' HOLDINGS.											
	HOME-FARM.					MALIK-SARKAR.					ABSOLUTE-OCCUPANCY.							OCCUPANCY TENANTS.									
	Area held by revenue-free grantees.		MALIK-MAKBUZA.			Area.		MALIK-SARKAR.			Area.		ABSOLUTE-OCCUPANCY.					Area.		OCCUPANCY TENANTS.							
	Area.	Valuation.	Area.	Revenue.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.			Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18										
Vairagarh—At present.	10,521	7,561 15 6	29	3,229	2,210 8 1	68	68 3 5	1 0 0	7,323	6,638 8 5	0 14 6	34,071	23,032 15 8	0 10 10	41,394	29,671 8 1	0 11 6										
Summary settlement.	9,000	9,119 10 2	30	3,551	2,210 0 7	...	...	...	7,315	7,007 1 1	0 14 3	37,550	25,500 0 5	0 10 11	45,404	32,687 10 8	0 11 6							
Garburi—At present.	11,189	13,485 4 0	194	4,944	3,350 4 10	415	629 7 11	1 8 3	5,155	6,110 14 1	1 3 0	31,188	39,249 15 10	1 4 2	36,343	45,360 13 11	1 4 0										
13,059 95	11,054	14,047 12 8	211	5,109	4,034 4 11	...	...	...	5,332	6,410 6 8	1 3 3	31,540	40,720 12 1	1 4 7	36,872	47,131 2 9	1 4 4							
Brahmapuri—At present.	11,432	7,383 2 8	286	5,208	1,524 3 4	425	289 1 0	0 10 11	17,430	10,106 3 1	0 9 4	50,632	33,881 2 11	0 10 8	68,062	44,077 6 0	0 10 4										
13,355 56	10,824	7,272 6 0	276	7,099	3,537 12 4	...	...	...	17,711	10,232 17 2	0 9 3	47,672	32,861 6 6	0 11 1	65,290	44,087 2 2	0 10 9							
GRAND TOTAL.																											
RENT-FREE AGAINST MALGUZARI.		MALGUZARI.										MALIK-MAKBUZA AND MALIK-SARKAR.					Total Revenue.		Per-cent- age.	Remarks.							
Area.		Rent		Cash rental in- cluding malik mak- bura payments.		Valuation of home-farm and rent-free.		Total.		Siwai.		Total Assets.		Assets.		Revenue.					Per-cent- age.		Assets.		Reve- nue.		Per-cent- age.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35											
Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
914	656 15 0	56,155	31,983 3 7	8,118 14 6	40,109 2 1	3,155 15 0	43,355 1 1	41,046 5 7	25,323 15 7	61	2,308 11 6	1,962	85	27,284 15 7	63	63											
812	605 3 0	58,625	34,911 3	9,754 15 3	43,674 10 6	3,000 0 0	47,674 10 6	45,442 9 11	25,387 15 7	56	2,232 0 7	1,897	85	27,284 15 7	57	57											
607	871 4 0	53,782	49,350 10 8	14,357 8 0	63,708 2 8	10,925 13 3	74,633 15 11	70,654 3 2	38,175 7 0	54	3,989 12 9	3,391	85	41,566 7 0	56	56											
707	898 7 8	53,953	51,165 7 8	14,946 4 4	66,111 12 0	7,128 0 0	73,239 12 0	69,205 7 1	38,138 0 0	55	4,034 4 11	3,428	85	41,566 7 0	57	57											
2,019	1,407 11 0	87,732	1,800 10 4	8,880 13 8	54,771 8 0	9,051 2 9	64,432 10 9	62,619 6 5	29,167 0 0	47	1,813 4 4	1,540	85	30,707 0 0	48	48											
2,284	1,534 9 0	86,173	47,624 15 1	8,806 15 0	56,431 14 1	3,248 0 0	59,679 14 1	56,142 1 9	27,700 0 0	49	3,537 12 4	2,007	85	30,707 0 0	51	51											

Statement of Population.

Name of Group.	TOTAL POPULATION.		Per cent. increase or decrease (+) (—)	Remarks.
	1891.	1901.		
Neri	15,638	12,351	(—) 21	
Jambulghata	8,161	7,844	(—) 4	
BRAHMAPURI TAHSIL.				
Wairagarh	51,244	40,133	(—) 22	
Garbori	63,969	45,580	(—) 29	
Brahmapuri	64,289	54,137	(—) 16	



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 559 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 largely 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 lines 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 1899-1900 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 enhancement at 20 per cent. The Officiating Chief Commissioner accepts the recommendation 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.
Haweli and Ghatkul ...	60,056	72,000	35,734	42,000
Ghote ...	4,670	5,000	2,046	2,800
Rajgarh and Amgaon ...	83,138	91,000	53,207	50,000
Total ..	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.

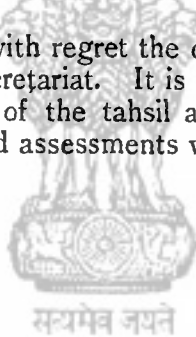
10. There are 35 regularly settled ryotwari villages which are scattered throughout the tahsil. It is proposed to include them in the Rent-rate reports of the groups into which they geographically fall, and to fix revenue with reference to the pitch of the rent-rates in the adjoining malguzari villages. 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 jari-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.

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.

Soils.	GOHARI.						Mufarkat.	DHANAR.					GARDEN LAND.					Remarks.	
	Bandhan;	Lawan.	Bandia.	Sadharan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.		Tila.	Saman.	Jhilan.	Warsabang.	Murkand.	WAR-PANI.	IRRIGA- BLE IN- CLUDING CANE LAND (MOTAS- THAL.)	IRRIGA- BLE IN- CLUDING CANE LAND (PATAS- THAL.)				
Kanhar	...	50	45	45	32	24	16	20	...	45	50	55	65	56	72	80	90	100	For "ran" deduct 25 per cent. in the case of good soils and 33 per cent. for morand and soils inferior to it.
Pandhri	...	50	45	45	32	24	16		...	...	...	...	...	
Berai Kanhar	...	45	40	40	16	20	12	16	16	35	45	50	65	45	64	72	80	90	
Morand	...	35	32	32	18	14	10	12	18	25	35	45	60	36	50	60	67	80	For "khari."
Khadi	32	25	12	10	8	5	10	18	32	40	55	25	40	50	54	67	Berai Kanhar { Add 50 per cent. Morand {
Wardi	...	32	...	25	...	...	...									
Retari	...	Never found						3	6	8	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	Wardi and other inferior soils { Add 75 per cent.
Bardi	...																		

NOTE.—For "bari-marhan-warpani" land "gohari-sadharan" factors are to be applied.

NO. 1227-296-2.

FROM

L. ROBERTSON, ESQ., I. C. S.,

UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

TO

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

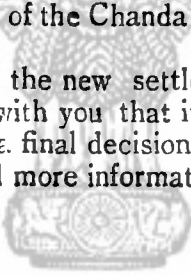
Dept. of Rev. and Agri.
(*Land Revenue.*)

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 a 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.


सयमेन सत्यमेव जयते 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 Keljar 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 Chanda Khas, which is 17,803 at present and was 16,173 in 1891, the figures stand at 17,206 and 15,804 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 tanks.	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.	...	...	50	...	65	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
At settlement ...	40,921	3,183	44,104	6,551	50,655	32,835	83,490	173	42	16	385	817
Percentage on total area.	...	...	53	...	61	39	...	...	...	...	...	...

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 :—

Name of the village.	In the year immediately preceding the survey year.		In the survey year.	
	New fallow.	Old fallow.	New fallow.	Old fallow.
Sengaoon ...	133	795	135	1,183
Chargaon ...	20	...	2	99
Bhaigaon ...	16	6	3	69
Chandal Surla ...	40	5	...	94
Khutala ...	...	292	13	427
Wandheri ...	...	75	3	221

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 crops.

11. The following table compares the present cropped areas with those at settlement :—

	Wheat.	Rice.	Maize.	Sugarcane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Fl.	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	420	2	36	1,277	1,917	11,028	729	19,263	2,733	1,731	431	40,385	194	40,191
Percentage on net cropped area.	21	1	...	...	3	5	27	2	48	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.	(-) 1,846	(+) 119	(+) 2	(-) 21	(-) 322	(-) 1,136	(+) 10,565	(+) 162	(-) 2,219	(-) 5,140	(-) 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.

Soils.

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.

Statement showing soil classification of the Group.

Soil class.	WHEAT LAND.						RICE LAND.						GARDEN LAND.						MINOR CROPS.			Total.	Proportion per cent to the total area in cultivation.								
	Lawn.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhla.	Bandhan.	Saibharan.	Kharl.	Han.	Total.	Wartiani Tekar.	Wartiani Sawan.	Wartiani Jhlan.	Wartulung.	Murkhand.	Kharl.	Ran.	Total.	Bart abadi Warpani.	Bart abadi Valli.	Bart Marhan Warpani.	Bart Marhan Valli.			Bart Santa Pathastal.	Bart Santa Motasthal.	Kharl.	Total.	Mutasthal.	Kharl.	Ran.	
Kali	250	230	50	129-06	35-23	...	134-36	332	51	383	540	14359	3
Kanhar	1433	46540	1671	...	702	137241	8945	36	187587	352	757	816	...	...	100	...	1225	90	1330	1383	646	...	...	...	5742	146521	1503	200	333752	81
Bersi Kanhar...	4492	33781	5403	1510	814	227153	26936	183	279253	200	7678	3223	108	74	2257	264	11383	1378	3217	8731	829	...	30	3555	14185	1133683	17597	1747	1436194	343	
Morand	3655	14805	2884	325	...	104117	15455	180	125827	265	12389	6521	...	1481	3994	1492	20656	3015	2029	10115	2231	135	2260	6609	19784	1586529	30126	3378	1752796	418	
Khardi	1629	2136	60	11745	5372	...	15590	100	679	556	404	...	1335	4843	...	2331	100	5138	7274	422410	22311	...	446609	107
Wardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	2805	640	...	3005	1728	52	6655	2437	2480	24692	1875	...	257	5802	31741	126972	9430	283	165368	39
Bardi	3832	3832	5809	1418	...	9641	2
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	184	...	228	...	...	617	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	18380	250	100	19007	5
Pandfri	1817	1419	...	1817	3739	...	664	3873	4403	1041	578	...	7261	21
Total	11489	103493	10158	1825	1516	495019	56652	399	623501122	...	24513	11940	108	4888	8513	1808	42571	15502	9637	52109	5681	135	2547	2111	85361	2441845	80515	5708	4148307		
Proportion per cent to the total area in cultivation.	3	25	2	...	...	118	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	13	1	...	1	...	...	...	821	...	821	

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.				AT PRESENT.				Remarks.
Malguzari.		Proportion per cent to the total area in cultivation.	Malguzari.		Proportion per cent to the total area in cultivation.			
Class.	Area.		Class.	Area.				
Awal ...	10,736.82	24.3	Kali...	143.59	0.3			
			Kanhar ...	2,397.82	8.1			
Total ...	10,736.82	24.3		3,541.41	8.4			
Doyem ...	26,035.55	59.1	Bersi kanhar ...	14,384.84	34.3			
			Morand ...	17,527.96	41.8			
Total ...	26,035.55	59.1		31,912.80	76.1			
Syem ...	7,562.33	16.5	Khardi ...	4,466.09	10.7			
			Wardi ...	1,653.63	3.9			
Total ...	7,562.33	16.5		6,109.77	14.6			
Chaharam ...	69.24	0.2	Bardi ...	96.41	0.2			
			Retari ...	190.07	0.5			
			Pandhri ...	72.61	0.2			
Total ...	69.24	0.2		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 :—

	Home farm.	Area held by Revenue free grantees.	Area held by malik-makbuzas.	AREA HELD BY.				Area held rent-free against malguzar.	Grand Total.
				Absolute and occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total.		
At settlement ...	2,907	2,434	7,182	17,747	19,775	...	37,522	610	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	-	(+) 2,191	(+) 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 :—

Name of class.					AT SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.		
					Resident.	Non-resident.	Total.	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total.
Cultivating classes										
Kunbi	...	...	...	...	10	1	11	4	1	5
Teli	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Marar	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1
				Total	13	2	15	6	2	8
Others.										
Brahmin	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	...	43	43
Maratha	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	2	2
Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	1
Rungari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Farber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Mudhizar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 impoverishing 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 Settlement.	AT PRESENT.					
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Total.
Brahmin	62	59	10	7	...	...	76
Kunbi	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
Mudhiyar ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Kshatri ... ..	...	...	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 all; his 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 tenants :—

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	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
Total ...	58	298	1,127	135	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 attestation 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
Occupancy	0 8 3	0 6 9	(-) 18
Absolute occupancy-cum-occupancy ...	0 8 1	0	(-) 10

Decrease shown by malik-malikbuza rate is quite nominal and due to the inclusion of resumed muafi plots with lower rents. The substantial increase shown by the absolute occupancy rate is not caused by actual enhancement. The last settlement was immediately followed by bad years. Numerous holdings were abandoned by tenants 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 at actual payment of tenants :—

	Area sublet.	Rate.	Rate of the tenants' actual payment.
	Acres.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.
Malik-makbuza	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.

Warora Tahsil factors used for Chanda Group.

Soils.	GOHARI.						DHANAR					GARDEN LAND.					
	Bandhan.	Lawan.	Bandhia.	Sacharan.	Patwar.	Wahuri.	Mutifarrikat.	Tikra.	Lawan.	Chilam.	Wahlang.	Murkhand.	Warpani.		Irrigable includ- ing cane land.		
													Ordinary.	Khari.	Ordinary.		Khari.
Kali ...	...	48	58	48	30	24	26	...	45	50	...	...	48	...	...	...
Kanhar ...	56	48	48	40	30	20	26	30	45	50	50	60	40	56	72	...	
Pandhri	48	...	40	30	50	60		40	80	...
Bersi Kanhar	48	40	40	32	26	16	21	26	38	45	50	60	32	45	64	72	
Morand ...	36	32	32	24	19	14	16	19	30	38	45	55	24	36	50	60	
Khardi ...	...	32	32	16	13	13	8	...	30	38	45	55	...	...	...	...
Wardi ...	36	...	32		15	22	32	40	50	50	16	25	40	50
Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	40	50	...	...	...	...
Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	10	...	...	50	10	15	...	...

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

Unit incidences.

27. The all-round incidence for the group is .51 and the incidences in the various villages are as follows—

.11	.15	1
.16	.20	1
.21	.25	2
.26	.30	3
.31	.35	10
.36	.40	8
.41	.45	8
.46	.50	3
.51	.55	3
.56	.60	3
.61	.65	3
.66	.70	3
.71	.75	2
.81	.85	1
.91	.95	1
.96	1.00	1
Above 1.00		6

The following villages show incidences which are too low :—

1. Goarala	...	...	...	...	...	.14
2. Bhaigaon	...	...	...	...	...	.18
3. Chargaon	...	...	...	...	...	.21
4. Wandheri	...	...	...	...	...	.24
5. Khutala	...	...	...	...	...	.27
6. Mahakurla	...	...	...	...	...	.28

No. 1 is held by a Maratha family who are non-resident. Their indifference and mis-management 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	...	...	...	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-makbuza53
Malik Sarkar70
Absolute occupancy tenant67
Occupancy tenant49
All-round (absolute occupancy tenant and occupancy 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 :—

.25	2 villages	} Very poor and deteriorated.
.30	3 "	...	...	...	...	...
.35	1 village	...	...	...	...	...
.40	7 villages	...	...	...	...	...
.45	5 "	} Average, high lying.
.50	8 "	...	...	...	...	...
.55	9 "	} Average, below the ridge.
.60	3 "	...	...	...	...	...
.65	2 "	...	...	...	...	...
.70	2 "	...	...	...	...	...
.75	4 "	} Good riverain villages.
.85	3 "	...	...	...	...	...
.90	1 village	...	...	...	...	...
.95	2 villages	...	...	...	...	...
1.00 or over.	6 "	

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.

38. The attested assets of the malguzari villages in this group are given below :—

					Rs.
Tenants' payments, including malik-makbuzas	...	...	...	...	21,034
Valuation of homefarm and rent-free land held against malguzar	...	...	...	...	3,425
Siwai receipts	...	...	...	...	980
					<u>25,439</u>

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.

39. The revised assets of the 55 malguzari villages will then be :—

		Rs.			Rs.
Malik-makbuza and malik sarkar	...	6,062	}	pure malik-makbuza	6,062
Tenants' payments	...	18,696			
Valuation of homefarm and privileged land	...	3,916		Pure malguzari	23,437
Siwai receipts Rs.980, allowing 15 per cent. deduction for fluctuations, net sum taken Rs. 825	...	825			
Total	...	<u>29,499.</u>			<u>29,499.</u>

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 Revenue 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. C-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 article. 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, has 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 tenants	...	...	...	...	67
Occupancy tenants	...	...	...	...	49
Absolute occupancy- <i>cum</i> -occupancy tenants	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	"	38
Warha	...	...	...	"	39
Hadasti	...	...	...	"	49
Nandgaon	...	...	...	"	53
Visapur	...	...	...	"	55

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 :—

·25	...	...	...	3	villages.
·30	...	...	...	3	do.
·35	...	...	...	1	village.
·40	...	...	...	7	villages.
·45	...	...	...	6	do.
·50	...	...	...	8	do.
·55	...	...	...	9	do.
·60	...	...	...	3	do.
·65	...	...	...	2	do.
·70	...	...	...	2	do.
·75	...	...	...	4	do.
·85	...	...	...	3	do.
·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	...	...	...	9	do.
·50	...	...	...	10	do.
·55	...	...	...	8	do.
·60	...	...	...	3	do.
·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 :--

					Rs.
Malik-makbuza and malik 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 Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	DETAIL OF BALANCES.		
			Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
Kamil Jama, 18,165 ...	19,402 14 1				
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.	
1	2	3	4	5

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

Soil Class.	POSITION CLASS.												Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	

Vide statement attached.

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Til.	Gram.	Juar 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 ...	2,698-17	301-24	21-31	1,598-96	3,052-83	462-70	566-90	21,482-40	7,872-86	2,876-81	40,934-21	1019=40,921-02
At present ...	852-17	420-15	36	1,277-44	1,917-08	11,027-79	729-50	19,263-28	2,732-50	2,164-53	40,365-00	194-02=40,191-08
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	30,971-10	949-50=30,921-60

V.—Details of Village Area.

	OCCUPIED AREA.				UNOCCUPIED AREA.							AREA IRRIGATED.				Number of plough- cattle.		
	AREA IN CULTIVATION.			Area out of cultivation, i.e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree- forest.	Scrub-jun- gle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock, and covered by roads and buildings.	Total un- occupied area.	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.				
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8*	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present	40,191-06	1,742-01	41,933-07	12,385-77	54,328-84	467-29	9,515-6	13,694-92	5,636-00	20,163-83	83,492-67	27-59	91-57	119-16	65	6	2,983	7,381
1895 Normal year	30,021-03	6,475-36	36,497-29	10,901-05	47,398-34	...	...	...	...	36,683-12	83,481-46	...	...	211-54	79	8	...	...
Percentage on total area of Areas in Cols. 4, 6 and 15 ..	...	...	50-2	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for Cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 ..	40,921-02	...	44,103-94	...	50,754-61	...	...	...	...	...	83,490-00	...	...	173-12	42	16	385	817

* Malik-makbuz
 Malik-makbuz on quit rent
 Malik Sarkar

Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7,298-83	4,610 14 4
162-13	38 7 3
1,182-12	499 13 0
8,643-28	5,149 2 7

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	HELD BY MALGUZARS.				HELD BY MALIK-MARBUZAS.		HELD BY REVENUE-FREE GRANTEES.		HELD BY ABSOLUTE-HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.			Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.		HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occupied area (to Col. 6 of Table V).
	As sur.	Other than sur.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present ...	3,282-02	1,361-02	4,643-04	296-83	491	8,643-28	5	6-1-60	3-35	5,377-33	2,620	31,391-03	...	...	...	13-70	631-46	54,328-84
1895 Normal year ...	2,440-62	1,548-62	3,989-24	...	...	7,425-12	...	1,085-31	...	6,182-67	...	28,037-97	...	...	...	657-22	...	47,398-34
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16 ...	...	...	8-5	...	...	15-9	...	1-3	...	9-9	...	63-2	...	...	...	...	1-2	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for Cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16 ...	2,917-51	...	2,907-51	...	...	7,182-41	...	2,434-22	...	17,747-18	...	19,773-52	...	...	...	609-80	...	50,654-64

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

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 estimated enhanced income (Col. 5 of Table X).	ANALYSIS OF INCOME ON WHICH ASSESSMENT BASED.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII and (Cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (Col. 4 of Table VIII).	RESULTING FROM VALUATION.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, 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.

COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—).					COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) PER CENT. IN	INCIDENCE PER ACRE IN CULTIVATION 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 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

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

Revised payment on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (Col. 5 of Table X, minus Col. 1.)
1	2	3	4	5	6

P. HEMINGWAY,

Dated 23rd May 1904.

Settlement Officer.

General Assessment Statement for Nazul plot in Chanda Group, in the Chanda tahsil of the Chanda District (Chanda Khas Nazul).

I.—Revenue Demand.

As fixed at last Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	DETAIL OF BALANCES.		
			Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1,428	1,634				

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT.		AT PRESENT.		REMARKS.
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	
1	2	3	4	5

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

Soil Class.	WHEAT LAND.				RICE LAND.	POSITION CLASS GARDEN LAND.						MINOR CROPS.	Total.
	Lawan.	Wahuri	Sadharan.	Bandhia.		Wauth Jhilan.	Bari santa patasthal.	Bari santa motasthal.	Pariabadi warpani.	Bariabadi wailit.	Bari mar-han warpani.			Bari mar-han wailit.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-32	...	...	...	3-32
Kanhar ...	1-00 2-35 kh.	50 ...	1-60 12-50 kh.	...	...	...	...	90 kh.	5-48 1-96 kh. 86imp	...	86 3-35 kh.	5-64	37 00
Bersi Kanhar.	2-75 kh.	4-68	11-84 23-66 kh.	4-00	1-58	...	30 kh.	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 18-21 kh.	76 19-52 kh.	10 5-58 kh.	17-69 4-21 kh.	192-81 2-00 Bir. 98-37 kh.	398-32
Khardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-54	1-00 kh.	74-11 2-29 ex. 14-53 kh.	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 29-44 ex. 26-62 kh. 5-20 kh. ex.	467-39
Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-37 7-4 96 ex.	2-37
Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38-32	...	7-70 ku. 15 kh. ex.	54-37
Pandhri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 kh.	...	...	...	...	24
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

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Cane.	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.	Acres.
At Settlement,	38-63	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

V.—Details of Village Area.

	OCCUPIED AREA.				UNOCCUPIED AREA.							AREA IRRIGATED			Number of of plough- cattle.			
	AREA IN CULTIVATION.			Area out of cultivation, i.e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree- forest.	Scrub-jun- gle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock, and covered by roads and buildings.	Total area un- occupied.	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.				
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present	1,088-59	215-38	1,303-97	520-63	1,824-60	365-53	1,056 70	564-58	1,161-61	3,148-42	4,973-02	...	79-20	79-20	58	1	278	1,674
In 1895	1,063-64	231-85	1,295 49	342-26	1,637-75	...	...	...	...	3,324-68	4,962-43	...	...	150 52	74	3	...	...
Percentage on total area of areas in Cols. 4, 6, and 15.	...	...	26	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for Cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	1,082-78	...	1,136-28	...	1,343-87	...	...	...	...	3,507-35	4,851-22	...	...	149-62	29	* 7	Tank—5 Boris—2	...

Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.

Malik makbuza 153-03 84 3 10 } 0 8 6
M. M. on quit rent 11-34 3 2 9 } 0 8 6
Malik sarkar 37-02 14 0 0 } 0 6 1

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	HELD BY MALGUZAR.				HELD BY MALIK-MAKBUZA.		HELD BY REVENUE-FREE GRANTEES.		HELD BY ABSOLUTE-OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occupied area (to agree with Col. 6 of Table V).	
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	In lieu of service.			
															As grant from malguzar.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	49-34	66	50-00	...	17	* 201-39	9	38-64	29	175-74	387	1,353-51	...	...	...	...	5-32	1,824-60
	50-81	64	51-45	...	...	130-84	...	71-65	...	186-72	...	1,191-77	...	...	...	...	5-32	1,637-75
At present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in Cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16	...	...	2-7	...	...	11-4	...	...	...	9-6	...	74-2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for Cols. 4, 11, 12, and 16	55-00	...	55-00	...	...	...	23	242-00	54	397-09	105	644-28	...	...	...	5-50	...	1,343-87

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

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 estimated enhanced income (Col. 5 of Table X).	ANALYSIS OF INCOME ON WHICH ASSESSMENT BASED.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and Cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (Col. 4 of Table VIII.)	RESULTING FROM VALUATION.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, 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.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (-) of proposed on present revenue.	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-).					COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) PER CENT. IN		INCIDENCE PER ACRE IN CULTIVATION OF	
	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 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

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 malguzari as drawback.	Percentage of drawback 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

P. HEMINGWAY,

Dated the 23rd May 1904.

Settlement Officer.

(B.)—Factor Scale for Warora Tahsil used for this group (Chanda).

Soils.	GOHARI.						DHANAR.					GARDEN LAND.				For garden lands the Khari factors are fixed. For wheat, rice and minor crop land add the following percentage :— 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.	
	Bandhan.	Lawan.	Bandhia.	Sacharan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Mutafarikat.	Tikra.	Sawan.	Jhila.	Warlang.	Murkhand.	Warpani.		Irrigable includ- ing cane land.		
													Ordinary.	Khari.	Ordinary.		Khari.
Kali	...	48	58	48	30	24	26	...	45	50	...	...	48	...	...	...
Kanhar	56	48	48	40	30	20	{ 26 }	30	45	50	50	60	40	{ 56 }	72	80	
Pandbri	...	48	...	40	30	...	{ }	...	...	...	50	60	40	{ }	...	...
B. Kanhar	48	40	40	32	26	16	21	26	38	45	50	60	32	45	64	72	
Morand	36	32	32	24	19	14	16	19	30	38	45	55	24	36	50	60	
Khardi	...	32	32	16	13	13	{ 8 }	{ ... }	30	33	45	55	...	...	...	...
Wardi	36	...	32	...	...	...	...	15	22	32	40	50	16	25	40	50
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	40	50	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	10	...	...	50	10	15	...	...

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.

I.—Revenue Demand.

As fixed at last Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	DETAIL OF BALANCES.		
			Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
K. J. 16,607	17,638 14 1				
Realizable 16,307	17,346 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.	
1	2	3	4	5

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

Soil Class	POSITION CLASS.											
												Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	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.	Acres.
At Settlement,	2,643-23	190-17	6-75	1,506-56	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	656-98	4,343-74	2,561-88	481-04	13,853-08	986-78	2,703-29	29,274-48	863-95 = 28,410-53

V.—Details of Village Area.

	OCCUPIED AREA.					UNOCCUPIED AREA.							AREA IRRIGATED.			Number of irriga- tion wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs, of ploughs,	Number of plough- cattle.
	AREA IN CULTIVATION.			Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree- forest.	Scrub-jun- gle and grass.	Under water, hill and covered by roads and build- ings.	Total area unoccu- pied.	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.						
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.																
														Acres.	Acres.					Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
At present ...	38,378-71	1,518-06	39,896-77	11,711-05	51,097-82	41-76	8,458-92	12,710-21	4,413-32	25,624-21	77,232-03	27-59	12-37	39-96	7	5	2,618	5,526	
In 1895 ...	28,410-53	6,214-78	34,625-31	10,386-80	45,022-11	...	...	...	...	32,208-24	77,230-35	...	...	61-02	5	5	...	...
Percentage on total area of areas in Cols. 4, and 15, Compare entries of last Settlement for Cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	...	...	52	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	77,310-35	...	...	23-50	13	9	378	788

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	HELD BY MALGUZARS.				HELD BY MALIK- MAKBUZAS.		HELD BY REVENUE FREE GRANTEES.		HELD BY ABSOLUTE- OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		HELD BY OCCUPAN- CY TENANTS.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.		HELD BY ORDI- NARY TENANTS.		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGE- ED TENANTS.		Total occu- pied area (to agree with Col. 6 of Table V).
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	As grant from malgu- zar.	In lieu of service.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
At present ...	Acres. 3,142-68	1,354-49	4,497-17	Acres. 296-83	474	*8,441-89	41	Acres. 642-36	363	5,176-00	1 611	Acres. 32,225-23	...	...	...	Acres. 13-70	Acres. 611-47	Acres. 51,607-82
In 1895 ...	2,316-28	1,525-09	3,841-37	...	...	7,295-08	...	1,013-66	...	5,970-36	...	26,264-40	...	...	...	637-24	...	45,022-11
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in Cols. 4 11, 13 and 16	...	...	9	...	...	16	...	1	...	10	...	63	...	...	...	...	1-0	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for Cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16	...	...	2,771-20	...	...	7,182-41	...	2,192-22	...	16,964-22	...	18,881-87	...	...	...	580-80	...	48,572-72

Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.

* Malik Makbuza

Quit-rent

Malik Sarkar

7,145-80

150-79

1,145-30

4,526 10 6

35 4 6

485 13 0

0 10 0

0 10 0

0 6 9

8,441-89

5,047 12 0

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

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 estimated enhanced income (Col. 5 of Table X).	ANALYSIS OF INCOME ON WHICH ASSESSMENT BASED.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and Cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (Col. 4 of Table VIII.)	RESULTING FROM VALUATION.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, 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 6 of Table VII).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.

XII.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—).					COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) PER CENT. IN		INCIDENCE PER ACRE IN CULTIVATION OF	
	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 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

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 drawback 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

P. HEMINGWAY,

Dated 23rd May 1904.

Settlement Officer.

**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 Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	DETAIL OF BALANCE.		
			Year.	Amount.	How Disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
70	70	...	...	...	.

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT.		AT PRESENT.		REMARKS.
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	
1	2	3	4	5

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

Soil Class.	WHEAT LAND.				GARDEN LAND.		MIROR CROPS.						Total.
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri	Sadbaran.	Bari abadi warpani.	Bari marbas warpani.	Mutafarikat.						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bersi Kanhar ...	8.75	...	...	39.31	...	.75	123.95	...	...	...	...	...	176.76
Morand ...	3.80	.50	1.00	9.45	...	.20	52.42	...	...	...	...	...	74.32
Khari ...	4.95	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi ...	9.21	...	...	3.00	...	.88	129.83	...	...	...	...	...	152.40
Khari ...	1.88	...	...	.50	.42	...	6.68	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	.35	74.18	...	...	...	...	...	74.53
Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	20.77	56.28	14.04	59.32	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

V.—Details of Village Area.

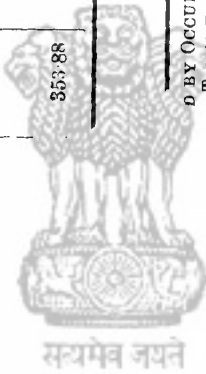
1	OCCUPIED AREA.					UNOCCUPIED AREA.					AREA IRRIGAL					Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.	
	AREA IN CULTIVATION.			Area out of cultivation, i.e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree-forest.	Scrub-jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock, covered by roads and build.	Total area unoccupied.	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.				
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.															
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	c. es.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
At present In 1895	472-13 466-93	8-57 23-76	180-70 190-69	60-27 47-33	540-97 538-02	15-21 ...	52-74 ...	67-95 71-96	608-92 609-98	87 181	
Percentage on total area of areas in Cols. 4, 6 and 15 ...																		
Compare entries of last Settlement for Cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 ...																		
259-31	...	306-06	...	312-68	...	...	...	...	353-88	666-56	...	...	...	...	...	7	29

VI.—Details of Holdings

	HELD BY MALGUZARS.			HELD BY MALIK-NAKIBOZAS.			HELD BY REVENUE-FREE GRANTEES.			HELD BY AP-LUTE OCCUPYING TENANT		B BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		Held by superior tenants of class in ordinary tenant right.	HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occupied area (to agree with Col. 6 of Table V.)
	As sir.	(Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	A	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.		Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
At present	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	...	Acres	...	Acres.	1	Acres.	22	Acres.	Acres.	...	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
In 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16	...	...	18-3	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	74-2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for Cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16	10-31	...	10-31	...	...	...	...	...	2	44-75	11	247-37	...	...	...	10-25	...	312-68

Acres.	No.	Total.					Number of wells.	Number of artificial ta	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
		sources.	12	13	14	15					16	17	18	19
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	...	...	...	...
67-95	608-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	181
71-96	609-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
353-88	666-56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	29

Held by OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.	HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occupied area (to agree with Col. 6 of Table V.)
No. of holdings.	Area.		No. of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
22	401-84	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	401-34	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	74-2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	247-37	...	...	...	...	10-25	312-68



VIII.—Details of Siwai Income.

Amount at former Settlement.	Amount in year of present Settlement.	Amount assumed as average.	REMARKS.
2	3	4	5
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Nil.	Nil.		



X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.

COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.			
Annual value of sir, khudkasht and land held by tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Total.	
	Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht, and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.
	6	7	8
			9

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

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 estimated enhanced income (Col. 5 of Table X).	ANALYSIS OF INCOME ON WHICH ASSESSMENT BASED.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and Cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (Col. 4 of Table VIII).	RESULTING FROM VALUATION.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, 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.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—).					COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) PER CENT. IN		INCIDENCE PER ACRE IN CULTIVATION OF	
	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 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

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 malguzari as drawback.	Percentage of drawback 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

P. HEMINGWAY,

Dated 23rd May 1904.

**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- ment.	At present.	Detail of changes.	DETAIL OF BALANCES.		
			Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 60	Rs. 60				

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT.		AT PRESENT.		REMARKS.
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	
1	2	3	4	5

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

Soil Class.	WHEAT LAND.	GARDEN LAND.	MINOR CROPS.	POSITION CLASS.								Total.
	Sadh- ran.	Bari machan warpani.	Mutt.									
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bersi kanhar ...	5.54	.20	149.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155.11
Morand ...	...	.40	94.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95.02
Khardi ...	...	...	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50
Total ...	5.54	.60	245.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251.63

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Fl.	Linseed.	Tur.	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 ...	...	...	...	...	1.50	...	157.25	210.37	...	369.62	... = 369.62
At present ...	...	...	107.47	15.40	9.08	.91	77.49	43.07	.21	251.63	... = 251.63
In 1895 ...	1.90	...	...	...	...	...	34.67	...	2.96	81.78	.95 = 80.83

AREA IRRIGATED.					Number of irriga- tion wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough- cattle.
Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.					
12	13	11	15	16	17	18	19	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
678.70								
678.70								
...								
661.87								

BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary field.		HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occu- pied area (to agree with col. 6 of Table V).
Acres.		Acres.		No. of holdings.	Area.	as grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.	
13		14		15	16	17	18	19
Acres.		Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
355.45		...		...	...	...	...	355.45
200.46		...		...	...	...	...	200.46
100.		...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...	...	...	13.25	425.37



VIII.—Details of Siwai Income.

Amount at former Settlement.	Amount in year of present Settlement.	Amount assumed as average.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p. Nil.	Rs. a. p. Nil.	Rs. a. p.	

X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.

COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.					
Annual value of sir, khudkasht, 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.
3	4	5	6	7	8 9

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

	TENANTS.				
	1	Malik-mak-buza.	Absolute-occupancy.		Total.
		2	3	4	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. At last Settlement	51 8 0	..	51 8 0
2. Incidence per acre	0 2 5	..	0 2 5
3. At present	42 0 0	42 0 0
4. Incidence per acre	0 1 11	0 1 11
5. As proposed
6. Incidence per acre
7. Increase per cent. of proposed over present payments
8. Compare as deduced from rates
In 1895	16 0 0	16 0 0

IX.—Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht, and Land held by Privileged Tenants.

	SIR AND KHUDKASHT.				AREA HELD BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.			VALUATION ADOPTED.	
	AREA LEASED OUT.		AREA CULTIVATED BY MALGUZARS.		Total rental value (Col- umns 1, 3 and 4).	Compare rent actually paid.		For sir and khud- kasht.	For area held by privileged tenants.
	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compare actually paid to malguzar.	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Rental value actually paid at sanctioned rent-rates.		Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compare rent actually paid.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Inci- dence per acre.									

VIII.—Details of Siwai Income.

Sources.	Amount at former Settlement.	Amount in year of present Settlement.	Amount assumed as average.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Nil.	Nil.		

X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.

COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.								
Payments of malik-mak- buz as pro- posed.	Payments of tenants as proposed.	Annual value of sir, khud- kasht, and land held by privileged tenants.	Swai receipts.	Total.	Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht, and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valua- tion per acre.	Swai receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

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 estimated enhanced income (Col. 5 of Table X).	ANALYSIS OF INCOME ON WHICH ASSESSMENT BASED.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and Cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (Col. 4 of Table VIII.)	RESULTING FROM VALUATION.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, 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.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (-) of proposed on present revenue.	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-)					COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) PER CENT. IN		INCIDENCE PER ACRE IN CULTIVATION OF	
	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 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

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 drawback 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,

Pioneer Press, No. 1119.—17-9-04.—55.

Settlement Officer.

FORM VI.—RENT-RATE REPORT, STATEMENT A.
Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

Serial No.	Settlement No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.				Revenue.	Percent- age of revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.	ASSETS AT PRESENT.				INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.		Increase per cent in cultiva- (ton.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khud-kasht and musaf land.	Siwal.	Total.			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khud-kasht and musaf land.	Siwal.	Total.	Actual.	Percent- age.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	1	† Sakharwahi	252 12 0	23 3 8	...	Rs. a. p. 275 15 8	Rs. a. 180 0	65	Rs. a. p. 208 3 2	43 13 9	41 12	Rs. a. p. 293 12 11	Rs. a. p. +17 13 3	+6	-69
2	2	Umri Lalman	120 0 0	26 4 6	...	146 4 6	100 0	68	225 14 5	28 6 3	7 8	261 12 8	+115 8 2	+79	+106
3	7	Yerur	319 8 0	21 7 0	...	340 15 0	300 0	88	314 5 11	19 1 6	10 0	343 7 5	+2 8 5	+1	+10
4	4	Tadali	205 11 0	29 6 9	...	235 1 9	190 0	81	411 9 0	34 7 0	...	446 0 0	+210 14 3	+90	+100
5	5	Chargaon Chitnwis	44 0 0	2 9 7	...	46 9 7	40 0	86	92 12 0	7 4 0	...	100 0 0	+53 6 5	+114	+405
6	6	Morwa	153 0 0	16 3 3	...	169 3 3	150 0	89	418 2 0	19 10 7	...	437 12 7	+268 9 4	+159	+194
7	43	Nagpur	67 10 0	3 9 6	12 0	83 3 6	80 0	96	197 0 0	4 5 3	8 0	209 5 3	+126 1 9	+152	+178
8	46	Bhaigaon	4 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	5 0	125	39 4 0	...	5 0	44 4 0	+40 4 0	+1,006	+1,382
9	48	Chandla Surla	61 0 0	20 10 0	...	81 10 0	30 0	37	190 8 0	14 9 9	2 0	207 1 9	+125 7 9	+154	+312
10	49	Mingaon Makta	5 2 0	0 13 11	...	5 15 11	5 0	83	73 14 9	5 14 10	5 0	84 13 7	+78 13 8	+1,316	+465
11	42	Vichora Buzurg	99 5 0	12 5 11	2 0	113 10 11	80 0	70	200 7 7	22 12 3	2 0	225 3 10	+111 8 11	+98	+45
12	38	Khutala	80 12 0	3 2 10	...	83 14 10	50 0	60	91 11 0	4 4 11	3 0	98 15 11	+15 1 1	+18	-16
13	41	Padholi	290 5 3	60 4 10	3 4	353 14 1	250 0	71	345 13 0	83 11 4	4 0	433 8 4	+79 10 3	+23	+1
14	†2	Ambhora Mukasa	75 0 0	20 0 5	4 0	99 0 5	70 0	71	168 4 3	7 14 6	13 0	189 2 9	+90 2 4	+91	+24
15	58	Kondhi	36 14 0	4 2 7	...	41 0 7	50 0	122	139 6 3	24 2 7	10 0	173 8 10	+132 8 3	+323	+377
16	60	Neri	14 9 0	7 12 3	...	22 5 3	20 0	91	117 15 0	12 9 3	3 0	133 8 3	+111 3 0	+498	+531
17	61	Ranwendli	70 0 0	5 15 6	4 0	79 15 6	40 0	50	78 0 0	12 13 2	12 0	102 13 2	+22 13 8	+29	-13

Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(concluded).

Serial No.	Settlement No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.				Revenue.	Percent- age of revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.	ASSETS AT PRESENT.				INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.		Increase per cent in cultiva- tion.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total.			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total.	Actual.	Percent- age.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18	66	Dewai Govindpur Rith	120 8 0	29 0 4	...	Rs. a. p. 149 8 4	Rs. a. 50 0	33	Rs. a. p. 117 9 4	Rs. a. p. 27 5 4	Rs. a. 18 0	Rs. a. p. 162 14 8	Rs. a. p. +13 6 4	+9	-26
19	63	Dewai Govindpur Tukum	35 1 0	...	...	35 1 0	5 0	14	49 9 0	1 13 10	10 0	61 6 10	+26 5 10	+75	+50
20	65	Wadgaon ...	256 8 0	10 3 6	...	266 11 6	90 0	34	231 9 8	18 3 8	...	244 13 4	-21 14 2	-8	-35
21	...	Kosara ...	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	-7
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	33	Dewala ...	370 12 0	11 11 8	...	382 7 8	292 0	76	251 8 0	23 4 5	...	274 12 5	-107 11 3	-28	-47
25	35	Datala Mukasa	346 14 0	...	...	346 14 0	140 0	40	331 7 0	...	2 0	333 7 0	-13 7 0	-4	...
26	36	Sonorli ...	119 12 0	16 3 0	...	135 15 0	80 0	59	57 9 0	14 10 4	...	72 3 4	-63 11 8	-47	-78
27	9	Nagala Mukasa	213 11 0	...	16 0	229 11 0	120 0	52	267 4 0	1 3 7	10 0	278 7 7	+48 12 7	+21	-15
28	7	Chichala ...	58 6 0	9 2 11	1 0	68 8 11	40 0	58	59 0 0	8 15 3	3 0	70 15 3	+2 6 4	+3	-37
29	8	Wandhri ...	52 5 0	3 6 1	4 0	59 11 1	30 0	50	68 6 0	15 4 7	10 0	93 10 7	+23 15 6	+57	+96
30	10	Anturla ...	221 12 0	2 0 5	2 0	225 12 5	150 0	66	299 10 0	3 7 5	4 0	307 1 5	+81 5 0	+36	-21
31	11	Sonegaon ...	130 11 0	...	...	130 11 0	80 0	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	Mhatardevi	85 4 0	21 8 1	...	106 12 1	100 0	93	93 9 0	5 15 10	...	99 8 10	-7 3 3	-7	-68
34	14	Chandur ...	364 5 0	78 0 2	...	442 5 2	300 0	68	229 7 0	303 5 8	4 0	536 12 8	+94 7 6	+21	-27
35	12	Shengaoon ...	867 9 0	16 12 8	...	884 5 8	670 0	76	742 14 8	75 1 8	..	818 0 4	-66 5 4	-8	-30

36	$\frac{16}{8}$	Ghugus	...	...	699	9	0	6	1	0	0	...	761	9	0	62	0	81	646	9	7	108	14	0	145	0	900	7	7	+138	14	7	+18	-23
37	17	Naokaoda Mukasa	...	...	134	8	0	3	15	0	...	...	138	7	0	150	0	109	220	8	0	75	12	9	25	0	321	4	9	+182	13	9	+132	-24
38	18	Usaon	...	...	756	3	6	97	11	9	...	...	853	15	3	710	0	83	805	11	7	125	6	4	2	0	933	1	11	+79	2	8	+9	-1
39	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	-6
40	$\frac{20}{9}$	Pandherkaoda	...	...	504	6	4	20	4	2	...	...	524	10	6	400	0	76	379	7	3	86	0	1	12	0	477	7	4	-47	3	2	-9	-14
41	22	Dhanora	...	...	1,348	13	0	111	10	7	...	...	1,460	7	7	940	0	64	1,136	15	8	280	13	7	2	8	1,499	5	3	-40	2	4	-3	+3
42	23	Pipri	...	...	2,022	12	0	164	1	4	...	...	2,136	13	4	1,340	0	61	1,535	11	5	436	9	7	5	0	1,977	5	0	-209	9	4	-9	-13
43	$\frac{21}{10}$	Mabakurla	...	...	183	11	0	16	1	8	...	...	199	12	8	93	0	45	170	12	0	30	15	0	...	...	201	11	0	+1	14	4	+1	+7
44	24	Sidur	...	...	533	13	0	19	1	10	...	...	552	14	10	480	0	87	629	13	8	36	0	7	...	...	565	14	3	+12	15	5	+2	-22
45	25	Vendli	...	...	901	0	0	31	14	5	...	...	932	14	5	620	0	66	702	9	0	54	15	7	...	...	757	8	7	-175	5	10	-19	-35
46	31	Hingnala	...	...	318	4	0	22	2	6	...	...	340	6	6	280	0	82	328	5	3	30	12	0	9	0	368	1	3	+27	10	9	+8	-11
47	$\frac{26}{11}$	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	+8	-8
48	27	Seonichor	...	...	571	3	0	44	4	5	...	...	615	7	5	450	0	78	544	14	7	33	9	0	...	...	573	7	7	-36	15	10	-6	-7
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	-1	-3
50	$\frac{30}{10}$	Arwat	...	...	414	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	414	7	0	340	0	82	413	4	0	17	16	11	...	...	430	14	11	+16	7	11	+4	-13
51	68	Mana	...	...	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	-8	-28
52	29	Charwat	...	...	552	8	0	62	7	4	...	...	615	7	4	370	0	60	512	11	1	52	8	10	1	0	565	3	11	-49	3	5	-8	-15
53	$\frac{69}{13}$	Nandgaon	...	...	1,252	12	0	272	5	5	...	...	1,535	1	5	1,350	0	88	1,057	14	5	372	10	10	18	0	1,448	9	3	-86	8	2	-6	-9
54	70	Bheokund	...	...	24	2	0	4	7	8	...	...	28	9	8	29	0	70	15	2	0	10	13	0	355	0	380	15	0	+352	5	4	+1,231	-61
55	71	Visapur	...	...	1,125	12	0	71	7	6	...	...	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
			(Pure Malguzari)	Total	21,197	10	1	1,974	11	9	...	...	23,245	1	10	16,607	0	71	21,034	1	10	3,425	8	6	979	12	25,439	6	4	+2,194	4	6	+9	...
56	...	Kham Tahsil Gaorala	...	...	51	8	0	12	11	7	...	...	61	3	7	60	0	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	...	...	2,242	7	10	1,428	0	64	1,746	15	11	466	11	3	...	...	2,213	11	2	-28	12	8	-1	+15
			Grand Total	...	23,407	6	1	2,113	15	1	...	...	25,654	1	2	18,165	0	71	22,939	4	9	3,925	15	10	979	12	27,845	0	7	+2,190	15	5	+9	-5

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

CHANDA: }
Dated 23rd May 1904.

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
$\frac{1}{1}$ Sakharwahi	{ Malik-makbuza ... E. Malik-makbuza ... Absolute occupancy Occupancy (All-round	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	+53	0.20		A big village ten miles to the east of Chanda. It was treated very leniently at last Settlement, but was then ruined by the malguzars who are two Brahmans and one Kouti, all well to do. Tenants are of good class—56 and 200; but tenants are only small men; debts are rare; no holdings are mortgaged. Arrears are nominal. Soils are not too productive and are somewhat rigorously classed. Juar is the chief crop. Occupied area has considerably 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 uneven 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. I would not go above 50 here.
			71.50	7 4 0	0 1 7	69.82	10 11 2	0 2 5		8.69		
			...	...	...	85.23	37 4 0	0 7 0	...	...
			1469.08	245 8 0	0 2 8	...	...	...	(—)	...
			...	...	...	438.98	160 4 0	0 5 10	(+)	.44	
$\frac{2}{2}$ Umri Lalman	{ Malik-makbuza ... E. Malik-makbuza ... Absolute occupancy Occupancy (All-round	1469.03	245 8 0	0 2 8	438.98	160 4 0	0 5 10	+119	.44		A rich village about ten miles from Chanda. Tenants come from Tadali and are a very fair lot—7B, and 280, free from debt and some have big holdings elsewhere. It is owned by Chandi Pershad. Soils are only fair, but vary little from field to field. Juar and til are the chief crops. The village has lately made great progress. Occupied area has more than doubled; cultivation has also equally increased. Occupancy rate is at present very low. I would still keep it somewhat low, as the village is "rich," but most of the rents paid for new land can be freely raised. Rents are now very
			...	...	...	W.R. 9.50	...	...		
			9.00	2 0 0	0 3 7	15.73	7 7 5	0 7 7	+112	.61		
			...	...	...	9.84	2 15 0	0 4 9	+	.26	
			286.88	118 0 0	0 6 7	28.64	21 0 0	0 11 9	+78	1.01		
$\frac{2}{2}$ Umri Lalman	{ Absolute occupancy Occupancy (All-round	625.44	194 8 0	0 5 0	+	.32		Occupancy rate is at present very low. I would still keep it somewhat low, as the village is "rich," but most of the rents paid for new land can be freely raised. Rents are now very
			286.88	118 0 0	0 6 7	654.08	215 8 0	0 5 3	(—)20	.34		
			...	...	Occupancy	W R. 5.82	...	...		

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 Chanda. Anala runs past the village and drains the soils, which is consequently only second class. Inhabitants are chiefly Kunbis and Mahars; the latter are a troublesome body. They have taken to killing the cattle of other tenants. The village has seen bad times but has revived a little since it passed into the hands of the present proprietor, Chandi Pershad: he purchased it for Rs. 10 only in 1878 as it 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 occupied area has increased but assets have fallen. Occupancy rate has gone down by 42 per cent and yet holdings change hands frequently: at present waste holdings are taken up for til for a year or two and then abandoned. Nothing beyond the levelling up of rent can be done: this is an unstable village 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 Chanda on the main road to Warora and owned by Chandi Pershad of Chanda. It has made excellent progress since last Settlement, and is flourishing at present with its til cultivation. Tenants all of good class and well free from debt.—2A, 14B, 23C, and 1D. Rents are generally paid up with ease. Morand is the chief soil. There is a big patch of fair soil in the village, though the area is cut up by several small nalas. Til and juar are the chief crops; occupied and cropped areas have more than doubled since Settlement. Rental demand has also increased: occupancy rate shows a decrease 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. I propose a rate of 50.

3 Yerur I	Malik-makbuza ...	16-00	4 3 0	0 4 2	...	...	...	(—)	...	45
	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	46-00	20 2 11	0 7 0	+	53	
	Absolute occupancy	30-56	40 5 0	1 5 1	30-34	40 5 0	1 5 3	+	33	
	Occupancy	651-81	275 0 0	0 6 9	1038-69	253 14 0	0 3 10	(—)43	30	
	All-round	682-37	315 5 0	0 7 5	1033-65	294 3 0	0 4 4	(—)42	42	
4 Tadali 4	Malik-makbuza ...	99-00	26 11 0	0 4 4	55-13	9 10 0	0 2 10	(—)35	18	
	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	47-78	20 15 0	0 7 0	+	57	
	Absolute occupancy	74-75	23 0 0	0 4 11	...	...	...	(—)	...
	Occupancy	333-00	156 0 0	0 7 6	1023-29	381 0 0	0 6 0	(—)20	39	
	All-round	407-75	179 0 0	0 7 0	1023-29	381 0 0	0 6 0	(—)14	39	50
			Occupancy		W.R. 12-29					

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5 Chargaon	...	(Malik-mak buza ...	Acrea.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acrea.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...			A small village about six miles to the north-west of Chanda and owned by Chandi Pershad who purchased it for Rs. 1,175 in 1870 on a decree. Tenants all of good class—1A, 6B, 19C. Debts very low indeed and no holding is mortgaged. Soils are poor and shallow. Occupied and cropped areas have, however, considerably increased, land being given out on very low rents. Assets have risen by 106 per cent. 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 margins in most cases.
		E. Malik-mak buza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	99-00	44 0 0	0 7 1	35-36	11 0 0	0 5 0	(—)23	·29		
		Occupancy	...	...	...	611-48	81 12 0	0 2 2	+	·20	
		(All-round	99-00	44 0 0	0 7 1	646-84	92 12 0	0 2 4	(—)67	·21	30 [Sanctd. '40.]	
6 Morwa	...	(Malik-mak buza ...	154-75	46 0 0	0 4 9	87-76	28 8 0	0 5 2	+9	·36		A village of fair size about six miles to the north-west of Chanda on the main road of Warora. Proprietors are two Brahmans who are bad landlords and treat their tenants badly. They own several other villages and are well off. Tenants chiefly Kunbis and many are well off—3A, 10B, 42C, and 1D. No holding mortgaged. Arrears are however high, due to the tenants being at loggerheads with the malguzar. Soils here are better all round than at Chargaon. Juar and til are the chief crops. The village has made excellent progress since Settlement: occupied area, cropped area and rental have increased very considerably. Rents are uneven and too low especially for new cultivation. Old fallow figures are rather high; but it is valuable land so close to Chanda, for grazing purposes.
		E. Malik-mak buza...	...	...	...	58-84	20 2 0	0 5 6	+	·48	
		Absolute occupancy	337-80	107 0 0	0 5 1	84-58	35 8 0	0 6 9	+33	·32		
		Occupancy	...	...	...	1835-13	334 0 0	0 2 11	+	·30	
		(All-round	337-80	107 0 0	0 5 1	1919-71	369 8 0	0 3 1	—39	·30	40 [Sanctd. '45.]	

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT.				Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
10 Mingaon Makta.	Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	7.05	3 10 9	0 8 4	+		121			<p>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 animals. Pallow figures are low. Existing rents are fairly even, excepting those of recent fixation. I propose to take .45.</p> <p>A small village about six miles to the north-west 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 originally owned by a Mahomedan who sold it to Chandi Pershad in 1884 for Rs. 450. The latter sold half of it subsequently to a Mahomedan of Chanda for Rs. 225. Both the present malguzars are well off. Tenants all of good class and in good circumstances with a few exceptions, 3B, 11C, 1D, 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 considerable 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 134 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</p>
	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	33.46	5 2 0	0 2 5	197.85	70 4 0	0 5 8	+134		.39			
	Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	All-round	33.46	5 2 0	0 2 5	197.85	70 4 0	0 5 8	+134		.39			
			Occupancy		W.R. 1.02								

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Unit rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13 Padholi 41		{ Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				A village of fair size and fairly prosperous on the right bank of the Erai and about five miles to the north-west of Chanda. Surface fairly level except along the river bank. Held by a Brahman of Chanda who is fairly well off though slightly in debt. Tenants fairly treated. Tenants are chiefly Kunbis and a very rich lot of men. In point of cultivation the village has been almost stationary since Settlement, but rental demand has increased. Absolute 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.
			175-60	79 5 3	0 7 3	181-49	84 4 0	0 7 5	+2	40		
			...	...	...	13-41	5 7 0	0 6 6	+	55	
			424-06	211 0 0	0 7 11	194-79	99 8 0	0 8 2	+3	58		
			...	...	...	216-86	150 10 0	0 11 1	+	68	
14 Ambhora 59		{ Malik-makbuza E. Malik makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy All round	424-06	211 0 0	0 7 11	411-65	250 2 0	0 9 9	+23	64	.75	A small flourishing village on the left bank of the Erai, about five miles to the north of Chanda. It is held on half jama by a Mahomedan family of Chanda, who own two villages more and are fairly well off with only slight debts. Home-farm small and always leased out. Tenants chiefly Kunbis, all well off and well treated. No bad debts or mortgages; soils look pretty poor, but are considerably more fertile than they appear. Juar is the chief crop. The village has made fair progress since Settlement, in cultivation as well as rental demand; there is very little fallow in holdings.
			...	...	...	Kind 902 W.R. '60	Rs. 6-0-0.	...			
						
			338-78	75 0 0	0 3 7	488-83	164 4 0	0 5 5	+51	43		
			338-78	75 0 0	0 3 7	488-88	164 4 0	0 5 5	+51	43	.55	
			...	...	Occupancy	Kind F-09 W.R.13-69	Rs. 4-0-3.	...			

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenant.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17 Ranwendli 61	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	Acre.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acre.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A small village lying two miles to the north of Chanda. It was owned at Settlement by a family of Marathas and a Re. 0-8-6 share is still shown as in the possession of that family, but they are beggars and their present whereabouts are not known: the remainder is divided between a Chanda Bania and Ganesh Harbaji of Warora: the latter got his portion for debt, the former by gift. Only 10 tenants—1A, 3B, and 6C—mostly Mahars with low debts. The proprietors cultivate 39 acres. Occupied and cropped areas have expanded since Settlement, but cultivated area has dropped: old fallow figures are now rather high: while at Settlement there was a great deal of new fallow. The soil is all of low class but is better than it looks. Juar and til are the chief crops; but the village possesses a small tank which irrigates 30 acres of rice. Old fallow is not a sign of deterioration here; at survey tenants claimed it and have not troubled to break it up: the cropping has improved in recent years, and proximity to Chanda makes the village valuable. The rate is now the same as at Settlement: rents are very uneven, and paid with ease. I propose a rate of 40.
		E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Occupancy	315-50	70 0 0	0 3 7	350-24	78 0 0	0 3 7	...	32	40	
		(All-round	315-50	70 0 0	0 3 7	350-24	78 0 0	0 3 7	...	32	40	
18 Dewai Govind- 66	...	(Malik-makbuza	A small village adjoining Chanda Khas. A branch of the Erar river flows through the village area. Its bed is utilised in digging wells to irrigate vegetable gardens. It is owned by Chandi Pershad of Chanda. Tenants chiefly Marats, a fair lot except four who are
		E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	199-57	113 8 0	0 9 1	95-40	39 8 0	0 6 7	...	42	...	
		(Malik-makbuza ...	15 62	7 0 0	0 7 2	29 54	14 1 9	0 7 7	+6	44	...	
66	...	E. Malik-makbuza	A small village adjoining Chanda Khas. A branch of the Erar river flows through the village area. Its bed is utilised in digging wells to irrigate vegetable gardens. It is owned by Chandi Pershad of Chanda. Tenants chiefly Marats, a fair lot except four who are
		Absolute occupancy	199-57	113 8 0	0 9 1	95-40	39 8 0	0 6 7	...	42	...	

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20 Wadgaon	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	+26	54	60	A small village on the left bank of the Erai about two miles from Chanda, owned by Chandi Pershad. Tenants are fairly substantial men and own a lot of spare cattle. They are well treated and are only slightly indebted—2A, 4B, 14C, and 2D. Soils though not very good in appearance are very fertile all round. The village has however suffered from its proximity to Chanda. Many tenants have taken to hiring their carts out, a very paying trade. Hence the decline of cultivation as is the case in many other villages just in the vicinity of Chanda and Warora. Old fallow is utilised for grazing cattle and is very extensive; it now covers 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 fallow 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.
		E. Malik-makbuza ...	33-37	17 8 0	0 8 5	31-60	20 13 10	0 10 7	+	4-40		
		Absolute occupancy	607-69	239 0 0	0 6 4	220-99	80 0 0	0 5 10	(—) 8	45		
		Occupancy	...	...	...	238-28	100 0 0	0 6 9	+	71
		All-round	607-69	239 0 0	0 6 4	459-27	180 0 0	0 6 3	(—) 1	57		
21 Kosara	...	(Malik-makbuza	31-69	14 11 1	0 7 5	+	50	A small village four miles to the north-west of Chanda and also owned by Chandi Pershad. Tenants, especially the Kunbi-, are very substantial and own plenty of cattle: 3A, 10B, 15C, and 2D, though one or two are rather	deduced rents.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	44-25	22 8 0	0 8 2	...	...	...	(—)	...
				

badly indebted. Soils are better than in most of the preceding villages; there is a lot of herst and it is fairly fertile on the whole; jumar and til are the chief crops. Both cultivation and occupied area have declined a little since Settlement but rental demand shows an increase. Rate has also risen a little but is still fairly light. Rents are uneven: fallow figures are always very high here as much land is reserved for grazing. I would estimate must rents freely: the village has not really deteriorated: the rise in rate is due to holdings changing hands many years ago. I propose to take '70 here. Malik-makbuza land is a resumed muafi plot.

A rich village about two miles from Chanda to the north-west. It was held as muafi for the lifetime of one Vir Raghava Charya. He died two years ago and his wife Sita Bai holds the estate which consists of four villages in all. She could not manage the estate properly, got badly into debt and mortgaged the property. The mortgagee of this village is one Madho Rao Phatak, a clerk in the District Office. He is fairly well off. Tenants belong to different castes and are a fair lot—3A, 6K, 14C. 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 rents 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 were not close to Chanda Khas: the Eral river here has deposited a lot of sand on holdings. I propose a rate of '75.

A small village about two miles from Chanda. It is held at present as Mukasa on one-third jama and will continue so until death of the last survivor of the original Mukasdar: after his death it will pay two-third jama for ever. The Mukasdars live in Khandesh and are a poor lot. The village is managed by a lessee on Rs. 600 for twelve years: home-farm very small. Tenants belong to different castes and are a fair lot, only of small men—20C and 1D. Soils distinctly good in places but are frequently washed away by the flood in the Eral river.

Occupancy	662-44	309	0	0	0	7	6	679-38	341	0	0	0	8	0	+7	56
(All-round)	706-69	331	8	0	0	7	7	379-38	341	0	0	0	8	0	+5	56
					Occupancy			W.R. 2-25								70
Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absolute occupancy	35-37	14	0	0	0	6	4	35-55	14	0	0	0	6	4	...	44
Occupancy	402-13	271	8	0	0	10	10	409-45	247	12	0	0	9	8	(-) 11	69
(All-round)	437-50	285	8	0	0	10	5	445-00	261	12	0	0	9	5	(-) 10	66
					Occupancy			W.R. 23-36								75
Malik-makbuza	83-63	40	0	0	0	7	8	9-66	6	8	0	0	10	9	+10	54
E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74-22	37	5	0	0	8	1	+	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)	406-94	275	4	0	0	9	5	395-09	155	8	0	0	5	4	(-) 33	48
					Occupancy			W.R. 1-72								65

22 Bir Mukasa] ...
34

23 Chorala Mukasa
32

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.				
24 33 Devals	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	305-33	126 12 0	0 6 8	246-89	117 13 0	0 7 8	15	·47		Both occupied areas and cultivation have declined. Rental has also fallen considerably, and all-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—7½, 19C, and 3D, 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: jwar 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 leniently: 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.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	48-29	6 7 0	0 2 2	+	...		
		{ Absolut occupancy	1240-35	244 0 0	0 3 2	123-70	17 0 0	0 2 2	(— 32	·16		
		Occupancy	...	...	...	423-36	11 4 0	0 4 2	+	·38		
		(All-round	1240-35	244 0 0	0 3 2	547-06	127 4 0	0 3 9	+18	·32	·40	
				Occupancy		W.R. 0-20						

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Rs. a. p.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
28 37 Chichala	...	(Malik-makbuza	48-37	10 6 0	0 3 5	...	...	...	(—)	...		<p>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 village, and most rents may be freely enhanced. I propose to take 50.</p> <p>A small village about six miles to the west of Chanda. Held by a Brahman family with a local pleader at their head: they have ousted the rightful owner. The present proprietors are in good condition. Tenants chiefly Kumbis, 35 and 50, all in debt to a certain extent and rents are often in arrears. They are badly treated by the proprietors. Soils fairly fertile, bersi predominating. Occupied area and cultivation 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.</p>
		E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	49-52	13 0 0	0 4 2	+	79		
		(Absolute occupancy	197-06	48 0 0	0 3 11	22-60	14 0 0	0 9 11	+153	54		
		Occupancy	...	...	...	135-13	32 0 0	0 3 9	+	42		
		(All-round	197-06	48 0 0	0 3 11	157-73	46 0 0	0 4 8	+19	45		
					Occupancy	W.R. 0-96						

A small village nearly six miles to the west of Chanda held by the same plunder 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: 3 B and 10 D; arrears of rent nominal; debts small and holdings unencumbered. The village has made considerable progress since Settlement. All round ryoti rate shows a decrease which is due to the extension of cultivation to poorer soils: the barber manages the villages and has a small home-farm. Rents are uneven. Soils here are rather thin and look poor, but there is not much fallow, and rents can well go up: they are at present very low indeed. Juari is the chief crop, but linseed and cotton have lately made their appearance. I propose 30 here with margin: individual payments are very small.

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 deeply 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. Morad predominates as soils along the banks of the talas are much deteriorated. Cultivation and occupied area have declined slightly, 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 33 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 village: it is owned by Chandi Pershad and Maloo Sao Rangari in equal shares. Tenants all Kunbis: 3 B, 7 C, in very fair circumstances. Holdings not encumbered, though most of the tenants are indebted to the malguzar. Soils good with a very large proportion of berai kanhar, some of which is very superior: cultivation and occupied area have declined

29 8 Wandhri	(Malik-mak buza ...	44-75	6 5 0	0 2 3	44-80	6 5 0	0 2 3	...	...	27
	E. Malik-mak buza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
	{ Absolute occupancy	175-93	46 0 0	0 4 1	21-39	12 0 0	0 9 0	-120	...	21
	Occupancy	...	...	...	315-78	50 1 0	0 2 6	...	...	24
	(All-round	179-93	46 0 0	0 4 1	337-17	62 1 0	0 2 11	-29	...	[Sanctd 40]
30 10 Anturla	(Malik-mak buza ...	34-75	10 8 0	0 4 10	...	...	...	(-)	+	50
	E. Malik-mak buza...	...	...	...	43-26	13 2 0	0 4 10	(+)	...	38
	{ Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
	Occupancy	978-58	211 4 0	0 3 6	945-34	236 8 0	0 4 10	+38	...	38
	(All-round	978-58	211 4 0	0 3 6	945-34	236 8 0	0 4 10	+38	...	[Sanctd 50]
31 11 Sonegaon	(Malik-mak buza ...	...	...	...	W.R. 2-61	...	...	...	...	40
	E. Malik-mak buza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
	{ Absolute occupancy	94-25	19 11 0	0 3 4	89-09	19 11 0	0 3 6	+5	...	33
	Occupancy	531-43	111 0 0	0 3 4	390-49	135 8 0	0 5 7	+67	...	33
	(All-round	625-68	130 11 0	0 3 4	479-58	155 3 0	0 5 2	+55	...	[Sanctd 50]

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT.				Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.						
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
32 Belsani (Nag- than).	(Malik-makbuza ...	683.36	325 14 0	0 7 8	717.82	374 2 4	0 8 4	+9	.45			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.	
	(E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	16.08	12 4 0	0 12 2	+	.98			A village of fair size about 14 miles to the west of Chanda. A branch of the Wardha river flows through the interior portion of the village and deposits good silt along the banks. The village has changed hands since Settlement, and is now owned by Chandi Pershad who purchased it in auction with seven other villages. Home-farm only small but steadily growing. Tenants are all of good class, A, B, C and D. No big debts, no mortgages. Soils very fertile—bersi kanhar predominates and there is some kanhar. Occupied area and cultivation have declined. Rental has also gone down. All-round rate shows a decrease of 19 per cent. Many absolute occupancy holdings were abandoned just after Settlement and the rate has fallen by 24 per cent. Best land in the village is occupied by malik-makbuzas 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 tenants well off.
	(Absolute occupancy ...	594.67	196 4 0	0 5 3	335.69	84 0 0	0 4 0	(- 24)	.41				
	(Occupancy ...	...	...	...	115.81	36 14 6	0 5 1	+	.36			
	(All-round ...	594.67	196 4 0	0 5 3	451.50	120 14 6	0 4 3	(- ,19)	.40				
			Occupancy Kind W.R. 6-14 30-03		Rs. 7-0-0.								

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per solt. unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
35 Shengraon 12	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	46.75	22 2 0	0 7 7	60.96	34 4 4	0 7 10	+3	.45	.45	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. A big village about 11 miles to the west of Chanda held by Chaudh Pershad and two Kumbis. The former has purchased the 8 anna share from an old Brahmin family along with seven other villages belonging to the same family. The kumbi proprietors are badly indebted. Home-farm covers 211 acres. Tenants chiefly kumbis: some are badly in debt, and there are one or two mortgages; they are classed 1A, 15B, 43C and 1aD: too many poor men, 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 Settlement; old fallow figures are very high: many holdings held by absolute occupancy tenants have been surrendered. The rise shown by absolute occupancy rate has been caused by the surrender of less valuable holdings. Kents are uneven: composite holdings very numerous. Cotton used to be largely grown here and is still a respectable crop; little wheat is grown. Rents are as a rule paid with ease, though one or two men occasionally have arrears. Looking to the all-round rate here, I would take a rate of .45, with big margins in occupancy holdings.
		E. Malik-mabuza ...	...	...	...	41.33	16 7 4	0 6 4	+	.63		
		Absolute occupancy	3121.63	845 7 0	0 4 4	439.04	207 11 0	0 7 7	+75	.50		
		Occupancy	...	...	...	1865.56	484 8 0	0 4 2	+	.30		
		(All-round ...	3121.63	845 7 0	0 4 4	2304.60	692 3 0	0 4 10	+12	.34		
				Absolute occupancy	W. R. 1.16 W. R. 1.27							

36	Glugus	...	2887	7 4 0 0 4 0	59-13	19 15 9	0 5 5	+35	..44	<p>A large village on the bank of the Wardha 13 miles from Chanda. Held by Chandi Pershad : home-farm big and on good soil. Tenants chiefly Kuntis : 1A, 12B, 35C and 3D : a good lot and free from debt. Soils not quite so uniformly good as at Usgaon and Wardha (N.s. 38 and 59 below) ; but it is a good fertile village all the same with plenty of kanhar and kali soil : juari, cotton and til are chief crops : it is strange that wheat is hardly ever grown here. Occupied area, cultivated area, cropped area and rental all declined considerably through bad seasons soon after Settlement. Some rents are high as compared with other villages 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.</p>
16			...	...	29-29	17 1 10	0 9 1	+	1-59
			81-37	70 5 0 0 13 10	72-00	63 12 0	0 14 1	+2	..68	
			1375-70	622 0 0 0 7 3	1140-89	544 0 0	0 7 8	+6	..48	
			1457-07	692 5 0 0 7 7	1213-49	607 12 0	0 8 0	+5	..50	
				Occupancy W. R.	Kind 14 25-61	Rs. 1-12-0				
37	Naokawada	<p>A good village of medium size on the bank of the Wardha 13 miles from Chanda. Held by three Brahmans on half jama in perpetuity. 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 Chandi Pershad as sarbarakar. Tenants, Kuntis and Brahmans : a good lot and appear to be thriving : 2A, 3B and 6C. Debts very small. Holdings unencumbered, soils good. Bersi kanhar predominates and receives silt from floods except in a few places where the soil is washed away. Figures indicate that occupied and cropped areas have decreased 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 occupancy rate has kept pace with it. Only one composite holding. Rates look high, but the village is manured by the river and most occupancy rents are competitive. I would leave the highest rents alone, and level up the remainder. Sub-rents here run very high. I would take a rate of '90.</p>
17			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			20-00	7 8 0 0 6 0	20-91	7 8 0	0 5 9	-4	..30	
			360-69	127 0 0 0 5 8	198-13	148 0 0	0 11 11	+110	..76	
			380-69	134 8 0 0 5 8	219-04	165 8 0	0 11 4	+100	..71	
				Occupancy W. R.	Kind 26-32 99-64	Rs. 65-0-0				

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence per acre in former Settlement.	Incidence per solt-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
38 Usgaon	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	(—) 17	32		A really flourishing village on the bank of the Wardha river about ten miles to the west of Chanda. Held by three Kunbis who are resident and well to do: have cultivation in the surrounding villages and a big farm here; they lend both money and grain. Tenants mostly Kunbis and Brahmins: 1A, 22B, 24C, and 1b: a very flourishing lot, except a few who are badly indebted. Soils very superior and fertile, mostly alluvial kanhar and bersi. 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 muafis is only nominal: hence the lowness of the unit incidence of makbukuzas. 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.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	85.46	48 12 0	0 9 2	67.80	34 11 0	0 8 2	(—) 11	41		
		Occupancy	1227.30	627 12 0	0 8 2	1340.02	626 0 7	0 7 7	(—) 7	43		
		(All-round	1312.76	676 8 0	0 8 3	1407.82	670 11 7	0 7 7	(—) 8	42		
39 Wadha	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	618.84	425 7 0	0 11 0	697.04	450 4 5	0 10 4	—6	44		Another of the flourishing villages on the bank of the Wardha river ten miles to the south-west of Chanda. Its situation at the confluence of the Wardha and the Penganga, and the existence of a nala within the village area a little above the confluence has much benefited the village as the soils get silt when the rivers are in flood. Held by two Kunbis and one Brahmin. One of the Kunbis is the Settlement
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	10.53	6 0 0	0 9 1	+	49	
		Absolute occupancy	719.94	378 12 0	0 8 5	427.31	198 15 0	0 7 5	—12	43		
		Occupancy	...	...	...	398.60	291 8 0	0 11 9	+	48	
		(All-round	719.94	378 12 0	0 8 5	825.91	490 7 0	0 9 6	+13	51		
					Occupancy W. R. 9.75							

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Rs. a. p.	Incidence per acre.	Rs. a. p.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
44 Sidur 24	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	820-87	247 5 0	0 4 10	731-86	237 6 8	0 5 2	+7	.39		soils were exceptionally poor the cropped area would have dropped in years of short rainfall. I would enhance all rents here with a rate of .35. An open village on the bank of the Salai nala six miles to the west of Chanda. This village looks better than some of its neighbours, owned by two Brahmins, uncle and nephew. Both in good circumstances; no debts, land grain and have a big farm. Tenants, chiefly kumbis, fairly well off; 3A, 7B, 49C and 46. Soils only fairly fertile and some stretches require resting; hence fallow figures are always high. The village had once considerably deteriorated in point of cultivation, but is now recovering; hence the lowness of rate. Rents as a rule very low and very uneven. Rental has decreased on account of the falling off of the occupied area. Rise of absolute occupancy rate due to the relinquishment of poorer holdings soon after Settlement: composite holdings very numerous. I would take .55 here in order to be able to touch every body: big margins may be given. A big open village: the Salai nala flows across the village and has spoilt some of the holdings. Lie of the land very undulating. Held by Chandi Per-had. Home-farm has considerably increased from 38 to 83 acres. Tenants chiefly kumbis: 1A, 7B, 38C and 5D: debts small with one or two exceptions: no holdings are mortgaged. Soils fair but thin in places. Occupied, cultivated and cropped areas have dropped.
		E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	85-79	25 1 0	0 4 8	+	.40	
		{ Absolute occupancy	1220-50	286 8 0	0 3 9	355-46	129 8 0	0 5 10	+56	.39		
		Occupancy	...	...	...	626-99	137 14 0	0 3 6	+	.41	
		(All-round	1220-50	286 8 0	0 3 9	982-45	267 6 0	0 4 4	+16	.41	.55	
45 Vendli 25	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	10-37	5 0 0	0 7 9	39-25	18 8 2	0 7 6	(-).3	.58		soils were exceptionally poor the cropped area would have dropped in years of short rainfall. I would enhance all rents here with a rate of .35. An open village on the bank of the Salai nala six miles to the west of Chanda. This village looks better than some of its neighbours, owned by two Brahmins, uncle and nephew. Both in good circumstances; no debts, land grain and have a big farm. Tenants, chiefly kumbis, fairly well off; 3A, 7B, 49C and 46. Soils only fairly fertile and some stretches require resting; hence fallow figures are always high. The village had once considerably deteriorated in point of cultivation, but is now recovering; hence the lowness of rate. Rents as a rule very low and very uneven. Rental has decreased on account of the falling off of the occupied area. Rise of absolute occupancy rate due to the relinquishment of poorer holdings soon after Settlement: composite holdings very numerous. I would take .55 here in order to be able to touch every body: big margins may be given. A big open village: the Salai nala flows across the village and has spoilt some of the holdings. Lie of the land very undulating. Held by Chandi Per-had. Home-farm has considerably increased from 38 to 83 acres. Tenants chiefly kumbis: 1A, 7B, 38C and 5D: debts small with one or two exceptions: no holdings are mortgaged. Soils fair but thin in places. Occupied, cultivated and cropped areas have dropped.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	15-37	9 9 10	0 10 0	+	.77	
		{ Absolute occupancy	761-37	180 0 0	0 11 0	147-61	94 11 0	0 10 3	(-).7	.57		
		Occupancy	1116-38	716 0 0	0 10 3	954-85	579 12 0	0 9 8	(-).5	.70		
		(All-round	1377-75	896 0 0	0 10 5	1102-46	674 7 0	0 9 9	(-).6	.68	.85	

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
48 27 Seoni Chor ...	{	(Malik-mak buza ...	610-57	289 3 0	0 7 7	665-77	306 15 9	0 7 5	(—) 2	.44		<p>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 bad management. I would take .95 here with margins.</p> <p>An open village of fair size six miles to the south-east of Chanda. Held by four Brahmins, all deeply indebted, though they have two other villages. Entire estate mortgaged to Srinivas of Chanda, whose management is not good. Home-farm has decreased and covers only 33 acres. Tenants chiefly Kunbis: 5A, 9B, 30C 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 cotton well. Cultivation has much declined. Rents here have considerably fallen 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 malik-mak buzas.</p>
		E. Malik-mak buza...	...	...	...	31-09	10 6 10	0 5 4	+	.34		
		Absolute occupancy	454-37	282 0 0	0 9 11	234-69	183 0 0	0 12 6	+26	.67		
		Occupancy	...	...	...	211-10	44 8 0	0 3 4	+	.32		
		(All-round	434-37	282 0 0	0 9 11	445-79	227 8 0	0 8 2	(—) 18	.55		
				Occupancy		W.R 7-64						

A small but quite flourishing village on the bank of the Wardha just at its confluence with the Krai which when in flood deposits plenty of silt on most of the village land. Held by three Kunbis and one Khatri, the latter has purchased the 4 anna share for Rs. 100 in 1871. Kunbi not so much indebted as the Khatri. Property not encumbered. Tenants are of good class, exceptionally substantial. Debts low. In point of cultivation the village has been stationary since Settlement: absolutely no room for the expansion of occupied area. Soils exactly of the same character as at Chandur (No. 34) and are similarly classed; hence the high unit incidence. Rents are, however, very uneven. I would here have some kanhar rents alone, as they are competitive and enhance all the others fairly freely. A rate of 100 here will give the desired enhancement in the case of valuable kachhar. Of absolute occupancy tenant's land nearly all the holdings are sublet, and subrents give the value of the land for present assessment.

A small open village on the bank of the Erai two miles to the north of Chanda; area undulating; 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 1D: 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 holdings were soon surrendered and have been let out recently on higher rents. Occupancy rate has already risen by 18 per cent. Rents very uneven. Rental arrears only small sums. Malik-makbuzas occupy the best land in the village. Most of the rents here may be raised; competitive subrents run very 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.

Malik-makbuza	...	185-40	358	0	0	1	14	11	8-92	2	15	0	0	5	3	+	85
	Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103-56	184	8	0	1	12	6	(-)-8	61
	(All-round	...	185-40	358	0	0	1	14	11	41-61	85	4	0	2	0	9	1-86
									145-17	269	12	0	1	13	9	(-)-4	2-20
									W.R. 9-03								1-96 [Sanctd.1-00]
Malik-makbuza	...	333-37	200	0	0	0	9	7	321-50	200	0	0	0	9	11	+3	47
	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	104-62	69	7	0	0	10	7	9-37	8	7	0	0	14	5	+36	73
	Occupancy	304-38	145	0	0	0	7	7	366-82	204	13	0	0	8	11	+18	59
	(All-round	...	409-50	214	7	0	0	8	5	376-19	213	4	0	0	9	1	+8	75
									W.R. 46-12								
									Occupancy								

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
51 Mana	...	(Malik-makbuza	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	+10	87	100	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. Held by a Marar and a Kunbi family in equal shares. Both in good condition, but the chief Kunbi is a hard man. Home-farm only small but self cultivated. Tenants belong to different castes and are all in substantial circumstances. Rental arrears nominal and cash sub-rents run high. Norand 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 present 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.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	68.75	47 12 0	0 11 1	35.77	27 2 0	0 12 2	+	249		
		Absolute occupancy	219.28	...	...	31.95	23 4 0	0 11 8	(—)10	136
		Occupancy	...	275 0 0	1 4 1	100.20	112 8 0	1 2 0	+	174		
		(All-round	219.28	...	...	44.20	76 0 0	1 11 6	+	149
52 Charwat	...	(Malik-makbuza	W.R. 0.48	+	...	143	A very deteriorated village on the bank of the Erai, 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
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	16.98	9 1 5	0 8 7	+	...
		Absolute occupancy	106.62	105 0 0	0 15 9	106.73	105 0 0	0 15 9	...	95		

Occupancy (All-round)	555-13	417 8 0	0 12 11	531-98	395 9 8	0 12 0	(- 7	91	-95.	<p>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 large area of old fallow. But still other villages here are yearly improving in that respect, this village is at a standstill. I would take '95 and level.</p>
	661-75	552 8 0	0 13 4	638-71	503 9 8	0 12 7	(- 6	92		
Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy (All-round)	704-12	791 12 0	1 2 1	665-62	639 10 5	1 0 7	(- 8	87	100	<p>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 (Vithu Patel) deals harshly with tenants and worries them in various ways. Home-farm unusually big as detailed below :—</p>
	...	...	...	29-19	40 2 0	1 6 0	+	107
	288-38	458 0 0	1 9 5	116-38	148 0 0	1 4 4	(- 20	94		
	...	...	...	128-77	136 8 0	1 1 0	+	108
	288-38	458 0 0	1 9 5	245-15	284 8 0	1 2 7	(- 27	100		<p>Home-farm proper ... 290 Occupied through mortgages ... 54 Occupied through leases ... 87 Occupied through subtenancy ... 81 Total ... 512</p> <p>Home-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-</p>
	...	...	Occupancy	Kind 15-85 W.R. 16-09	Rs. 43-10-0	...	...	...
		
		

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
54 Bheokund ... 70		Malik-mak buza ...	37.31	10 2 0	0 4 4	35.74	10 2 0	0 4 6	+4	.42		tenant. Rents are uneven: sub-rents very high. I would enhance here freely except in the case of mortgaged holdings. A rate of 100 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 Esapur held by a Teli proprietor. The whole area is under excellent jungle except a few acres which grow rice and some minor crops. Soils are very inferior and sandy, but there is a small patch of good Jhim rice land. Proprietors in good condition, but drunkards. Derive considerable income from the sale of jungle produce. Crops are damaged by wild animals. Tenants <i>pahis</i> and in fair condition: IB, 5C and 2D. Absolute occupancy tenants have mostly surrendered their holdings. Malik-mak buzas 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-mak buza rents. The rice land is now very badly cropped. I would take 55.
		E. valik-mak buza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	30.75	14 0 0	0 7 3	5.72	5 0 0	0 14 0	+93	.70		
		Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		All-round	30.75	14 0 0	0 7 3	5.72	5 0 0	0 14 0	+93	.70		
55 Visapur ...		Malik-mak buza ...	821.65	914 12 0	1 1 10	821.43	858 1 10	1 0 9	(—)6	.71		A big and valuable village within a few miles of Chanda. Held by the Telis who own the preceding village. Have a pucca house in the village and are well off, though indebted on account of their extravagance. More than 1,600 acres are under good jungle, from which a steady income is derived annually. Tenants
		E. Malik-mak buza ...	...	...	...	38.67	22 8 10	0 9 4	+	.73	
		Absolute occupancy	165.87	211 0 0	1 4 4	150.62	177 8 0	1 2 10	(—)7	1.20		
		Occupancy	...	...	...	9.16	16 0 0	1 10 2	...	1.37	

are chiefly Kumbis : 4A, 9B, 47C and 15D. Proportion of D class is rather high. Others are in fairly good condition. Rental arrears 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. Crops are damaged to some extent by wild animals and occasionally by the flood of the Wardha river. There is, however, good demand for land. Occupied area has been stationary since settlement, but cultivation has fallen off a little. Juar is the chief crop, but a lot of 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 1'00 with big margins is fair.

A small rith village about eight miles to the west of Chanda, owned by a Maratha family who are much indebted; it is now managed "kham." The village had deteriorated badly, but has just begun to revive. Tenants from Erur and Fadari : 5B, 4C : a rich lot of Kumbis. Juar and til are the chief crops. Soils are of average fertility, but not so good as in the adjoining villages. Moreover, some damage is done to the crops by wild animals. At Settlement this village also was leniently treated. Rents have fallen since and are absurdly low at present. The village would thrive in the hands of an influential thekedar; 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.

Total of 55 Mal-guzari pure.	{ All-round	165.87	211 0 0	1 4 4	159.78	192 8 0	1 3 3	(-)-5	1.21	1.00
		Occupancy W.R. 12.99								
		7182.41	4,522 7 1	0 10 1	7296.59	4,561 15 0	0 10 0	(-)-1	.53	
		...	...	...	1145.30	485 13 0	0 6 9	...	.70
		16964.22	7,359 5 0	0 6 11	5174.84	3,246 9 3	0 10 0	+45	.64	
		18881.87	9,315 14 0	0 7 11	31603.11	12,589 15 0	0 6 4	(-)-20	.46	
		35846.09	16,675 3 0	0 7 5	36777.95	15,836 8 3	0 6 11	(-)-7	.49	
		Grain rents of occupancy 88.83 Absolute Occupancy W. R. 1.16 Occupancy W. R. 538.29								
		
		
56 Gaorala Kham	{ Malik-makbuza
	
		341.12	51 8 0	0 2 5	...	42 0 0	0 1 11	...	.14
		...	...	...	355.45	42 0 0	0 1 11	(-)-21	.14
		341.12	51 8 0	0 2 5	355.45	42 0 0	0 1 11	(-)-21	.14	

STATEMENT C.—Chanda Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(concluded).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade	Class of Tenant.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
57 Vichora makta Thekedari.		{ Malik-makbuza	Rs. a. p.	A small village about five miles from Chanda. The Erai river flows across the village, but the land is not much deteriorated; crops are damaged by wild animals to some small extent. The village was originally settled with a Mahomedan but it went to pieces, and subsequently the malguzar absconded. The village is managed at present by two thekedars, viz., Chandi Pershad and Vithal Rao: both well off. 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 patch of bersi. Chief crop is juar. All-round rate 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.	
		{ E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Absolute occupancy	44.75	11 4 0	0 4 0	25.50	5 11 0	0 3 7	+10	.33		
		{ Occupancy	247.37	84 4 0	0 5 5	393.10	110 8 0	0 4 6	(-17	.33		
		{ All-round	292.12	95 8 0	0 5 3	418.69	116 3 0	0 4 5	(-16	.33		45
58 Chanda Khas Nazul.	...	{ Malik-makbuza	164.37	87 6 7	0 8 6	+	.63	Chanda, the head quarter of the District, is a big flourishing and fast rising town, situated at the confluence of the Jharpat nala with the Erai. Trading classes predominate among the inhabitants. It is nazul land, managed by the Municipality, and steps are now being taken to hand over most of the culturable land outside the city walls to the revenue authorities for management. Most of the tenants are residents and a very fair lot. Marars, Mahars, and Brahmans are the predominating classes.	
		{ E. Malik-makuza ...	...	...	...	37.02	14 0 0	0 6 1	+	.77
		{ Absolute occupancy	397.09	1,244 4 0	3 2 2	175.74	291 12 0	1 10 7	(-47	1.34		
		{ Occupancy	644.28	818 8 0	1 4 4	1058.80	1,353 13 4	1 4 5	(-)	1.29		
		{ All-round	1041.37	2,062 12 0	1 15 8	1,344.54	1,645 9 4	1 5 4	(-33	1.30		150. [Sanctd. 1.25]

Wardi is the chief soil. Bersi, kanhar and morand are only fair in productiveness, except the comparatively small areas which border the Erai. Wardi is chiefly devoted to minor crops such as Kuita, hence 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. There 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 mango groves were not 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 mango topes, for which not a penny is paid. The all-round rate has fallen off by 33 per cent due to the surrender of poor rice holdings by absolute occupancy tenants and also to the inclusion of rent-free mango 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 villages. I propose to take 1.50, but give very big margins in the lowest payments.

Total for the Group including Thekedari Kham and Nazul.	(Malik-makbuza ...	7182.41	4,522 7 1	0 10 1	7,460.96	4,649 5 7	0 10 0	—1	.53	.80 Standard
	E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	1182.32	499 13 0	0 6 9	+	.70
	Absolute occupancy	17747.18	8,666 5 0	0 7 10	5376.17	3,544 0 3	0 10 7	+35	.67	
	Occupancy	19773.52	10,218 10 0	0 8 3	33410.46	14,096 4 4	0 6 9	—18	.49	
	(All-round ...	37520.70	18,884 15 0	0 8 1	38786.63	17,640 4 7	0 7 3	—10	.51	
			Grain rents of Absolute Occupancy	occupancy W.R.	83.83 1.16 841.74	Rs. 149.13-7				

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,
Settlement Officer.

Pioneer Press, No. 1045.—22-11-06.

CHANDA :
23rd May 1904.

SUPPLEMENTARY RENT-RATE STATEMENT FOR THE THREE
RYOTWARI VILLAGES FALLING IN THE CHANDA
MALGUZARI GROUP OF THE CHANDA
TAHSIL OF THE CHANDA
DISTRICT.

सत्यमेव जयते

Supplementary Rent-rate Statement for the three Ryotwari Villages falling in the Chanda Malguzari Group of the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Tract in which situated.	Area of minhai	Area of un-occupied numbers.	Occupied numbers.			Unit rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate proposed.	
					Area.	Present payments.	Rate per acre.			Unit incidence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Barith	Chanda malguzari group.	102-06	...	885-01	911 0 0	Rs. s. p. 1 0 6 Excluding old fallow.	-72 -78	-80	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 jari is the chief crop, but wheat gram and linseed also cover respectable areas very frequently. Tenants are an exceptionally rich lot of Chanda men. 5 A, 20 B, and 31 C. Present incidence is by no means high considering the favourable position of the village. It falls within the better portion of the Chanda group, in the riverain tract. If poorer high-lying villages of the group were excluded, the present incidence in the riverain tract would go up to 80 or over. Allowing for cesses, I would take a rate of 80 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 nazul in 1870. Here the minhai area is all under water or roads.
2	Devai Govindpur	Do.	845-08	105-78	631-15	239 3 0	0 6 10 Excluding old fallow.	-41 -55	-50	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 Barith: it lies on higher ground and the soil is of lower class, but in good demand. Juar is the chief crop, but cotton is largely grown at times, and there is also some uni rigatade rice. Tenants all live at Chanda—2 A, 10 B, 22 C and 4 D.

3	Lakshmipur	Chanda mal- guzari group	7676	4441	32291	102103	087 Excluding old fallow.	-58 -77	-65	<p>I would level up rents with a rate of 50 here. In this village also land is held in all three rights. Of the Minhai 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> <p>A strip of land on the banks of the Erai river, on the road to Warora. The soils here, as in some of the neighbouring malguzari 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.</p> <p>Tenants are all Chanda men—1 A, 4 B, 12 C and 4 D: they pay the rents with ease. Land is held in all three rights.</p> <p>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 55. Of the Minhai area 46 acres are under scrub-jungle, 60 under water and 15 under roads.</p>
GRAND TOTAL			1,02390	21019	1,88907	1,362133	0117 Excluding old fallow.	-61 -71		

CHANDA: }
The 22nd May 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

No. 5167.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Revenue 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 Rent-rate 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,

our 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.

No.	Name of Village.	SANCTIONED RATE		REMARKS.
		For Ryoti.	For Sir.	
2	Umri Lalman ...	'45	'45	Margins to be allowed on large enhancements.
5	Chargaon ...	'40	'40	With margins where necessary.
6	Morwa ...	'45	'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 ...	'45	'45	Do. do.
17	Ranvendli ...	'50	'50	With margins where necessary.
18	Dewai Govindpur ...	'65	'65	Do. do.
19	Dewai Govindpur (Tukum) ...	'75	'75	.....
21	Kosara ...	'70	'70	Valuable old fallow should be assessed.
22	Bir Mokasa ...	'65	'65	.....
29	Wandhri ...	'40	'40	With margins where necessary.
31	Sonegaon ...	'50	'50	Do. do.
33	Mhatardevi (Rith) ...	'45	'45	With margins for occupancy tenants and malik-makbuzas.
37	Naokawda Mokasa ..	'90	'90	With margins where necessary.
40	Pandhar Kawda ..	'45	'60	.....
42	Pipri ...	'65	'65	.....
43	Mahakurla ...	'40	'40	With margins where necessary.
47	Marda ..	'85	'85	.....
49	Hadasti ...	1'10	1'10	.....
5	Chanda Khas (Nazul) ...	1'25	1'25	.....

Assessment Report for the Chanda Group of Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

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 silt-covered 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 this is 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:—

	Malik-mak-buza.	TENANTS.			
		Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
At Settlement, 1866 ...	0 10 1	0 6 11	0 7 11	...	0 7 5
At present ...	0 9 7	0 10 0	0 6 4	...	0 6 10
As proposed ...	0 12 5	0 11 8	0 7 11	...	0 8 5
Increase per cent. of proposed over settlement rates ...	+ 23	+ 69	Nil.	...	+ 13
Increase per cent. of proposed over present rates ...	+ 29	+ 17	+ 25	...	+ 23

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.

Home-farm.

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.

Siwai.

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 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 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.

Revenue.

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 *guta* system of cultivation prevalent in Brahmapuri Perganah; 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.

Improvements.

Assignments.

9. Four villages are held on privileged tenure. The realisable revenue on the proposed kamil-jama will be Rs. 19,602-8-0.

10. 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.

Kists.

11. The revised rents and revenue will be announced as soon as sanction is received, during the ensuing rains; the announcement of this group might
 Announcement. almost be done from the settlement office, since all villages lie within easy reach of Chanda. The settlement will run from 1st July 1905 to 30th June 1918.

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,

Commissioner

Nagpur Division.

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 headquarters 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 land. 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 1'14. 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.

4. 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 :—

Class.	Acreage rates.				Percentage of enhancement.		Unit rate of proposed payments.
	At settlement.	At present.	Deduced.	Proposed.	Above settlement rate.	Above present rate.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Malik-makbuzas	0 10 1	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 6 4	0 8 0	0 7 11	Nil	+25	57
Absolute-occupancy tenants cum occupancy tenants.	0 7 5	0 6 10	0 8 4	0 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 Rent-rate 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.

7. 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 anticipated 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-makbuza 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 rains 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 before. 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 likely 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.



General Assessment Statement for the Chanda Group, in the Chanda tahsil of the Chanda District.

I.—Revenue Demand.

As fixed at 1st Settle- ment.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Detail of balances.		
			Year.	Amount.	How disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.				
16,607	17,670 1 1				
16,307	17,377 8 1				

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

At Settlement.		At present.		Remarks.
Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	
1	2	3	4	5

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

Soil Class.	Position Class.									
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.

classified according to Crops.

Gram.	Juari and its mixture.	Cotton and its mixture.	Others.	Total.	Area double-cropped.

V.—Details of Village Area.

Occupied Area.										Unoccupied Area.				Area Irrigated.			Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of ploughs and cattle.
Area in Cultivation.			Area out of cultivation, i. e., waste and fallow of more than three years.		Total area occupied.		Groves.	Tree-forest.	Scrub-jungle 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.					
Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.																		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
38,378.71	1,518.06	39,896.77	11,711.05	51,607.82	41.76	8,458.92	12,710.21	4,413.32	25,624.21	77,232.03	27.59	12.37	39.96	7	5	26.18	5,526			
28,410.53	6,214.78	34,625.31	10,396.86	45,022.11	...	...	...	...	32,208.24	77,230.35	...	...	61.02	5	5	...	...	
...	...	52	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39,209.31	...	42,236.23	...	48,572.72	...	...	...	...	...	77,310.35	...	...	23.50	13	9	378	788
Total area of areas last Settled 6, 12, 15, 966																				

VI.—Details of Holdings.

Held by Malguzars.					Held by malik-makbuzas.			Held by Revenue-free grantees.			Held by absolute-occupancy tenants.			Held by occupancy tenants.			Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.			Held by ordinary tenants.			Held rent-free or by privileged tenants.		Total occupied area (to agree with Col. 6 of Table V).
As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	In lieu of service.	As grant from malguzar.			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19								
Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
3,142.68	1,354.49	4,497.17	296.83	474	8,441.89*	41	642.36	363	5,176.00	161	32,225.23	...	...	...	1370	611.47	51,607.82					
2,316.28	1,525.09	3,841.37	...	...	7,295.08	...	1,013.66	...	5,970.36	...	26,264.40	...	...	...	637.24	...	45,622.11					
...	...	9	...	...	16	...	1	...	10	...	63	...	...	...	1.0	...	...						
...	...	2771.20	...	...	7,182.41	...	2,192.22	...	16,964.22	...	1,888.87	...	...	...	580.80	...	48,572.72					

* Malik-makbuza Quit rent

7,145.80	4,526.10	6	0	10	0
150.79	35	4	6	0	9
1,145.30	485	13	0	0	9

1880

VII.—Details of Malik-makbūzās' and Tenants' Payments.

	Malik-mak-buza.	Tenants.				Total.
		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. At last Settlement	Rs. a. p. 4,522 7 1	Rs. a. p. 7,359 5 0	Rs. a. p. 9,315 14 0	Rs. a. p. 16,675 3 0	Rs. a. p. 16,675 3 0	
2. Incidence per acre	0 10 1	0 6 11	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 5	
3. At present	5 017 12 0	3,246 9 3	12,739 12 7	15,986 5 10	15,986 5 10	
4. Incidence per acre	0 9 7	0 10 0	0 6 4	0 6 10	0 6 10	
5. As proposed	6,563 14 0	3,761 0 0	15,913 12 0	19,674 12 0	19,674 12 0	
6. Incidence per acre	0 12 5	0 11 8	0 7 11	0 8 5	0 8 5	
Unit incidence of proposed payments.	71	74	57	60	60	
7. Increase per cent. of proposed over present payments	+30	+16	+25	+23	+23	
8. Compare as deducted from rates	6,752 12 0	3,284 8 0	16,106 2 0	19,384 10 0	19,384 10 0	
In 1895	5,193 5 9	3,592 6 3	11,395 12 0	14,988 2 3	14,988 2 3	

IX.—Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht, and Lands held by Privileged Tenants.

Sir and Khudkasht.		Area held by Privileged Tenants.		Valuation adopted.	
Area leased out.		Total rental value (columns 1, 3 and 4).		For sir and khudkasht.	
Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compare rent actually paid to malguzar.	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compare rent actually paid	For sir and khudkasht.	or area held by privileged tenants.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p. 215 7 0	Rs. a. p. 251 12 6	Rs. a. p. 3,459 2 0	Rs. a. p. 275 8 0	Rs. a. p. 3,859 4 0	Rs. a. p. 300 0 0
0 11 7	0 13 7	0 13 2	0 7 1	0 13 9	0 7 8
				3,794 0 0	...
				0 3 6	72

Unit incidence (to be entered in column 7)

VIII.—Details of Siwai Income.

Sources.	Amount at former Settlement.		Amount in year of present Settlement.		Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	
Forest	Rs. a. p. 250 0 0	Rs. a. p. 210 0 0	Rs. a. p. 250 0 0	Rs. a. p. 210 0 0	
Brushwood	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
Mohwa	353 4 0	310 0 0	353 4 0	310 0 0	
Tamarind	69 8 0	65 8 0	69 8 0	65 8 0	
Water dues	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
Grazing	108 0 0	93 0 0	108 0 0	93 0 0	
Toll	10 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
Park	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	
Sitafal	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	
Kewda ban	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Mangoes	85 0 0	70 0 0	85 0 0	70 0 0	
Kakri	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Fencing	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
Timber	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	
Bir grass	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
Fishery	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	
Singhara	15 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	
Miscellaneous	72 12 0	867 8 0	72 12 0	867 8 0	
Total	979 12 0	867 8 0	979 12 0	867 8 0	

X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.

Payments of malik-mak-buzas as proposed.		Annual value of sir, khudkasht, and land held by privileged tenants.		Sivai receipts		Compare as at last Settlement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p. 6,563 14 0	Rs. a. p. 19,674 12 0	Rs. a. p. 4,159 4 0	Rs. a. p. 867 8 0	Rs. a. p. 31,265 6 0	Rs. a. p. 21,197 10 1	Rs. a. p. 1,974 11 9	Rs. a. p. 72 12 0
6,935 12 0	19,319 0 0	4,694 0 0	...	31,216 4 0	...	...	...

XI.—Assessment Proposal and Comparisons.

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 estimated enhanced income (Col. 5 of Table X).	Analysis of income on which assessment based.					
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and Cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (Col. 4 of Table VIII).	Resulting from valuation.			
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkast, 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	
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	19,870 0 0	76	64	21,285 14 4	867 8 0	3,607 7 6	300 0 0	5,204 8 2	
17,377 8 1	19,602 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Realizable									
[Sanctioned	19,192 0 0	...	61 p. c.	...	...	3,542 3 6	...	5,220 10 2	

XII.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	Compare Increase (+) or Decrease (—).					Compare Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent. in		Incidence per acre in cultivation of	
	In proposed cash rental (Cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	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 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
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	0 6 8	0 8
2,199 14 11	5,040 15 11	2,184 8 3	792 12 0	8,020 4 2	12	6	35	...	...
+	+	+	...	+	+	...	+
1,521 14 11	5,057 1 11	2,119 4 3	...	7,971 2 2	9 p. c.	...	34 p. c.	...	0 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 relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (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.	
6,563 14 0	5,532 0 0	1,031 14 0	16	14,338 0 0	
6,935 12 0	5,825 0 0	1,110 12 0	...	13,367 0 0	55 p. c.

[illegible]

No. 3274.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION**Revenue Department.***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 :—

				Acres.
1.	Gross area of the group	...	...	77,232
2.	Area under cultivation at last settlement	...	...	42,236
3.	Area now under cultivation	...	...	39,897
				Per cent.
4.	Percentage of increase of (3) over (2)	...	...	—6
5.	Percentage of rise of price of staple food-grain grown in group during currency of last settlement.	...	...	100
				Rs.
6.	Total assessable assets at last settlement	...	...	23,245
7.	Total assessable assets at present settlement proposed by the Settlement Officer.	...	...	31,265
8.	Total assets as adopted by the Chief Commissioner...	...	...	31,216
				Per cent.
9.	Percentage of increase of (8) over (6)	...	...	34
10.	Total enhancements of rent including revenue payable by malik-makbuzas at present settlement—	...	...
				Rs.
	(a) Effected by the Settlement Officer	...	...	5,205
	(b) As accepted by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	5,221
11.	Average rate of rent per acre of ryoti area—	...	...
				Rs. a. p.
	(a) At last settlement	...	...	0 7 5
	(b) As now proposed by the Settlement Officer	...	...	0 8 5
	(c) As sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	0 8 3
				Rs.
12.	Present revenue	...	...	17,670
				Per cent.
13.	Percentage of (12) on (6)	...	...	76
14.	Percentage of (12) on (8)	...	...	57
				Rs.
15.	Revenue now proposed by the Settlement Officer	...	...	19,870
16.	Revenue now sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	19,192
				Per cent.
17.	Percentage of (16) on (8)	...	...	61

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 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. $\frac{239}{XI-4-12}$.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Survey and Settlement Department.

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 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 assessments of the Chanda 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 Yamas for the Chanda Group of the
Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.*

Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik-makbuzas as revised.	Revised rental payable by				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percentage of revised revenue on revised malguzari assets.	Percentage of former revenue on assets of former settlement.
			Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
1	Sakharwahi ...	26 12	...	399 8	...	399 8	529 4	300	57	55	81
2	Umri ...	11 8	11 0	286 8	...	297 8	356 12	210	59	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	626 0	K. J. 370	59	57	84
5	Chargaon Chitnavis ...	...	15 0	142 8	...	157 8	165 8	R. J. 366-18 90	54	54	86
6	Morwa ...	59 0	43 12	506 4	...	550 0	629 8	370	59	56	89
7	Nagpur ...	...	...	278 0	...	278 0	292 8	155	53	53	96
8	Bhaigaon ...	...	...	73 8	...	73 8	78 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 8	118 8	60	51	47	145
11	Vichora ...	52 0	57 8	179 12	...	237 4	309 4	190	61	57	77
12	Khutala ...	5 8	...	195 8	...	195 8	208 0	115	55	55	60
13	Padholi ...	112 12	124 0	152 0	...	276 0	468 0	300	64	58	74
14	Ambhora ...	...	...	212 8	...	212 8	232 8	K. J. 130	56	56	71
15	Kondhi ...	...	14 12	191 0	...	205 12	246 8	R. J. 63 120	49	49	122
16	Neri ...	2 4	1 0	141 12	...	142 12	162 8	80	49	49	97
17	Ranvendli ...	6 0	...	140 8	...	140 8	173 12	K. J. 85	49	48	50
18	Govindpur ...	30 0	62 0	55 12	...	117 12	185 12	R. J. 80 110	59	55	45
19	Dewai Govindpur Tukum ...	...	11 0	62 4	...	73 4	83 4	30	36	36	14
20	Wadgaon ...	57 8	118 4	161 4	...	279 8	368 4	K. J. 215	58	55	41
21	Kosara ...	18 12	...	433 12	...	433 12	575 8	R. J. 204-4 325	56	56	47
22	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	Dewala ...	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	58	53	60
27	Nagala ...	2 8	23 12	351 8	...	375 4	387 12	K. J. 210	54	54	52
28	Chichala ...	13 0	14 8	58 0	...	72 8	100 8	R. J. 106 45	45	39	58
29	Wandhri ...	24 12	13 0	90 8	...	103 8	191 8	K. J. 100	52	49	50
30	Anturla ...	24 4	...	361 4	...	361 4	432 0	R. J. 89 4 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.—(Concl'd.)*

Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik-makbuzas as revised.	Revised rental payable by				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percentage of revised revenue on revised malguzari assets.	Percentage of former revenue on assets of former settlement.
			Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occu-pancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.			
31	Sonegaon ...	12 0	23 0	208 0	...	231 0	278 0	150	54	53	61
32	Belsani ...	535 12	119 8	110 4	...	229 12	849 8	K.J. 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 8	5 8	...	92 0	410 12	R.J. 82 K.J. 290	71	58	74
35	Sengaon ...	67 8	213 8	905 12	...	1,119 4	1,329 0	R.J. 280 K.J. 715	54	52	83
36	Ghugus ...	56 12	64 8	741 8	...	806 0	1,228 12	R.J. 705 K.J. 725	59	58	86
37	Naokavda ...	...	16 8	327 4	...	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	91
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 0	411 12	...	464 12	782 4	R.J. 955 K.J. 475	61	59	81
41	Dhanora ...	99 4	126 8	1,252 8	...	1,379 0	1,963 8	R.J. 468-8 K.J. 1,165	59	58	67
42	Pipri ...	93 8	133 4	1,470 12	...	1,604 0	2,299 4	R.J. 1,125 K.J. 1,279	55	55	64
43	Mahakurda ...	7 0	16 0	292 8	...	308 8	357 12	R.J. 1,265 K.J. 185	52	51	45
44	Sedur ...	336 12	181 8	226 0	...	407 8	808 4	R.J. 180 525	65	54	88
45	Vendli ...	34 8	122 4	714 8	...	836 12	956 0	550	58	56	69
46	Hingnala ...	87 0	115 0	273 4	...	388 4	519 0	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	1,016 12	R.J. 520 K.J. 745	73	57	73
50	Arwat ...	314 12	9 4	257 8	...	266 12	598 0	R.J. 735 K.J. 415	69	58	82
51	Mana ...	65 12	115 8	59 0	...	174 8	306 8	R.J. 400 200	65	60	58
52	Charwat ...	6 0	82 0	352 8	...	434 8	476 4	255	54	53	62
53	Nandgaon ...	852 12	153 0	140 4	...	293 4	1,714 12	1,190	69	59	93
54	Bheokund ...	14 0	4 12	5 0	...	9 12	325 12	140	43	41	70
55	Visapur ...	1,103 0	163 8	61 12	...	225 4	1,647 12	K.J. 1,150	70	50	91
56	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 0	K. J. 19,905 R. J. 19,345-12	60	55	76

NOTE.—The abbreviations "K. J." and "R. J." denote "Kamil Jama" and Realizable Jama" respectively.

Rent-rate Report of the Kothari Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

1. 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 Chanda 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.

5. Weekly bazars are held at Kothari and Tohogaon within the group, but the bulk of the 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 twenty-one from Kothari. Tenants have no difficulty in putting their produce on to the Chanda 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 track, connecting it with Kothari; but the Dhaba bazar is a fairly big one, and some sahu-kars have opened their shops at Tohogaon also.

7. The group is then on the whole fairly well situated as regards markets and the tenants 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 develop into a large town: if the coal is worked there, and the railway is extended to carry it away there will be a very brisk demand for land in all these villages and cotton will rapidly become the chief crop.

9. The rise in 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 has been shown that prices justify a cent. per cent. enhancement.

10. In 1901 the population of this group was 7,059 souls: in 1891 it was 8,010. These open field villages should have shewn increase instead of decrease: but it is satisfactory to know that in this respect there has been no actual deterioration. When the Census of 1901 was taken a large percentage of labourers were away in the neighbouring tract of Ghatkul, harvesting a very fine crop of wheat after cutting their own crops. This does not altogether account for the drop here of 12 per cent., as the whole Ghatkul pergana shows an increase of 14 per cent. only. It probably would have been a drop here in any case, as in the previous year the death-rate had been very high and the birth-rate abnormally low: and there was ringni also on the banks of the river to harvest. If the actual facts could be ascertained it would probably be found that the population of these 26 villages had remained very much the same as before, and that they shew signs of depopulation from famine proper.

In Tohogaon, Kothari and Ballarpur the usual artisan or trading element is found and the population on the whole is entirely agricultural.

The present figures give an average of 101 souls per square mile of village area, and 101 square mile of occupied and 327 per square mile of cultivated area. These figures compare quite favourably with the corresponding figures for other parts of the district, even for the open tracts of Warora within easy reach of the railway.

Tenants.

13. The tenants have now been classed as follows :—

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Total.
Kunbi ...	3	50	133	22	1	209
Teli ...	5	12	21	3	1	42
Gond ...	...	1	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. 4	Per cent. 17	Per cent. 65	Per cent. 14		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 SETTLEMENT.		AT PRESENT.	
			Resident.	Non-resident.	Resident.	Non-resident.
Brahmin ...	...	...	...	8	...	13
Kunbi ...	...	7	...	8	6	3
Komti ...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Marwari ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Teli ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Maratha ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	...	8	...	18	6	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.

16. A table is appended to the general mahalwar statement to this report which 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.

19. 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 village.	Extent of share sold	When sold.	Amount of purchase money.	Cash.	Revenue of the share sold.	Number of times Land Revenue.	From	To
		As. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
1	Balharpur	16 0	1893-94	...	Debt ...	825 8 4	...	Teli	Brahmin.
2	Bambni	2 0	1899	30 0 0	Cash ...	21 4 0	1	Kunbi	Kunbi
+1	Do.	8 0	1897	300 0 0	...	85 0 0	3		Komti.
+1	Do.	2 0	1898	10 0 0	Cash ...	21 4 0	...		...
+1	Do.	2 0	1899	20 0 0	...	21 4 0	1		...
+1	Do.	2 0	1901	150 0 0	...	28 5 4	5	Rangari.	Rangari.
+4	Daheli	5 4	1886	300 0 0	Cash ...	150 0 0	2		Brahmin
+5	Kemrith	5 4	1886	300 0 0	...	10 0 0	30		Do.
+6	Kem Tukum	16 0	1893-94	360 0 0	...	10 0 0	36		Do.
+7	Lawari	5 4	1886	300 0 0	...	10 0 0	30	Do.	Do.
+8	Korti Tukum	5 4	1895	300 0 0	...	11 1 9	27	Komtee	Komti.
+10	Kinhi	16 0	1870	1195 0 0	9 villages	30 0 0	...	Kunbi	Pardeshi Brahmin.
+13	Ashtee	5 4	1896	300 0 0	Cash ...	16 10 8	18	Brahmin	Brahmin.
+15	Amdi	16 0	1889	900 0 0	...	440 0 0	2	Kunbi	Kunbi.
+16	Kothari	16 0	1896	1,925 0 0	...	1,250 0 0	1	Brahmin	Pardeshi Brahmin and Marwari.
	Kawadjai	16 0	...	...	...	198 11 0	...		Do.
+18	Kalwali	9 7½	1881	205 0 0	...	30 0 0	7	Maratha	Komti and Brahmin.
+22	Pachgaon	2 0	...	125 0 0	...	27 8 0	4	Kunbi	Kunbi.
23	Tohgaon	8 0	1870	...	Gift ...	400 0 0	...	Do.	Do.
24	Arvi	16 0	1900	...	Do. ...	75 0 0	...	Do.	Brahmin.
25	Wejgaon	16 0	1900	...	Do. ...	200 0 0	...	Do.	Do.
26	Lathi	8 0	1870	186 0 0	Cash ...	105 0 0	1	Do.	Komti.
	Do.	8 0	...	...	...	105 0 0	...	Do.	Brahmin.

In the cases of Bamhni, Daheli and Lathi the 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 Amdii 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.

21. 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.

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 CULTIVATION.			Old fallow.	Total Occupied.	Total village area.	Area irrigated.	No. of ploughs.	Plough-cattle.
	Cropped.	New fallow.	Total.						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Settlement ...	15,730.69	830.22	16,560.91	1,075.57	17,636.48	44,552.71	42.09	773	1,596
1895 ...	10,052.14	2,028.12	12,080.26	3,659.46	15,739.72	44,485.47	458.50	...	..
Present ...	12,767.39	1,092.36	13,859.75	3,741.36	17,601.11	44,457.75	184.87	843	2,137
Percentage on total area.	...	...	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.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Settlement	1,060'30	324'87	9'75	222'90	841'44	...	111'90	9,248'30	3,219'56	621'08	50'59	15,730'09
1895	598'13	611'93	2'31	135'06	1,015'97	114'63	159'54	5,147'07	841'59	1,502'93	...	10,052'14
Present	156'77	184'12	55	298'46	465'83	1,801'19	287'34	7,888'68	771'41	895'46	48'76	12,767'39

Rice is quite an unimportant crop : it is grown only in three small villages. The total area now 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 does the coarser "bani."

25. At present jari 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 jari 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 26. The following table shows the distribution of the occupied area between the various classes of tenants and proprietors :—

	Home-farm.	Malik-makbuza.	Revenue-free grantees.	Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary.	Free against malguzars.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Settlement	1,990'50	997'03	845'79	5,077'93	8,408'25	...	316'98	17,636'48
Percentage on occupied area.	11	5'50	5	28'50	48	...	...	...
Present	1,884'53	1,712'11	234'98	2,157'45	11,637'88	4'88	169'31	17,601'11
Percentage on occupied area.	10	10	1	12	66	...	...	...

There has been a drop in the home-farm as some villages have passed from cultivating Kunbis to Brahmin or Komti sahumars. The expansion of the malik-makbuza area is due entirely to resumption of muafi grants.

27. Here, as in all other tracts of the district, a great deal of absolute-occupancy land has been abandoned almost immediately after Settlement. Tenants to this day have not drawn any difference between the occupancy and absolute-occupancy tenures ; in only very few cases have occupancy rents been enhanced, though abandoned holdings have generally been let 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.			PRESENT.			Remarks.
	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Malik-makbuza and Kharif.	997'03	399'12 10	0 6 5	1,712'11	681'14 0	0 6 4	Grain payments and ordinary tenants' rents have been excluded.
Absolute-occupancy.	5,077'93	3,234'5 0	0 10 2	2,157'45	1,782'4 8	0 13 3	
Home-farm.	8,408'25	5,026'11 0	0 9 7	10,867'94	6,063'10 3	0 8 11	
Other tenant.	...	8,261'0 0	0 9 10	...	7,845'14 4	0 9 8	

The rate of plot proprietors' payments has been little changed, as the kamīl-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 better 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	0 6 5
Absolute-occupancy tenants.	595.31	1 3 6	0 13 3
Occupancy tenants ...	1,486.54	0 13 1	0 8 11

32. Statement C shows that rents here run much higher than in the best groups of Warora, higher even than the Chanda Group of the Chanda 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 road, 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.

Village rates.

40. With this standard the proposed rates run as follows:—

2 villages.	
'30	1
'35	1
'40	1
'50	3
'55	1
'65	1
'70	1
26 villages.	
'75	4
'80	3
'85	1
'90	2
1 00	2
1 05	1
1 15	1
1 20	1
1 25	1

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 Settlement, 1866-68.		Present.		Proposed.		Rise of present rate over Settlement rate.	Rise over present rate.
	Rents.	Rate.	Rents.	Rate.	Rents.	Rate.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Malik-makbuza	402 5 10	0 6 5	460 9 10	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	3,235 1 0	0 10 2	1,782 4 8	0 13 3	1,992 4 0	0 14 9	+30	+11
Occupancy	5,119 9 0	0 9 5	6,228 5 0	0 8 10	7,521 0 0	0 10 7	—6	+20
Absolute-occupancy cum-occupancy	8,254 10 0	0 9 9	8,010 9 8	0 9 5	9,513 0 0	0 11 3	—3	+19

In actual payments it will give them the following enhancement:—

Malik-makbuza (including kamil-jama on privileged plots)	...	...	44 per cent.
Malik-Sarkar	...	...	17 per cent.
Absolute-occupancy	...	...	12 per cent.
Occupancy	...	...	20 per cent.
Absolute-occupancy cum-occupancy	...	...	28½ 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 18½ 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.

47. 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-makbuzas.

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.
Tenants' payments	...	...	7,932	12	11
Valuation of home-farm and service holdings	...	...	1,456	10	6
Siwai	...	...	812	8	0
Total	...	...	10,201	15	5
Malik-makbuza payments	...	...	684	6	0
Grand Total	...	...	10,886	5	5

The revised assets will be approximately :—

Tenants' payments including fixation on rent-free land	...	...	9,845	4	0
Valuation of home farm and muafi land at tenants' rate	...	...	1,779	0	0
Siwai	...	...	812	8	0
Total	...	...	12,436	12	0
Malik-makbuza payments	...	...	927	4	0
Grand Total	...	...	13,364	0	0

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,

Settlement Officer.

The 13th May 1904.

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 10 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.

B. P. STANDEN,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture,

Central Provinces.

I.—Revenue Demand.

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

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

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar- cane.	Tur	Linseed.	Til.	Gram.	Juari and its mixture.	Cotton and its mixture.	Miscel- laneous food crop.	Miscel- laneous non- food crop.	Total.	Area dou- ble- cropped.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement ...	1,060'30	324'87	9'75	222'96	841'44	...	111'90	9,248'30	3,219'56	641'08	50'59	15,730'69	...	15,730'69
At present ...	156'77	184'13	'55	202'46	465'83	1,201'19	287'34	7,888'68	771'41	895'46	48'76	12,792'57	25'18	12,757'39
In 1895 ...	508'13	612'93	2'31	155'06	1,023'97	114'68	159'54	5,147'07	841'59	1,502'93		10,133'15	86'01	10,052'14

V.—Details of Village Area.

	OCCUPIED AREA.						UNOCCUPIED AREA.						AREA IRRIGATED.				Number of plough- cattle.	
	AREA IN CULTIVATION.				Total area of the group.	Total area un- occupied.	Under water, hill and rock, covered by roads and buildings.	Scrub- jungle and grass.	Tree- forest.	Groves.	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.				
	Under crop.	flow of three years or under.	Total.	Acres.														
															Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present	12,767'39	1,092'36	13,859'75	3,741'36	17,601'11	99'04	19,496'07	3,720'75	3,570'78	26,886'64	44,487'75	163'61	21'26	184'87	7	23	843	2,137
In 1895	10,532'14	2,028'12	12,080'26	3,659'46	15,739'72	...	...	...	...	28,743'75	44,483'47	...	...	458'50	2	13	...	...
Percentage on total area of areas in Cols. 4, 6 and 15.	...	...	31%	...	40%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4%	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for Cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.	15,730'69	...	16,560'91	...	17,636'48	...	...	...	...	26,916'23	44,552'71	...	...	42'09	15	5	773	1,596

* Tanks 10. | Boreis 13.

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	HELD BY MALGUZARS.				HELD BY MALIK-MAKBUZAS.		HELD BY REVENUE-FREE GRANTERS.		HELD BY ABSOLUTE-OWNERSHIP TENANTS.		HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occupied area (to agree with Col. 6 of Table V).				
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	In lieu of service.	As grant from malguzar.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
At present	1,034'73	649'80	1,684'53	197'19	92	1,712'11	16	234'98	108	2,157'45	903	11,637'85	...	...	...	18'56	150'75	17,601'11
In 1895	1,002'19	600'08	1,602'27	...	...	1,051'79	...	392'23	...	2,467'12	...	10,058'50	...	...	...	176'81	157'39'72	15,739'72
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16.	...	...	9'6	...	...	9'7	...	1'3	...	12'3	...	66'1	...	...	...	1'0	...	...	
Compare entries of last Settlement for Cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16.	1,990'50	...	1,990'50	...	...	997'03	...	845'79	...	5,077'93	...	8,408'25	...	...	...	19'09	297'89	17,631'48
* Malik-makbuza ... 1,020'97 Do. on quit-rent ... 123'86																		Malik-Sarkar ... 567'28 ... 1712'11 ... 181'14		Total ... 1712'11 ... 181'14	

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

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 estimated enhanced income (Col. 5 of Table X).	ANALYSIS OF INCOME ON WHICH ASSESSMENT BASED.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and Cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (Col. 4 of Table VIII).	RESULTING FROM VALUATION.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, 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.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—)				COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) PER CENT. IN		INCIDENCE PER ACRE IN CULTIVATION OF		
	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 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

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 malguzari as drawback.	Percentage of drawback 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

GROUP KOTHARI.

S. H. class.	WHEAT LAND.						RICE LAND.						GARDEN LAND.						MINOR CROPS.	Total.
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthima Tekar.	Warthima Sawan.	Warthima Jhitan.	Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari abadi warpani.	Bari abadi walit.	Bari marhan warpani.	Bari marhan walit.	Bari sawa metasthal.				
Kaili	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Khar	6.30	102.12	0.06	...	...	43.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...
Khar	...	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khar	27.94	283.75	7.2	...	...	272.17	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	686.79
Ran	...	10.38	...	...	...	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.18
Beri Kanhar	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.33
Khar	16.50	176.63	3.30	1.00	...	218.62	10	5.33	4.00	16.02	57.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285.47
Ran	...	4.25	...	...	...	10.60	...	...	...	...	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.35
Ran Improvement	150	3.45	...	...	...	14.80	...	3.88	2.00	7.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124.43
Morad	...	54.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khar	3.00	5.60	...	...	...	56.13	15.94	23.22	11.19	65.46	46.47	6.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	593.33
Ran	31.14	...	5.77	1.00	3.81	4.23	47.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	204.24	
Improvement	2.50	...	2.47	87	13.63	12.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530.93	
Khar Improvement	4.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran Improvement	5.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khar Ran	2.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khar	
Ran	
New fallow exempted	
Khar new fallow exempted	
Ran new fallow exempted	
Ward	
Khar	
Ran	
Khar Ran	
New fallow exempted	
Khar new fallow exempted	
Ran new fallow exempted	
Bardi	
Khar	
Ran	
Khar Ran	
New fallow exempted	
Ran new fallow exempted	
Retari	
Khar	
Ran	
Khar Ran	
New fallow exempted	
Ran new fallow exempted	
Pandhari	
Khar	
Total	55.74	644.90	4.08	1.50	...	635.46	41.70	82.96	26.87	39.45	189.66	219.75	3.30	87.37	31.03	275	1163.37	13859.75		

List of Factors of the Warora Tahsil used for the Kothari Group of the Chanda Tahsil.

Soils.	Gohari.						Mutarikat.	Dhanar.						Garden Land.				REMARKS.
	Bandhan.	Lawan.	Bandhia.	Sadharan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.		Tikra.	Sawan.	Jhlan.	Warsalang.	Markhand.	Warpani.		Irrigable including cane land.			
													Ordinary.	Khari.		Ordinary.	Khari.	
Kali	...	48	58	48	30	24	26	...	45	50	...	...	48	...	...	...	For garden lands the khari factors are fixed. For wheat, rice and minor crop lands add the following percentages:—
Kanhar	56	48	48	40	30	20	26	...	45	50	50	60	40	...	72	80	Kali, kanhar ... + 25 per cent.	
Pandhri	...	48	...	40	30	...	...	...	...	...	50	60	40	56	...	...	Bersi kanhar and Morand + 33 do.
Bersi Kanhar	48	40	40	32	26	16	21	26	38	45	50	60	32	45	64	72	Wardi and other soils ... + 50 do.	
Morand	36	32	32	24	19	14	16	19	30	38	45	55	24	36	50	60	The deduction for ran in all classes should be 33 per cent.	
Khardi	...	32	32	16	13	13	8	19	30	38	45	55	16	25	40	50		
Wardi	36	...	32	...	...	...	15	15	22	32	40	50	...	...	...	...
Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	40	50	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	10	...	...	50	10	15	...	...

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 do.
 Wardi and other soils ... + 50 do.
 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 A.—Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Kothari Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

village and mahal.	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.					Percent- age of revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.	ASSETS AT PRESENT.					INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.		Increase per cent in cultiva- tion.
	Cash including M. M.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai income.	Total.	Revenue.		Cash including M. M.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai income.	Total.	Actual.	Percent- age.		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
pur	Rs. a. p. 969 11 0	Rs. a. p. 62 4 3	...	Rs. a. p. 1,031 15 3	Rs. 750	73	Rs. a. p. 939 2 11	Rs. a. p. 42 4 4	2:2	Rs. a. p. 1,273 7 3	Rs. a. p. +241 8 0	+23	(-) 33	
ahni	216 3 0	41 9 10	...	257 12 10	170	66	209 2 6	30 4 9	4:8	243 15 3	(-) 13 13 7	(-) 5	(-) 56	
dhoboli	543 0 0	...	...	543 0 0	270	50	337 6 3	0 14 0	...	538 4 3	(-) 4 11 9	(-) 1	(-) 13
heli	691 9 0	135 13 2	...	827 6 2	451	54	672 14 7	108 6 2	10	791 4 9	(-) 36 1 5	(-) 4	(-) 29	
with	48 0 0	...	...	48 0 0	30	62	14 0 0	...	5	19 0 0	(-) 29 0 0	(-) 60	(-) 57
"	35 11 0	0 7 7	...	36 2 7	10	23	64 10 0	27 8 11	...	92 2 11	+56 0 4	+155	+283	
"	54 0 0	20 10 11	12	86 10 11	30	35	27 0 0	...	15	42 0 0	(-) 44 10 11	(-) 52	(-) 74	
"	68 12 0	16 9 11	...	85 5 11	50	59	98 4 0	33 15 8	4	136 3 8	+50 13 9	+60	(-) 26	
"	187 4 0	77 0 3	...	264 4 3	180	63	307 14 8	44 15 2	80	432 13 10	+165 9 7	+64	+28	
"	41 0 0	0 14 11	...	41 14 11	30	72	78 5 6	26 10 8	30	135 0 2	+93 1 3	+222	+212	
"	482 6 0	28 15 0	...	511 5 0	530	64	495 9 5	59 1 9	50	604 11 2	+93 6 2	+18	(-) 10	
"	61 12 0	5 15 0	...	67 11 0	50	74	97 1 6	12 0 2	8	117 1 8	+49 6 8	+73	+13	
"	55 8 0	29 11 7	10	95 3 7	50	53	158 11 9	33 11 9	60	252 7 6	+157 3 11	+165	(-) 27	
"	383 4 0	81 7 0	...	464 11 0	350	75	379 14 9	77 3 7	12	469 2 4	+4 7 4	+1	+1	
"	453 12 0	44 6 6	...	498 2 6	440	88	473 9 9	103 8 4	10	587 2 1	+88 15 7	+20	(-) 7	
"	1,678 3 8	126 12 3	4	1,808 15 11	1,250	69	1,675 14 6	120 5 8	5	1,804 4 2	(-) 7 11 9	(-) ...	(-) 9	
"			...	4 0 0	10	250	6 0 0	47 0 9	35	98 0 9	+84 0 9	+2100	+166	

STATEMENT A.—Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Kohari Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

Serial No.	Settlement No.	Name of village and mahal.	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.					Percent- age of revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.	ASSETS AT PRESENT.				INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.		Increase per cent in cultiva- tion.
			Cash including M. N.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai income.	Total.	Revenue.		Cash including M. N.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai income.	Total.	Actual.	Percent- age.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	1	Balhar-pur	Rs. a. p. 969 11 0	Rs. a. p. 62 4 3	...	Rs. a. p. 1,031 15 3	Rs. 750	73	Rs. a. p. 939 2 11	Rs. a. p. 42 4 4	2:2	Rs. a. p. 1,273 7 3	Rs. a. p. +241 8 0	+23	(-)33
2	2	Barahni	216 3 0	41 9 10	...	257 12 10	170	66	209 2 6	30 4 9	4 8	243 15 3	(-)13 13 7	(-)5	(-)56
3	3	Budholi	543 0 0	...	...	543 0 0	270	50	537 6 3	0 14 0	...	538 4 3	(-)4 11 9	(-)1	(-)13
4	4	Daboli	691 9 0	135 13 2	...	827 6 2	45	54	672 14 7	108 6 2	10	791 4 9	(-)36 1 5	(-)1	(-)29
5	5	Kemrith	48 0 0	...	...	48 0 0	30	62	14 0 0	...	5	19 0 0	(-)29 0 0	(-)60	(-)57
6	6	Kem-Tukuru	35 11 0	0 7 7	...	36 2 7	10	23	64 10 0	27 8 11	...	92 2 11	+56 0 4	+155	+283
7	7	Lawari	54 0 0	20 10 11	12	86 10 11	30	35	27 0 0	...	15	42 0 0	(-)44 10 11	(-)52	(-)74
8	8	Korti-Tukuru	68 12 0	16 9 11	...	85 5 11	50	59	98 4 0	33 15 8	4	136 3 8	+50 13 9	+60	(-)26
9	9	Korti-Makta	167 4 0	77 0 3	...	264 4 3	180	63	307 14 8	44 15 2	80	432 13 10	+108 9 7	+61	+28
10	10	Kinhi	41 0 0	0 14 11	...	41 14 11	30	72	78 5 6	26 10 8	30	135 0 2	+93 1 3	+222	+212
11	11	Palasgaon	482 6 0	28 15 0	...	511 5 0	530	04	495 9 5	59 1 9	50	604 11 2	+93 6 2	+18	(-)10
12	12	Jogapur	61 12 0	5 15 0	...	67 11 0	50	74	97 1 6	12 0 2	8	117 1 8	+49 6 8	+73	+13
13	13	Ashti	55 8 0	29 11 7	10	95 3 7	50	53	158 11 9	33 11 9	60	252 7 6	+157 3 11	+165	(-)27
14	14	Kalmana	388 4 0	81 7 0	...	464 11 0	350	75	379 14 9	77 3 7	12	469 2 4	+1 7 4	+1	+1
15	15	Amdi	453 12 0	44 6 0	...	498 2 6	440	88	473 9 9	103 8 4	10	587 2 1	+88 15 7	+20	(-)7
16	16	Kothari	1,678 8 8	126 12 3	4	1,808 15 11	1,250	69	1,675 14 6	120 5 8	5	1,804 4 2	(-)7 11 9	(-) ...	(-)9
17	17	Hararpalli	0 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	10	250	6 0 0	47 0 9	35	88 0 9	+84 0 9	+2100	+166

Statements A, B & C
of Mr. Kottari group
of Mr. Chanda ditto.

Statements A. B. & C
of Mr. Kottari group
of Mr. Chandra Dutt.

18	Katwali	{ 1888 ... 1866-68 ...	229 6 0	70 1 0	...	299 7 0	...	77%	197 14 0	66 11 9	45	309 9 9	+39 0 7	+14	(-)34
19	Khamturla	{ 1888 ... 1866-68 ...	205 6 0	65 3 2	...	270 9 2	230	85	15 4 0	0 1 9	3	18 5 9	(-)17 7 1	(-)49	(-)57
20	Kudesaodi	{ 1888 ... 1866-68 ...	113 5 0	120 1 0	...	233 6 0	150	64%	149 5 3	100 9 4	45	294 14 7	+15 0 7	+5	(-)10
21	Parsodi	{ 1888 ... 1866-68 ...	250 13 0	41 14 0	...	292 11 0	...	60%	249 7 6	60 6 9	43	353 14 3	+148 13 4	+73	(-)7
22	Panchgaon	{ 1888 ... 1866-68 ...	350 0 0	Nil.	...	350 0 0	...	60%	187 12 0	86 7 1	15	289 3 1	(-)126 13 2	(-)31	(-)6
23	Tohgaon	{ 1888 ... 1866-68 ...	1,125 5 0	98 4 0	...	1,223 9 0	...	65%	1,047 6 6	285 5 4	...	1,332 11 10	(-)47 9 11	(-)3	(-)11
24	Arvi	{ 1888 ... 1866-68 ...	94 15 0	42 5 0	...	137 4 0	...	55%	109 11 8	36 6 0	10	156 1 8	+27 8 10	+21	(-)22
25	Wejgaon	{ 1888 ... 1866-68 ...	233 13 0	51 10 0	...	285 7 0	...	70%	223 1 3	30 4 8	15	268 5 11	(-)72 13 5	(-)21	(-)18
26	Lathi	{ 1888 ... 1866-68 ...	250 5 0	72 9 0	...	322 14 0	...	65%	190 1 5	18 14 2	12	220 15 7	(-)52 8 7	(-)19	(-)44
	Total	{ 1888 ... 1866-68 ...	2,664 6 0	496 12 0	...	3,161 2 0	2,070	65%	8,605 9 8	1,453 2 6	808 8 0	10,867 4 2	+864 11 1	+9	(-)16
	Sarandi Kham village for 1866-68.		96 2 0	24 2 0	25	145 4 0	110	76%	89 6 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	96 14 0	(-)48 6 0	-33	+17
	For (1888)		101 2 0	8 7 0	...	109 9 0	80	73%					(-)12 11 0	-12	

CHANDA :

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

Dated the 13th May 1904.

STATEMENT C.—Kothari Group of the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

No. and name of village and mahal.	Details of class and grade.	Class of tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
			Acre.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	(-) 9	57	...	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 relics of the Gond Kingdom. It was settled with a Teli, but passed into the hands of a Bania for debt in 1893. Tenants are quite a strong lot of men on the whole: 7A, 14B, 39C, and 2D, chiefly Kunbis, 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.
I. Balharpur ...		(Malik-makbuza ... E. Malik-makbuza. Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round	326-31 ... 1,414-09 ... 1,414-09	167 11 0 ... 802 0 0 ... 802 0 0	0 8 3 ... 0 9 1 ... 0 9 1	263-62 124-70 622-05 756-73 1,378-78	122 13 5 48 13 0 435 9 8 331 14 10 767 8 6	0 7 6 0 6 3 0 11 2 0 7 2 0 8 11	...	...	...	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 over 140 acres at Settlement, but most of it is now fallow or abandoned. Absolute occupancy tenants disappeared soon after Settlement in large numbers, and this land was let out at reduced rents. Home-farm covers only 40 acres. The rates look rather high, but are not really so : it is still an important village, and soil and tenants are good. Some rents are said to be realized with difficulty, but that is due to mismanagement. Only eight composite holdings. Malik-makbuza land is the best in the village. I would touch up most of the rents here.

STATEMENT C.--Kothari Group in the Okanda Tahsil of the Okanda District--(continued).

No. and name of village and mahal.	Grade of class and	Class of tenant.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.		Incidence per acre.	Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
4. Dabel	...	(Malik-makbuza	775	4 6 0	0 9 0	7456	36 8 5	0 7 10	—13	38	...	noted the poorest men frequently get into arrears. I propose a rate of 1 05 in order to touch all the big tenants, but big margins may be allowed: composite holdings are numerous. This was a mokasa village: it now pays full jama.
		E. Malik-makbuza,	...	...	...	3803	19 15 2	0 8 5	+...	O. F.	...	A big village on the river. Proprietors are Brahmans, extravagant and badly in debt: treat their tenants somewhat harshly. This village had a bad time soon after Settlement: it is looking up now, but has not quite recovered, and fallow figures are rather too high still. Soil is good nearly all over: some kali is found here: it is perhaps too leniently classed on the whole, as a few fields get silt from the river.
		Absolute occupancy,	241.69	239 3 0	0 15 10	14814	159 8 0	1 1 3	+9	1.41	...	Malik-makbuza rate is absurdly low: their sub-tenants 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.
		Occupancy	522.18	448 0 0	0 13 9	52522	456 15 0	0 13 11	+1	.96	...	Over 100 acres are in the home-farm, but there are four shareholders.
		(All-round	763.87	687 3 0	0 14 5	67336	616 7 0	0 14 8	+2	1.05	1.15	Tenants are quite a good lot with low debts, 3A—8B, 25C 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.
						Occ. W. R. 483						In spite of high incidence we can safely put up many rents here. I would go up to 1.15 with big margins to plot proprietors, that will bring out fair enhancement, as rents are so uneven.

STATEMENT C.—Kothari Group of the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District—(continued).

Class or tenant.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.		Incidence per acre.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of incidence per acre on that of former settlement.	Incidence per unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per area.	Tenant area.	Rental.					
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(Malik-makbuza ... E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy. Occupancy (All-round	Acre. 117-93 117-93	Rs. a. p. 54 0 0 54 0 0	Rs. a. p. 0 7 4 0 7 0	Rs. a. p. 80-48 80-48	Rs. a. p. 27 0 0 72 0 0	Rs. a. p. 0 5 0 0 5 4	... ... ... -27 -27	... ... ... -56 -56	... ... ... ... -70	I would take 1-25 here and simply maintain existing grain rents at fair prices. Another "rith" and "ran" village much like Kem-rith : the villages are owned by the same men. Only 80 acres are now occupied, of which 39 are fallow. At Settlement 163 acres were occupied and cropped with cotton and juar : 30 acres were in the home-farm. Assets may possibly be kept low here also. Nothing but juar is now grown, though there is a little kanhar land and all the soil is fairly fertile, but uneven in surface. Only three tenants, a Gond, a Mahar and a Brahman : the Brahman is rich and the others are in C class. The forest here might be valuable : it covers 850 acres, but it is badly managed, and all the Daheli men take free nistar here. Present rents 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 rate of .70 as individuals pay only small sums. A tiny village about four miles distant from Kothari. It was bought by three rich Komtis in 1895 for Rs. 300 ready cash from some fellow Saokars. It is a rice village with an excellent tank : rice land covers 57 acres, but was badly cropped at attestation for want of seed. Village is not quite so well taken up as at Settlement, but it is really quite stable, and the tenants are very substantial—men—4A, 3B and 3C—though most of them live in other villages. Soil is only morand and wardi, but 52 acres are murkhand. One or two outlying fields have been
(Malik-makbuza ... E. Malik-makbuza... Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round Ordinary	... ... 8-35 60-31 68-66 ... ...	... ... 11 12 0 57 0 0 68 12 0 ... ...	... ... 1 6 6 0 15 1 1 0 0 ... ...	... ... 6-67 42-09 48-76 4-88 Occ. W. R. 5-44	... ... 11 12 0 72 8 0 84 4 0 14 0 0	... ... 1 12 2 1 11 7 1 11 8 2 12 11	... ... + 25 + 83 + 7 ... ...	... ... -55 -77 -72 -93	... ... ... ... -90 ...	

STATEMENT C.—Kothari Group of the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District—(continued).

No. and name of village and mahal.	Details of class and grade	Class of tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.		Incidence per acre.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11. Palasgaon ..		{ Malik-makbuza ... E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round	Acres. 308.44	Rs. a. p. 112 6 0	Rs. a. p. 0 5 10	Acres. 209.20	Rs. a. p. 96 0 5	Rs. a. p. 0 7 4	+26	.43	...	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 figures are still respectable.
			...	...	...	197.61	75 9 0	0 6 1	...	.49	...	Home-farm covers 61 acres, and the 500 acres of tree-forest is valuable. Cultivation still is below the Settlement figure, but this is not due to recent bad years. It is a stable and prosperous village with a big basti.
			932.15	370 0 0	0 5 3	226.00	92 0 0	0 6 6	+24	.38	...	Tenants, mostly Kunbis, 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 annas if that.
			...	...	...	561.20	234 0 0	0 6 7	...	.44	...	This is a good village in every way, and I will put on full rental enhancement. I propose to take .55 with margins.
			93.215	370 0 0	0 5 3	787.28	324 0 0	0 6 7	+25	.42	55	A "rich" 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 group: most of it is classed as morand, but it is very shallow and full of grit and seems to have lost fertility in places. Cropping also is very poor, little except juaari being grown, and that gives only a poor outturn here.
12. Jogapur ...		{ Malik-makbuza ... E. Malik-makbuza Absolute occupancy Occupancy All-round	...	...	...	10.94	5 1 6	0 7 5	+	.85	...	[Sanctd. .70]
			
			147.65	61 12 0	0 6 8	169.19	92 0 0	0 8 8	+30	.71	...	
			147.65	71 12 0	0 6 8	169.19	92 0 0	0 8 8	+30	.71	...	

STATEMENT C.—Kohari Group of the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District—(continued).

No. and name of village and mahal.	Details of class and Grade.	Class of tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.		Incidence per acre.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
15. Amdi ...		Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	1430	6 8 9	0 7 3	...	.57		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. Pro-prietors are two Kunbis who have big holdings in neighbouring villages and here farm 147 acres. Though morand predominates the soil here is much better than at Karmana : there is plenty of bersi and some kanhar and kali. Wheat is but little grown, but linseed and cotton grow well and the juari outturn 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—3A, 5B, 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 fixation 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.
		E. Malik-makbuza,	...	...	...	1315	5 5 4	0 6 4	...	.45		
		Absolute occupancy,	29750	191 12 0	0 10 4	11052	96 9 0	0 14 0	+35	.92		
		Occupancy ...	74306	262 0 0	0 5 8	76432	365 2 8	0 7 8	+35	.55		
		All-round ...	1,04056	453 12 0	0 7 0	87484	461 11 8	0 8 5	+20	.60	.75	
						Occ. W. R. 3414						

The drop in the rate here is due entirely to the fact that most of the best land has passed into the home-farm. Rents have never needed reduction, 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 police station house and a school: and its Kunbi 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 here is very undulating, and much of the soil is inferior, but in point of fertility it is just above the group average and contains a lot of kankhar and other good wheat land: husked is largely grown, but wheat figures are very low. Cotton would be sown if the market were a little nearer.

The occupied area is much as at Settlement the home-farm has increased from 130 to 260 acres, and contains the best land, hence the drop in the tenants' rate. What was new fallow at Settlement is now old, but the cropped area has varied very little.

Tenants are a very powerful lot of Kunbis—11A, 13B 38C, 3D and 1K. Debts are low, and rents well paid in spite of the intrigues of a Chauda—

Saakar who has set up shop here.

The village was moderately assessed and the proprietors have been able to help tenants well in bad years.

This is an excellent village: it has never had a really bad year, and in poor years it has been kept together with by the old lambardar.

At present fair rents are paid for the best holdings, but for others they are distinctly low. I would take a rate of 1.05 in order to reach everybody.

A medium sized village just south of Tohoygon. It has deteriorated, but seems to have now turned the corner. Still it is not really stable. It is neglected by its proprietor. It passed from two Kunbis to the Chanda Tahsildar's son by gift only five years ago. As a matter of fact a few rupes (about 30) were paid for it. The Tahsildar has since retired. The soil is of poor class on the whole, but is rather better than it looks, and the wheat area was once respectable. Little is now grown besides jau and til: 72 acres are in the home-farm. There has been

23. Tohogaon ...	(Malik-makbuza ...	44.91	21 15 0	0 7 10	107.54	32 4 6	0 4 10	—38	27	...	{ Sanctd. 95. }
	E. Malik-makbuza,	...	...	...	33.19	16 1 0	0 7 9	...	58	...
	{ Absolute occupancy	144.22	111 8 0	0 12 4	60.37	60 14 0	1 0 2	+31	81	...	
	Occupancy	1,370.20	11,244 0 0	0 13 2	1,218.33	938 13 0	0 12 4	—6	80	...	
	(All-round	1,514.42	1,235 12 0	0 13 1	1,278.70	999 1 0	0 12 6	—4	80	...	
Occ. W. R. 70.31											
24 Arvi ...	(Malik-makbuza ...	110.43	3 11 8	0 0 6	105.10	3 11 8	0 0 7	+17	13	...	
	E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Occupancy	91.75	19 9 0	0 3 5	46.95	18 0 0	0 6 2	+80	41	...	
	Absolute occupancy	200.57	57 0 0	0 4 7	234.29	88 0 0	0 6 0	+31	42	Ryoti 50	
	(All-round	292.32	76 9 0	0 4 2	281.24	106 0 0	0 6 0	+44	42	...	
Occ. W. R. 21.30											
Sir 60											



STATEMENT C.—Kothari Group of the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District—(concluded).

No. and name of village and mahal.	Details of class and grade.	Class of tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.		Incidence per acre.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Supplementary ...			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		(Malik-makbuza ...	8 50	2 8 0	0 4 8	*10-13	2 8 0	0 3 11	- 6	20	...	A distinctly good village which has had a chequered career. It was settled with a Kompti: he sold it to a Mahratta, and the latter refused the village at the Summary Settlement, though the revenue was lowered from Rs. 110 to 80. It was taken under kham management, and the proprietor was excluded for the term of Settlement. The Mahratta died, leaving by will this village, with others, to Rang Rao (then Tahsildar of Chanda), and the latter has now applied for it. It has been grievously mismanaged: Rang Rao himself as Tahsildar 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 cropped areas show a large rise, and the soils are of the best: Juar is now the chief crop, but wheat grows well and most of the fields would give a big outturn in cotton.
		E. Malik-makbuza,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	2-56	0 12 0	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Occupancy ...	274-82	92 14 0	0 5 5	535-39	86 14 0	0 2 7	- 52	26	...	
		All-round	277-38	93 10 0	0 5 5	535-39	86 14 0	0 2 7	- 52	26	35	
					Unit incidence on occupancy including W. R. area 93-72 comes to 19						[Sanctd. 50.]	
					*Escheated to 19.							Present rents paid are very low indeed: I would raise them 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 fix fair rents on the rent free holdings: even that rate is absurdly low for this group. The future Settlement of this village will be treated subsequently in a separate report.

CHANDA :

13th May 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

No. 4720.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Revenue 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 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.

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.

No.	Name of Village.	SANCTIONED RATE		Remarks.
		For ryoti.	For sir.	
1	Balharpur ...	'90	'90	With margins where necessary.
2	Bamni ...	'70	'70	
3	Dudholi ...	'90	'90	
4	Kem Rith ...	'30	'30	Without margins.
5	Kem-Takum ...	'90	'90	
6	Kinhi ...	'30	'30	With margins in few cases.
7	Jagapur ...	'70	'70	
8	Ashti ...	'90	'90	With margins to malik-makbuzas.
9	Kothari ...	'85	'85	With margins to malik-makbuzas.
10	Katoli ...	'60	'75	
11	Dalsori ...	'60*	'75	* With as few margins as possible for ryoti.
12	Fohogaon ...	'95	'95	
13	Barandi Kham ...	'50	'50	With as few margins as possible.

सत्यमेव 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:—

Rents.

Malik-makbuzas	...	...	...	...	33 per cent
Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	9 " "
Occupancy	..	...	..	...	25 " "

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-makbuza	...	...	...	...	60
Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	87
Occupancy	...	...	...	...	71
Ordinary	...	...	...	...	93

5. The following table contrasts the acreage rates of the proposed payments with the settlement and present rates.

	M. M.	TENANTS.			
		A. O. T.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total tenants.
At Settlement	0 6 5	0 10 2	0 9 7	...	0 9 10
At present	0 6 4	0 13 3	0 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 present rates.	+34	+9	+25	Nil.	+22
Increase per cent of proposed over Settlement rates.	+32	+42	+10	Nil.	+14

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 very few small plots; in this group little sir land is leased out. The muafi land here is valuable; 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, fire-wood, small timber and grass is steady, and some malguzars derive considerable sums from grazing dues also. In nearly all cases the malguzar has accepted valuation as a fair average of his profits; the malguzar of Ballarpur is an exception; he refused to appear at attestation or inspection, and when he did appear some months later the accounts that he produced were obviously 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 village 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.

10. A "Kasba" of this kind can in my opinion generally pay at least 33 per cent 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 substantial 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:—

Malik-makbuza, say	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.
Ryoti rents	...	...	...	...	...	110
Home-farm	...	...	...	...	...	1,955
Siwai	...	...	...	...	...	95
						5
Total malguzari assets						2,055
Total assets						2,165

On these I would assess revenue as follows:—

On Malik-makbuza account	...	...	...	...	...	95
59½% of malguzari assets	...	...	...	...	...	1,225
Total						1,320

The net addition proposed to assets are as follows:—

Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	16
Ryoti rents	...	...	...	...	...	100
Home-farm	...	...	...	...	...	13
Total						129

The net addition to revenue proposed is—

Kothari	...	...	...	...	...	+40
Lathi	...	...	...	...	...	-15
Net	...	...	...	...	...	+25

R. H. CRADDOCK,

Commissioner.

No. ⁵⁹⁶⁵_{II-147}, dated 15th November 1904.

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.	Malik-makbuzas	...	...	34 per cent
	Absolute occupancy tenants	...	...	9 "
	Occupancy	...	...	25 "
	Absolute occupancy tenants } cum occupancy tenants }	...	...	22 "

The revised unit incidences are—

Malik-makbuzas	...	...	...	60
Absolute occupancy tenants	...	...	...	87
Occupancy tenants	...	...	...	71
Absolute occupancy tenants } cum occupancy tenants }	...	...	...	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 obtained is small, *viz.*, Rs. 857-0-4, or 12 per cent.

4. The revised assessments will be announced as soon as orders are passed on this report. 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 Government 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 commenced.

5. Instalments may be fixed as proposed by the Settlement Officer.



B. P. STANDEN,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, C. P.

Statement of Estates.

Estate.	Serial No. of village in this group.	ASSETS OF ESTATE.		Proposed valuation of home-farm in this estate.	TENANTS' PAYMENTS IN THE ESTATE EXCLUDING MALIK-MAKEBUZA.		Increase in tenants' payments.	REVENUE PAYABLE BY THIS ESTATE.		Revenue enhancement.	Excess of proposed revenue enhancement over proposed rental-enhancement (difference of columns 8 and 11.)
		Present.	Proposed.		Present.	Proposed.		Present.	Proposed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Keshoo, S. O., Jaganath ...	4 Daheli ...	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.
	5 Kem ...	1,057 4 8	1,360 0 0	200 0 0	789 7 0	920 8 0	131 1 0	641 7 7	790 0 0	148 8 5	+ 17 7 5
	7 Lawari ...										
	13 Ashti ...										
Chandi Prashad, S. O., Lalman, Brahmin.	10 Kinbi ...										
	11 Palasgaon ...	557 3 11	1,006 0 0	89 0 0	391 10 8	593 8 0	201 13 4	607 0 9	655 0 0	47 15 3	- 153 14 1
	17 Haranpali ...										
Tukaram, S. O., Rajeshwar, Kunbi.	12 Jogapur ...	532 6 0	725 10 0	111 0 0	431 2 9	526 14 0	95 1 3	441 10 9	455 0 0	13 5 3	- 71 12 0
	14 Kalmana...										
Govinda, S. O., Ganpatil ...	19 Khamturli	309 3 0	518 10 0	104 0 0	264 11 6	360 6 0	95 10 6	185 0 0	270 0 0	85 0 0	- 10 10 5
	21 Parsodi ...										
Paikan, S. O., Gopalpatil, Kunbi.	22 Pachgaon	1,573 9 0	1,967 8 0	385 8 0	1,186 13 0	1,441 0 0	254 3 0	1,034 1 6	1,180 0 0	145 14 6	- 108 4 6
	23 Tohgaon ...										
Madhao, S. O., Rangrao, Brahmin.	24 Arvi ...	422 11 0	529 4 0	45 0 0	317 12 9	436 4 0	118 7 3	275 0 0	310 0 0	35 0 0	- 83 7 3
	25 Veigaon ...										

Soil class	WHEAT LAND.					RICE LAND.					GARDEN LAND.				MINOR CROPS.	TOTAL.		
	Lavau.	Patbar.	Wahuri.	Sandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharon.	Warhani Tekar.	Warhani Sawan.	Warhani Jhlan.	Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari abadi Warpani.	Bari abadi Walit.	Bari marhan Warpani.			Bari marhan Walit.	Bari santa motas-thal.
Kali	6.20	102.32	.06			43.30								1.90	5.56		1.00	164.34
Khari...	27.94	4.00	.72			272.17					50	.20		5.87	2.00		686.79	1,321.13
Kanbar		283.75				5.00											16.18	
Khari...		10.38				1.00											8.33	
Ran		50				1.00											2,851.47	
B. Kousat...	16.60	176.68	3.30	1.00		218.62	.10	5.33	4.09	16.92	57.43	.25		25.75	9.73		30.35	
Khari...		4.25				10.60		.50	2.00		1.50	1.39		.15			124.43	
Ra	1.50	3.45				14.80	.80	3.88		6.10				.20	.60			
Ra Imp.										7.92	46.47	6.33		39.39	7.89	2.75	5,935.39	
Morand	3.00	54.17				56.33	15.94	23.22	11.19	66.46	4.23	47.53		7.10	.20		204.24	
Khari...		5.60				31.14		5.77	1.00	3.81	12.51						530.93	
Ran						2.50		22.47	.87	13.60								
Imp.										4.57								
Kh. Imp.										5.20								
Imp. Ran										2.50								
Kh. Ran																		
Khari...	.60													4.31			493.41	
Khardi								.85		.82		1.00		.30			53.78	
Ran							2.40			.40		6.50					39.46	
N. F. Ex.							.88										24.91	
Kh. N. F. Ex.																	2.27	
Ran N. F. Ex.																	3.31	
Wardi																	324.86	
Khari...								8.27	2.66	35.43	45.43	11.24		1.10	2.00		76.65	
Kh. Ran							13.25	1.91	.48	22.27	1.53	111.50		1.00			89.18	
Ran							4.19	10.76	4.58		20.06	2.89	1.30		3.05		2.55	
N. F. Ex.												8.42					31.08	
Kh. N. F. Ex.																	5.80	
Ran N. F. Ex.																	32.44	
Bardi																	4.08	
Khari...																	20.43	
Ran																	3.21	
Kh. Ran																	2.56	
N. F. Ex.																	.33	
Ran N. F. Ex.																	13.01	
Retari																	.80	
Khari...																	.45	
Ran																	5.48	
Ran N. F. Ex.																	2.74	
Pandhri																		
Khari...																	1.47	
Total	55.74	644.90	4.08	1.56		655.43	47.70	82.96	26.87	189.45	189.66	219.75	3.30	87.27	31.03	2.75	11,623.27	13,859.75

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		
			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.—Charges in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT.		AT PRESENT		REMARKS.
Name of each shareholder	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	
1	2	3	4	5

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

Soil Class.	POSITION CLASS.											Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.

See statement attached.

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugarcane	Tur.	Linseed.	Til.	Gram.	Juar 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 ...	1,060'30	324'87	9'75	222'90	841'44		111'90	9,248'30	3,219'56	691'67	15,730'89	... = 15,730'89
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 ...	593'13	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

V.—Details of Villages.

	Area of Cultivation.										Area of other lands.				Area, irrigated.				Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
	Area out of cultivation, i. e. waste and fallow of more than three years.			Total area occupied	Groves	Tree-forest.	Scrub-jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock covered by roads and buildings.	Total area unoccupied.	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.									
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19				
At present ...	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.							
In 1895 ...	12,767-30	1,092-36	13,859-75	3,741-36	17,601-11	99-04	19,496-97	3,727-75	3,570-78	26,886-64	44,487-75	193-61	21-26	184-87	7	23	813	2,137				
Percentage on total area of area in Cols. 3, 6 and 15	10,052-14	2,028-12	12,080-26	3,659-15	15,739-72	40				28,743-75	44,483-47			458-50	2	13						
Compare entries of last Settlement for Cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.	15,730-69	830-22	16,560-91	1,075-57	17,636-48	5-50	20,700-71	3,178-79	3,031-23	26,916-23	44,552-71		42-09	42-09	15	5	773	1,596				

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	HELD BY MALGUZARS.				HELD BY MALIK-MAKBUZAS.		HELD BY REVENUE-FREE GRANTEES.		HELD BY ABSOLUTE OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.	HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occupied area (to agree with Col. 6 of Table V).
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.		No. of hold-ings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present ... in 1895 ... Percentage on total occupied area of areas in cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16. Compare entries of last Settlement for Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.*		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	1,034-73	649-80	1,684-53	197-19	92	1,712-11	16	234-98	108	2,157-45	903	11,637-85	...	1	4-88	18-56	150-75	17,601-11
	1,002-19	600-08	1,602-27	...	...	1,051-79	...	392-23	...	2,467-12	...	10,058-50	...	...	...	176-81	...	15,739-72;
	...	...	9-6	...	...	9-7	...	1-3	...	12-3	...	661	...	...	...	1	...	...
	1,990-50	...	1,990-50	...	...	997-03	...	845-79	...	5,077-93	...	8,408-25	...	...	...	19-09	297-89	17,636-48

* Malik Makbuza ... 1,090-97 424 5 10 } Es. a. p.
 Do. on quit-rent ... 123-86 36 4 0 }
 Malik Sarkar ... 587-28 221 4 2 0 6 4

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

1	TENANTS.				
	Malik-mak- buzas.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
	Rs. n. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. At last Settlement, 1-66-68	339 13 10	3,234 5 0	5,026 11 0	...	8,261 0 0
2. Incidence per acre	0 6 5	0 10 2	0 9 7	...	0 9 10
3. At present	681 14 0	1,782 4 8	6,127 7 0	14 0 0	7,923 11 8
4. Incidence per acre	0 6 4	0 13 3	0 8 5	2 13 11	0 9 2
5. As proposed	909 0 0	1,943 10 0	7,641 8 0	14 0 0	9,599 2 0
6. Incidence per acre	0 8 6	0 14 5	0 10 6	2 13 11	0 11 2
Unit incidence of proposed payments.	-60	-87	-71	-93	-74
7. Increase per cent. of proposed over present payment.	+ 33	+ 9	+ 25	...	+ 21
8. Compare as deduced from rates.	1,149 11 0	1,902 6 0	7,901 8 0	13 9 0	9,717 7 0
In 1895	473 8 11	1,913 7 3	6,079 2 10	...	7,992 10 1

IX.—Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht, and Land held by Privileged Tenants.

SIR AND KHUDKASHT.						VALUATION ADOPTED.		
AREA LEASED OUT.		AREA CULTIVATED BY MALGUZARS.		AREA HELD BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total rental value (columns 1, 3 and 4).	For sir and khudkasht.	For area held by privileged tenants.
Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compare rent actually paid to malguzar.	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compare rent actually paid.	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compare rent actually paid.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
155 9 0	171 1 10	1,460 4 0	134 1 0	...	1,749 14 0	1,620 8 0	125 14 0	
0 14 7	0 13 11	0 15 9	0 12 8	...	0 15 1	0 15 5	0 12 0	
Inci- dence per acre.								
(a) Unit incidence (to be entered in Col. 7)						79		

(a) Unit incidence (to be entered in Col. 7)

79

VIII.—Details of Siwai Income.

Sources.	Amount at former Settlement.	Amount in year of present Settlement.	Amount assumed as average.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Mahua and tamarind	...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	55 0 0	45 0 0	
Firewood	...	123 0 0	115 0 0	
Mahua	...	297 8 0	278 4 0	
Tamarind	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Miscellaneous (Forest income)	...	2 8 0	2 4 0	
Wood and grass	...	255 0 0	210 0 0	
Grazing	...	80 0 0	65 0 0	
Mahua, mango and tamarind	...	31 0 0	26 0 0	
Water dues	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	
Fisheries	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	
Total	130 0 0	861 0 0	758 8 0	

X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.

COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.				COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.			
Payments of malik-makbuzas as proposed.	Payments of tenants as proposed.	Annual value of sir, khudkasht, 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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
909 0 0	9,599 2 0	1,747 6 0	758 8 0	13,014 0 0	8,660 13 10	1,211 11 3	130 0 0
							10,002 9 1

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

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 estimated enhanced income (Col. 5 of Table X).	ANALYSIS OF INCOME ON WHICH ASSESSMENT BASED.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and Cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (Col. 4 of Table VIII).	RESULTING FROM VALUATION.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, 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
6,952 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 (+) or decrease (−) of proposed on present revenue.	COMPARE INCOME (+) OR DECREASE (−)					COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (−) PER CENT IN—		INCIDENCE PER ACRE IN CULTIVATION OF—	
	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 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 10 9	628 8 0	3,011 6 11	12 0 0	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-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (Col. 5 of Table X, minus Col. 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6
909 0 0	780 0 0	129 0 0	14 0 0	7,030 0 0	58 0 0

CHANDA :

Dated the 13th September 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

[To be substituted for the Resolution bearing the same number and date.]

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.**Survey and Settlement Department.**

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.

Memorandum No. 5965-147, dated the 15th November 1904, containing the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture's remarks on the Settlement Officer's proposals.

R E S O L U T I O N .

The existing condition of the group as regards cultivation and assets, the effect of the settlement 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 :—

1.	Gross area of the group	...	...	...	...	Acres.	45,569
2.	Area under cultivation at last settlement	...	...	...	...		16,868
3.	Area now under cultivation	...	...	...	...		14,219
4.	Percentage of increase of (3) over (2)	...	...	...	...	Per cent.	—16
5.	Percentage of rise of price of staple food-grain grown in group during currency of last settlement	...	...	...	...		100
6.	Total assessable assets at last settlement	...	...	...	...	Rs.	10,148
7.	Total assessable assets at present settlement proposed by the Settlement Officer	...	...	...	...		13,234
8.	Total assets as adopted by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	...		13,289
9.	Percentage of increase of (8) over (6)	...	...	...	...	Per cent.	31
10.	Total enhancements of rent, including revenue payable by malik malguzars at present settlement :—	...	...	...	...	Rs.	
	(a) effected by the Settlement Officer	...	...	...	...		2,020
	(b) as accepted by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	...		2,075
11.	Average rate of rent per acre of ryoti area :—	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.	
	(a) at last settlement	...	...	...	...		0 9 5
	(b) as now proposed by the Settlement Officer	...	...	...	...		0 10 11
	(c) as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	...		0 11 0
12.	Present revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs.	7,038
13.	Percentage of (12) on (6)	...	...	...	...	Per cent	68
14.	Percentage of (12) on (8)	...	...	...	...		52
15.	Revenue now proposed by the Settlement Officer	...	...	...	...	Rs.	7,938
16.	Revenue now sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	...		7,951
17.	Percentage of (16) on (8)	...	...	...	...	Per cent	60

2. The operations of the Settlement Officer have resulted in an ~~an~~ ^{an} enhancement of 22 per cent. in the ryoti payments as compared with the 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 absolute-occupancy 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 proposed rents. While concurring in the grounds of Mr. Craddock's dissent, Mr. Standen, after carefully scrutinizing the Ryotwari Abstract of the village, has come to the conclusion that it is only a few really high comparative 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 occupancy tenants. He also recommends the reduction of rent of composite holdings Nos 5 and 6 in village No. 15 (Amdih) 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. 9,867 as against the present demand of Rs. 8,010-9-8.

3. The comparative statement below will show the variations in the rent-rates paid by each class of tenants :—

Class of tenant.						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	...	...	...	...	...	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 Department.

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.*

Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik-makhuzas, as revised.	Revised rental payable by—				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percentage of revised revenue on revised malguzari assets.	Percentage of former revenue on assets of former settlement.
			Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.			
1	Balharpur	233 0	510 8	443 0	...	953 8	1,513 8	910	60	56	80
2	Bamkni	31 8	36 0	273 4	...	309 4	452 12	250 Realizable 243	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	555 8	...	718 8	1,010 8	590 Realizable 583	58	55	61
5	Kem Rith	...	...	45 0	...	45 0	50 0	20	40	40	63
6	Kem Tukum	...	6 0	66 0	...	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 0	...	126 0	179 0	95 Realizable 64	53	53	59
9	Korti Makta	20 8	...	403 0	...	403 0	576 0	320 Realizable 197	56	55	74
10	Kiohi	14 0	...	164 4	...	164 4	225 12	120	53	51	83
11	Palasgaon	184 4	116 4	370 4	...	486 8	792 0	540 Realizable 531	68	62	110
12	Jagapur	5 0	...	110 4	...	110 4	133 0	70	53	52	81
13	Ashti	33 8	...	154 4	...	154 4	308 4	160	52	47	84
14	Kalmana	55 4	35 8	385 14	...	421 6	602 14	385	64	62	83
15	Amdi	15 0	92 12	444 12	...	537 8	708 4	460	65	65	92
16	Kothari	99 0	340 8	1,547 0	...	1,887 8	2,131 6	1,285 Realizable 1,277	60	59	71
17	Haranpalli	6 0	...	28 8	...	28 8	86 0	45	52	50	250
18	Kalwali	4 8	118 4	131 8	...	249 12	390 12	235	60	60	78
19	Khamturli	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	23 0	10	43	43	61
20	Kude Saoli	...	18 2	170 8	...	188 10	346 6	180	52	52	64
21	Palsodi	...	14 0	324 8	...	338 0	493 4	300	61	61	60
22	Pachgaon	...	15 0	223 8	...	238 8	382 8	230	60	60	63
23	Tohgaon	87 0	71 0	1,140 0	...	1,211 0	1,633 0	950 Realizable 929 8	58	57	67
24	Arvi	7 0	21 0	112 4	...	133 4	203 12	110	54	53	55
25	Vejgaon	15 0	47 0	255 12	...	302 12	346 0	200	58	57	70
26	Lathi	14 0	12 0	267 4	...	279 4	338 4	175	52	50	31
27	Sarandi Kham	4 0	...	200 2	...	200 2	217 6	125	58	57	55
	Total	941 8	1,913 10	8,243 12	...	10,157 6	13,885 0	† 8,165 Realizable 7,959 8	59	57	70

* Rs. 140 from 1905-06 to 1909-10.
,, 175 ,, 1910-11 to 1917-18.

† From 1905-06 to 1909-10 Rs. 8,110-0-0 Kamil-jama.
Realizable Rs. 7,024-8-0.

From 1910-11 to 1917-18 Rs. 8,165-0-0 Kamil-jama.
Realizable Rs. 7,959-8-0.

Rent-Rate Report for the Ghatkul Group in Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

1. The Ghatkul group is a fairly broad strip of land along the bank of the Wardha and Wainganga rivers. 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.
Boundaries and physical features.
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.
Population.
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 Kaehhis; 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

Trade and communications.

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 is 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 Dhaba 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 Dhaba market.

10. The tenants of the 59 malguzari villages were classified as follows at attestation:—

Tenants.		A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
Kunbis	...	31	266	368	195	860
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	...	95	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 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.	Revenue.			Price.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Heti Nandgaon ...	15	0	0	45	0	0
Vihirgaon Deshpande ...	20	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 saocars of Chanda to acquire land and run up the prices. Four villages only have changed hands for debt.

17. 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.	Plough-cattle.
At present ...	31,673	3,883	35,556	6,516	42,072	23,710	65,782	1,127	57	219	2,150	6,743
Per cent ...	...	...	54	...	64	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
In 1895-96 ...	1,100	4,948	26,048	7,769	33,817	31,955	65,772	1,861	43	254	...	...
Last Settlement, 1866 ...	17,099	4,691	21,790	3,388	25,678	40,230	65,908	184	49	22	1,365	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 plough-cattle. 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.

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-malguzars.	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	1,454	3,683	1,316	169	2,270	34,119	152	363	42,072
Per cent ...	...	...	9	3	...	5	81	1½	...	100
In 1895-96 ...	2,168	1,240	3,408	1,080	297	2,388	26,203	441	...	33,817
Last Settlement, 1866-68 ...	2,762	...	2,762	1,039	519	6,952	14,152	254	...	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 :—

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Oil.	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	243	1,722	3	816	1,000	4,856	261	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:—

Soils.	WHEAT LAND.							RICE LAND.							GARDEN LAND.							MINOR CROPS.			Total.	100%								
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Waburi.	Bandhla.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Kharl.	Ran.	Total.	Tikra.	Sawan.	Jhlan.	Warsaling.	Murkhand.	Kharl.	Ran.	Total.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walle.	Kharl.	Ran.	Total.	Mutharikat.			Kharl.	Ran.						
Kali	...	8'00	...	...	...	5'75	...	...	3'75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'00	...	...	18'75	...			
Kanhar	...	1'50	92'78	...	28'67	44'15	33'96	4'50	201'00	...	4'77	6'01	10'90	...	2'71	...	21'68	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'52	489'51	7'96	35'88	711'71	1			
Bersil Kanhar	...	7'77	55'85	2'40	70'33	45'49	133'67	8'25	3'20	315'51	11'18	291'54	130'42	552'93	93'03	193'36	14'95	1079'10	...	2'70	35'68	5'05	13'61	12'43	21'39	...	69'98	6,320'39	51'84	432'73	7,784'98	22		
Morand	7'47	1'20	8'51	4'29	68'40	2'79	...	89'87	11'27	394'26	133'28	763'65	101'21	235'55	61'85	1,507'69	10	8'28	919'31	14'81	38'59	32'84	734'84	15'10	1,014'33	21,067'87	201'08	1,485'45	23,680'36	67		
Khardi	2'74	9'38	6'40	...	3'25	...	18'52	...	...	102'12	2'91	10'10	...	91'20	5'53	115'13	2,168'38	7'54	159'20	2,300'03	61		
Wardi	22'04	23'77	16'39	44'70	13'04	14'56	16'81	119'94	...	40	139'11	4'60	4'86	21	80'56	3'10	149'18	745'15	10'25	42'55	1,014'27	3		
Bardi	3'0	3'0	1'80	2'10	
Retari	11'96	11'96	
Pandhri	8'3	8'3	29'22	25'07	...	20'22	56	...	30'11	
Total	...	9'27	164'10	3'60	107'51	93'93	241'72	15'54	3'20	620'13	148'49	717'40	285'81	1,318'68	207'28	450'10	93'61	2,747'56	10	11'38	1,225'85	27'37	68'66	46'51	953'16	23'73	1,379'96	30,808'62	281'67	2,155'92	35,556'27	106%	4%	88%

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 occupancy.	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	...	...	...	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.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	729-10	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.

Factors.

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 „
„	·25 and ·30	...	...	13 „
„	·30 and ·35	...	...	9 „
„	·35 and ·40	...	...	8 „
„	·40 and ·45	...	...	1 „
„	·45 and ·50	...	...	3 „
„	·50 and ·55	...	...	2 „
„	·55 and ·60	...	...	2 „
Over	·90	...	...	1 „

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-makhuza	...	...	...	...	·21
Malik-sarkar	...	...	...	...	·40
Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	·27
Occupancy	...	...	...	...	·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 tahsil 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.

41. 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. Standard rate. 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	"
·45	"	6	"
·50	"	6	"
·55	"	2	"
·60	"	3	"
·65	"	1	"
·70	"	2	"
1 25	"	1	"

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—

Malik-makbuza and malik-sarkar.	PURE MALGUZARI.			Total.	Total village assets.
	From tenants' rental.	Valuation of home-farm and privileged land.	Siwai, allowing deduction for fluctuation.		
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 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 cultivation including new fallow.	Old fallow.	Total area occupied.
At Settlement ...	2,231	151	2,382
At attestation ...	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.	Til.	Cotton.	Gram.	Tur.	Juari.	Others.	Total.	Double-cropped.	Net cropped.	New fallow.
At attestation ...	5	225	53	538	188	15	48	3,776	385	5,233	9	5,224	374
In 1903-04 ...	13	576	63	973	46	23	73	3,967	532	6,266	16	6,250	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.

57. As the tenants in these villages have to pay full cesses as well as rents, and since there will always be a little fallow in even the best holdings which escapes assessment in malguzari villages but pays rent in the ryotwari, it is necessary to take a slightly lower 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. I 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.

Soil Class.	WHEAT LAND.					RICE LAND.					GARDEN LAND.				MINOR CROPS.		Total.	
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warhani Teker.	Warhani Sawan.	Warhani Jhila.	Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Warit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Warit.		Mutfarikat.
Kali	1-50	8-00	...	18-71	31-30	5-75	...	4-77	3-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-00	18-75
Kashar	...	92-78	...	2-00	2-50	33-90	...	...	2-01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445-36	713-71
Khari	7-96	1%
Ran	7-96	10-35	...	...	...	...	9-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	35-99	...
Imp
Bersi kanhar	7-27	54-05	2-40	54-88	30-89	131-17	8-12	220-05	114-84	367-90	71-73	2-19	13-21	3-94	11-96	...	583-82	...
Khari	...	1-80	...	2-19	3-26	1-00	2-56	65-04	15-58	76-59	21-30	...	...	1-11	...	...	51-84	...
Ran	1-50	...	6-45	...	8-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	432-73	...
Imp	12-06	11-34	...	...	...	...	88-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Imp	12-29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran Imp	1-20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand	...	7-47	1-20	7-62	4-29	66-50	90-23	294-81	107-98	482-04	74-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	1-90	18-88	79-92	23-75	88-72	14-17	7-03	36-00	3-01	30-66	...	19378-34	...
Ran	6-16	19-55	4-27	15-08	13-04	1-25	...	11-80	1-10	...	204-08	...
Khari Ran	1-08	...	1483-45	...
Imp
Khari Imp	4-28	163-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran Imp	10-11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi	3-75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nhari	2-74	8-14	2-76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	1-24	2-04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Ran
Imp	1-60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. F. Ex.
Khari N. F. Ex.
Ran N. F. Ex.
Warli
Khari	15-95	16-62	9-45	32-09	11-09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	2-64	...	...	5-30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari Ran	3-68	6-41	4-25	1-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imp
N. F. Ex.	2-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran N. F. Ex.
Parli
Retari
N. F. Ex
Pandhari
Khari
TOTAL	9-27	164-10	3-60	107-51	93-93	241-72	148-49	717-40	295-81	1378-58	207-28	11-38	122-95	27-37	68-65	46-51	30808-62	35556-27
																		100%

2-10
11-96
30-11
3%

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. The 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 1901. Kunbis are the most largely represented caste amongst tenants. There 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*. The 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.	Acreage rates.			Unit incidence.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Malik-makbuza	0	3	6	·21
Absolute occupancy tenant	0	4	0	·27
Occupancy tenant	0	3	9	·30
Absolute occupancy tenant and occupancy tenant combined.	0	3	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:—

·25	...	...	...	...	3 villages.
·30	...	...	...	...	14 "
·35	...	...	...	...	15 "
·40	...	...	...	...	11 "
·45	...	...	...	...	4 "
·50	...	...	...	...	7 "
·55	...	...	...	...	1 "
·60	...	...	...	...	2 "
·65	...	...	...	...	1 "
1·00	...	...	...	...	1 "

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 any soil. 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, *viz.*, 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.

I.—Revenue Demand.

As fixed at last Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	DETAIL OF BALANCES.		
			Year	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1866—68... 3,334	...				
1888 K.-J...4,756	4,756 0 0				

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT.		AT PRESENT.		REMARKS.
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	
1	2	3	4	5

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

Soil Class.	POSITION CLASS.											Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

			Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Tur.	Linseed	TH.T.	Gram.	Juar and its mixture	Cotton and its mixture	Other crops.	Total.	Area double-cropped.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement	...	...	551'00	2123'41	5'13	104'13	262'69	33'50	277'12	11757'65	917'42	10'1'55	17116'65	17'87=17028'78
At present	...	...	243'17	1722'30	2'51	816'49	1000'23	4855'72	261'18	18855'00	1149'45	3283'63	32169'98	496'49=31673'49
In 1895-96	...	...	607'25	3325'01	4'31	848'89	1583'81	1726'56	194'39	10434'20	601'94	288'9'96	22216'37	1116'15=21106'22

V.—Details of Village Area.

	OCCUPIED AREA.					UNOCCUPIED AREA.							AREA IRRIGATED.			Number of cattle.	Number of ploughs.	
	AREA IN CULTIVATION.			Area out of waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree forest.	Scrub-jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock, covered by roads and buildings.	Total area unoccupied.	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	Number of irrigation wells.			Number of artificial tanks.
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present	31673-49	3882-78	35556-27	6515-81	42072-08	...	10184-47	6623-58	6901-79	23709-84	65781-92	1055-61	71-87	1127-48	57	219	2,150	6,743
Normal year	21100-22	4947-60	28047-82	7703-30	33817-12	...	...	...	...	31955-19	65772-31	...	...	1861-05	43	254	...	...
Percentage on total area of areas in cols. 4, 6 and 15	...	...	54	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	17098-78	...	21790-22	...	25578-50	...	...	...	...	40230-00	65908-50	...	...	18371	49	22	1,365	2,717

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	HELD BY MALGUZARS.				HELD BY MALIK-MAKRUZAS.		HELD BY REVENUE-FREE GRANTEES.		HELD BY ABSOLUTE-OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		Held by tenants of Superior class in ordinary tenant right.	HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occupied area (to agree with col. 6 of Table V).
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.		No. of hold-ings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar. service.	In lieu of service.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present	2228-99	1454-52	3683-51	355-35	61	1315-65	8	168-80	151	2270-34	2396	34118-777	Acres.	...	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Normal year	2168-20	1240-27	3408-47	...	...	1079-99	...	297-39	...	2386-14	...	26203-26	...	...	...	152-21	362-80	42072-08
Percentage on total area of areas in cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16	...	...	9	...	...	3	...	‡	...	5	...	81	...	...	...	441-87	1‡	33817-12
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16 (1866-68)	...	...	2762-32	...	...	1039-16	...	518-77	...	6951-70	...	14151-82	...	...	...	...	254-73	25678-50

Malik-makruza 1100-86 = Rs. 223-1-2
 Malik-sarkar 214-79 = " 64-4-2
 1315-65 = " 287-5-4

† Kind 165-60 Rs. 114-7-11 besides cash Rs. 10-8-0 = Rs. 124-15-11.
 W. E. 1349-61.

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

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 estimated enhanced income (col. 5 of Table X).	ANALYSIS OF INCOME ON WHICH ASSESSMENT BASED.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (col. 4 of Table VIII).	RESULTING FROM VALUATION.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, 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.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—)					COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) PER CENT IN		INCIDENCE PER ACRE IN CULTIVATION OF	
	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 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

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 malguzari as drawback.	Percentage of drawback 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

P. HEMINGWAY,

Dated the 7th June 1904.

Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT A.—Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Ghalkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

Serial No.	Settlement No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.				Revenue.	Percentage of revenue on assets of former Settlement, 1866-68.	ASSETS AT PRESENT.				INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.		Increase per cent. in cultivation.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and musaf land.	Siwal.	Total.			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and musaf land.	Siwal.	Total.	Actual.	Percent-age.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	139	Pardi	Rs. a. p. 16 4 0	Rs. a. p. 0 7 1	Rs. a. ...	Rs. a. p. 16 11 1	Rs. 25	150	Rs. a. p. 48 1 4	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 48 1 4	Rs. a. p. +31 6 3	188	+92
2	140	Wamanpalli	33 8 0	0 13 10	25 0	34 5 10	35	66	63 10 0	9 12 0	6 0 0	79 6 0	+13 11 6	49	+23
3	141	Tomata	31 14 0	39 9 8	14 0	71 7 8	35	49	...	...	...	...	+26 0 11	71	+136
4	142	Sonapur Deshpande	17 10 0	44 8 11	...	76 2 11	30	39	101 5 3	49 3 4	10 0 0	160 8 7	+84 5 8	111	+91
5	143	Podsa	62 14 0	24 3 11	...	87 1 11	60	59	...	...	...	...	+73 6 8	84	+38
6	144	Vedgaon	56 0 0	37 7 7	...	93 7 7	55	60	151 12 8	91 13 7	12 0 0	255 10 3	+162 2 8	173	+109
7	145	Heti Nandgaon	94 15 0	33 6 2	...	128 5 2	80	60	...	...	...	...	+122 5 1	66	+435
8	146	Kude Nandgaon	70 0 0	13 11 4	...	83 11 4	70	54	117 6 0	18 11 2	3 0 0	139 1 2	+55 5 10	26	+90
9	147	Sakmur	157 14 0	26 13 0	5 0	184 11 0	100	51	366 9 4	6 10 7	5 0 0	378 3 11	+15 9 10	132	+242
10	148	Hivor Mokasa	147 3 0	10 10 2	...	162 13 2	120	74	...	...	...	...	+215 6 9	64	+54
11	149	Kirmiri	290 11 0	...	...	280 11 0	180	78	34 3 0	0 1 7	...	34 4 7	+17 8 11	3	+195
12	150	Darur	4 8 0	30 10 4	...	32 2 4	1	16	...	...	...	...	-0 13 9	63	-9
13	151	Adegaon	14 8 0	77 11 5	...	92 3 5	15	57	...	...	...	...	-57 14 10	17	+125
14	152	Dhamangaon	55 0 0	32 3 7	...	87 3 7	50	61	...	...	...	...	-15 3 3	36	+16
15	153	Supgaon	44 15 0	17 12 4	...	62 11 4	40	64	...	...	...	...	+9 5 0	15	+86
16	154	Nandvardhan	165 7 0	...	...	42 8 0	40	94	212 12 0	12 2 5	...	224 14 5	+59 7 5	429	+47
17	155	Seoni Deshpande	101 0 0	2 7 7	...	103 7 7	160	155	206 8 0	7 2 5	5 0 0	218 10 5	+115 2 10	111	+87
18	156	Panora	162 6 0	...	...	162 6 0	110	68	...	...	...	...	+88 1 5	152	-25
19	157	Ratapeth	52 4 0	13 10 9	2 0	68 0 2	25	69	188 9 0	17 1 8	...	155 10 8	-38 15 7	20	-44
20	158	Salejhari	167 12 0	5 12 2	...	179 15 9	60	33	...	...	...	...	+168 6 11	309	+61
			184 13 0	9 13 3	...	194 10 3	100	51	...	...	...	...	-24 5 1	20	
			47 13 0	6 10 6	...	54 7 6	25	46	206 4 0	16 10 5	...	222 14 5	+61 14 0	38	
			130 0 0	21 0 5	...	161 0 5	70	43	215 5 6	36 15 11	5 0 0	257 5 5	+113 7 3	79	
			134 1 0	19 13 2	...	143 14 2	70	49	...	...	...	...	+11 6 4	5	
			213 9 3	32 5 10	...	245 15 1	130	53	118 13 0	18 9 5	2 0 0	139 6 5	+73 8 2	112	
			61 14 0	4 0 3	...	65 14 3	25	38	...	...	...	...	+11 2 5	9	
			120 4 0	8 0 0	...	128 4 0	60	47	129 6 0	...	1 8 0	130 14 0	+95 15 0	275	
			34 15 0	...	...	34 15 0	20	57	...	...	...	...	+7 7 0	6	
			123 7 0	...	...	123 7 0	65	53	...	...	...	...	+70 13 9	58	
			122 13 0	...	...	122 13 0	40	33	189 3 11	0 6 10	4 0 0	193 10 9	+33 2 9	21	
			160 8 0	...	...	160 8 0	80	60	...	...	...	...	+82 3 7	70	
			95 0 0	21 14 7	...	116 14 7	80	68	147 8 6	41 9 8	10 0 0	199 2 2	+57 10 7	23	
			124 6 0	37 1 7	...	161 7 7	120	74	...	...	...	...	+1 14 2	2	
			122 4 0	2 9 10	...	124 13 10	75	60	...	...	...	...	+7 8 0	6	
			129 4 0	5 0 0	...	134 4 0	85	63	...	...	...	...	+124 8 11	106	
			117 6 0	0 5 8	...	117 11 8	70	59	226 5 0	13 7 7	2 8 0	242 4 7	-15 9 5	6	
			257 14 0	...	...	257 14 0	150	58	...	...	...	...	...	...

[Note.—Italic figures relate to 1888-89 Settlement Survey and roman figures for 1866-68].

STATEMENT A.—Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(concl.).

Serial No.	Settlement No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.				Revenue.	Percentage of revenue on assets of former Settlement, 1866-68.	ASSETS AT PRESENT.				INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.		Increase per cent in cultivation.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and musal land.	Siwal.	Total.			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and musal land.	Siwal.	Total.	Actual.	Percent- age.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
21	167	Phulora ...	Rs. a. p. 23 8 0	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. ...	Rs. a. p. 23 8 0	Rs. 20	85	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 0 2 10	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 50 2 10	Rs. a. p. +26 10 10	113	+134
22	166	Talodhi ...	37 0 0	...	...	511 6 6	280	54	902 14 0	11 5 10	15 0 0	929 3 10	+13 2 10	82	+112
23	164	Pipri Tukum ...	728 4 0	...	...	728 4 0	420	55	...	...	...	...	+417 13 4	28	+99
24	162	Watran ...	38 14 0	...	...	68 2 0	30	41	59 8 0	...	...	59 8 0	+20 10 0	53	+60
25	163	Vihirgaon ...	68 2 0	...	...	12 11 7	20	157	32 0 0	13 8 2	15 0 0	60 8 2	+47 12 7	376	+164
26	181	Pipri Gond ...	25 14 0	...	...	63 15 7	25	39	72 0 0	0 2 1	9 0 0	81 2 1	+3 7 5	5	+117
27	155	Gojoli Makta ...	33 4 0	...	...	38 0 0	80	45	...	...	...	...	+14 14 1	124	+85
28	153	Somanpali Mokasa ...	148 2 0	...	...	179 1 7	130	46	270	39 3 5	12 0 0	321 4 5	+142 2 10	79	+70
29	155	Dongargaon Makta ...	238 12 0	...	...	285 9 5	100	35	292 4 0	7 0 0	13 0 0	312 4 0	+26 10 7	10	+13
30	156	Dabha ...	200 12 0	...	...	292 4 4	175	60	...	...	...	...	+19 15 8	9	+109
31	149	Mangalpath Tukum ...	99 4 0	...	...	128 13 10	100	78	157 6 0	11 3 0	3 0 0	171 9 0	+42 11 2	33	+5
32	151	Kondhan ...	155 4 0	...	...	153 6 7	90	59	71 6 0	56 6 7	3 0 0	130 12 7	+38 7 6	42	+50
33	152	Chiwandha ...	63 8 0	...	...	92 5 1	55	51	...	...	...	...	+23 11 7	22	+14
34	198	Nawegaon More ...	249 0 0	...	...	249 0 0	185	74	461 11 9	13 1 9	2 0 0	476 13 6	+196 13 6	70	+40
35	200	Khapri Rith ...	50 0 0	...	...	50 8 8	25	49	25 0 0	40 4 1	...	65 4 1	+14 11 5	29	+116
36	198	Thaneewashna ...	97 6 0	...	...	15 2 11	25	165	122 3 6	69 11 11	...	191 15 5	+37 2 8	83	+83
37	167	Ghatkul Khas ...	83 10 6	...	...	15 2 11	40	38	...	...	...	...	+36 8 11	11	-10
38	202	Tekoda ...	7 0 0	...	...	7 0 0	60	57	...	...	...	6 4 0	+5 2 0	454	+71
39	203	Wadkuli ...	1 2 0	...	...	1 2 0	100	66	208 3 0	28 12 3	2 0 0	238 15 3	+87 12 8	58	+133
40	201	Bhimni ...	109 0 0	...	...	229 6 4	130	57	...	...	...	...	+9 8 11	4	-1
41	195	Sirsi Dewlwar ...	180 5 0	...	...	7 9 10	5	66	5 4 0	...	...	5 4 0	+2 5 10	31	
			...	...	...	12 2 4	5	41	...	...	...	...	-6 11 4	57	
			6 14 0	...	...	6 14 0	5	73	46 6 0	5 0 6	...	51 6 6	+44 8 6	647	
			37 5 0	...	...	37 5 0	20	54	...	...	...	...	+14 1 6	38	
			142 14 0	...	...	156 14 8	50	57	345 14 0	18 9 7	2 0 0	366 7 7	+209 8 11	134	
			256 0 0	...	...	269 14 4	160	59	...	...	...	...	+36 9 3	36	
			8 14 0	...	...	8 14 0	5	56	9 8 0	...	...	...	+0 10 0	7	
			8 8 0	...	...	8 8 0	5	50	...	...	...	...	+1 0 0	12	
			72 12 0	...	...	95 2 6	30	32	134 2 0	23 12 7	4 0 0	161 14 7	+66 12 0	70	
			69 4 0	...	...	85 13 10	45	52	...	...	...	...	+76 0 9	89	
			54 15 0	...	...	74 6 5	50	67	132 3 7	9 3 1	7 0 0	148 6 8	+74 0 3	99	
			63 12 0	...	...	82 3 0	50	61	...	...	...	...	+66 3 8	87	
			13 8 0	...	...	16 8 0	2	12	22 4 0	12 13 1	...	35 1 1	+18 9 1	112	
			16 6 0	...	...	16 6 0	10	61	...	...	...	...	+13 11 1	114	

42	196	Likhitwada	...	16 8 0	...	16 8 0	10 1	61	28 7 6	4 13 5	1 0 0	34 4 11	+17 12 1	108	+137
43	194	Wadholi ...	...	30 4 0	...	30 4 0	15	50	202 2 7	138 1 8	5 0 0	345 4 3	+4 0 11	73	+49
44	188	Tarda	...	217 13 0	...	218 9 8	120	55	...	...	...	...	+126 10 7	58	+97
45	187	Kultha	...	32 14 0	...	285 0 6	150	38	137 9 0	22 10 8	5 0 0	165 3 8	+120 8 9	21	-28
46	261	Nandgaon ...	...	131 6 0	...	105 1 1	40	50	124 15 0	0 0 5	...	...	+34 10 2	18	+91
47	188	Furadi	...	164 8 0	...	180 14 4	85	60	158 10 0	5 5 8	...	...	-55 14 11	12	+144
48	190	Kharalpath	...	128 6 0	...	112 7 0	85	62	...	...	...	...	-17 7 7	153	+54
49	19	Borgaon ...	...	63 12 0	...	64 11 5	40	60	339 2 0	35 10 1	4 0 0	378 12 1	+47 15 8	41	+140
50	190	Patalwada...	...	116 0 0	...	116 0 0	70	53	...	...	...	...	+217 11 1	135	-42
51	181	Venkatpur	...	128 1 0	...	161 1 0	85	57	252 11 6	24 10 1	24 0 0	301 5 7	+108 9 10	20	-9
52	...	Surgaon ...	...	460 2 0	...	470 12 7	170	63	...	...	...	...	+20 6 7	56	+89
53	...	Nawegaon...	...	148 10 0	...	192 11 9	110	61	153 12 0	41 6 4	6 0 0	201 2 4	+82 8 1	30	+163
54	183	Ghadawali	...	175 7 0	...	231 15 0	145	38	...	...	...	...	+15 4 11	70	+2
55	176	Vithalwara	...	92 2 0	...	118 10 3	45	45	...	...	...	...	-11 4 8	27	+93
56	175	Tarsa Buzrug	...	147 3 0	...	187 13 5	85	62	...	...	...	...	+31 9 0	32	+30
57	176	Tarsa Khurd	...	38 8 0	...	41 7 5	15	77	...	...	...	...	+96 1 2	5	+58
58	179	Korambhi ...	...	32 0 0	...	35 15 0	20	61	...	...	...	...	+41 9 8	14	+105
59	180	Ganesh Pipri	...	36 0 0	...	18 4 0	10	55	...	...	...	...	+30 8 6	19	+44
		Grand Total (1866-68) For 188 Summary	...	5,102 5 5 7,560 1 9	...	6,002 10 2 8,510 9 5	3,334 4,756	56% 56	8,844 7 7	1,145 0 11	233 0 0	10,222 8 6	+4,219 14 4 +1,711 15 1	+70% 20%	+63

[Note.— Italic figures relate to 1888-89 Settlement Summary and roman figures for 1866-68.]

CHANDA :

Dated 7th June 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT B.—Scale of Factors used for the Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil.

Soils.	GOHARI.						DHANAR.					GARDEN LAND.				REMARKS.			
	Bandhan.	Lawan.	Bandhia.	Sadharan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Mutfarikat.	Tikra.	Sawan.	Jhlan.	Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Warpani.		Irrigable including cane land (Motasthal).		Irrigable including cane land (Pathasthal).		
													Khari.	Ordinary.	Khari.		Ordinary.	Khari.	Ordinary.
Kanhar ...	50	45	45	32	24	16	20	{ ... }	45	50	55	65	{ 56 }	90	100	For "ran" deduct 25 per cent in the case of good soils, and 33 per cent for morand and soils inferior to it.			
Pandhri ...	50	45	45	32	24	16	20	{ ... }	...	...	...	...	72	80	...		
Bersi Kanhar	45	40	40	26	20	12	16	26	35	45	50	65	45	64	72	90			
Morand ...	35	32	32	18	14	10	12	18	23	35	45	60	36	50	60	80	For "Khari"—		
Khardi ...	...	30	25	12	10	8	5	{ 10 }	18	32	40	{ 55 }	{ 25 }	...	...	...	Kanhar ... } Add 33 per cent. Pandhri ... }
Wardi ...	32	...	25	...	...	...	...	{ ... }	18	...	...	...	40	50	67	...	Bersi Kanhar ... } Add 50 per cent. Morand ... }
Retari ...	Never found.						{ 3 }	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wardi and other } Add 75 per cent. inferior soils. }
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 District

Remarks and reasons for rate.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	per acre on that of former Settlement.	per acre on that of former Settlement.	per acre and per muaf sanctioned.	
1. Paraji	...	(Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	A small village on the Wardha river. Proprietors are Komptis in only poor circumstances, though they own another village. They have no farm here. Tenants also are only a poor lot—1B, 12C, and 2D.—Gonds and Kunbis. Only Gonds are resident, and debts are rather high. Village area is undulating, but in one corner there is patch of kanhar paying Re. 0-8-0 per acre. Juari is the chief crop, but til and cotton are also sown. Cropped area has doubled since Settlement; occupied area has almost trebled, but contains over 30 per cent of fallow: this is due to tenants not having sufficient cattle, and also to the fact that many fields are newly taken up. No rents have been reduced. The village 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 is a resumed muafi plot. I would take a rate of 35.
	...	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	27-56	8 5 4	0 4 10	...	1-25	...	
	...	Absolute occupancy	58-80	16 4 0	0 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Occupancy	...	...	W. R.	*222-21 210-74	39 12 0	0 2 6 0 3 0	(+)	.28 .29	...	
	...	(All-round	58-80	16 4 0 excluding	0 4 5 W. R.	222-21 210-74	39 12 0	0 2 6 0 3 0	(-) 43 (-) 32	.28 .29	35	
2. Wamanpalli	...	(Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Another small village owned by the same poor Komptis. Here they farm 6 acres. Though undulating, the soil here is really good, there being plenty of kanhar and an acre or two of kali. The village is crossed by 2 or 3 perennial streams and the soil is always cool and moist. Juari is practically the only crop, but it gives a heavy outturn. Occupied and cultivated areas have expanded well: there is not much fallow in holdings, considering that some land has only been recently taken up. Of the tenants, four are Kunbis in fair position, the rest are resident Gonds, with few cattle but very small debts: none of them have ever been big cultivators. Rate has risen through land being given out at higher prices in recent years: there has been no actual enhancement.
	...	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Absolute occupancy	82-25	15 0 0	0 2 11	34-68	7 2 0	0 3 3	(+) 11	.25	...	
	...	Occupancy	...	...	...	*166-62 159-54	56 8 0	0 5 5 0 5 8	...	.40 .42	...	
	...	(All-round	82-25	15 0 0	0 2 11 *W. R.	201-30 194-22	63 10 0	0 5 7 0 5 3	(+) 91 (+) 80	.37 .39	50	[Sanctd. 40.]

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

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3. Tomta	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	5.25	1 14 0	0 5 9	5.80	1 14 0	0 5 2	(-) 10	.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 strictly flourishing village on the river. It belongs to a resident Kumbi family in average circumstances. The surface is very uneven, but the soil is very fertile throughout, though little is classed as kaurhar. Twenty-eight per cent of the occupied area is farmed by the proprietors. Tenants are mostly Kumbis—3A, 5B, 16C 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 juari 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 have 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.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Occupancy	72.38	15 12 0	0 3 6	*400.79 390.39	99 7 3 ...	0 4 0 0 4 1	(+) 14 +17	.30 .30		
		(All-round	72.38	15 12 0	0 3 6	400.79 390.39	99 7 3 ...	0 4 0 0 4 1	(+) 14 (+) 17	.30 .30	.40	
4. Sonapur (Desh-pande).	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	26.19	4 0 0	0 2 5	55.50	14 12 4	0 4 3	+76	.36		Another Kumbi village with a good record, though its soils are not so good as in the preceding village: here the surface is very cut up and morand largely predominates; but in one corner the soil is much better. The proprietors are resident Kumbis: they farm 474 acres here and tend a lot of grain. Tenants are also mainly Kumbis—1A, 15B, 28C and 8D—distinctly above the average. Fallow figures are quite normal,
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	31.22	5 8 4	0 2 10	...	.20	
		Absolute occupancy	407.81	52 0 0	0 2 5	205.11	31 6 0	0 2 5	...	.22	
		Occupancy	...	...	...	*527.94	105 10 4	0 3 2	...	.28+	

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

No. and name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		(Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy,	2-00	4 8 0	2 4 0	2-07	4 8 0	2 2 9	(—) 3	·97		
		Occupancy ...	...	...	...	*58-14	29 11 0	0 8 2	...	·26		
						33-52	...	0 14 2	...	·35		
		(All-round ...	2-00	4 8 0	2 4 0	60-21	84 3 0	0 9 1	(—) 75	·29		
					* W. R.	35-59	...	0 15 4	(—) 57	·38	[Sanctd. ·35.]	
7 Heti Nandgaon						24-62						

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" bari, but on the whole field rents are very low. Tenants are Kumbis, rather above the average—3A, 17B, 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.

A tiny village of 68 acres within two miles of Dhaba. In 19-0 the Hastak family bought it for Rs. 45 from a poor Kunbi family, but the latter reserved the rights over their sir land. The Hastaks are Anand Rao's kamdars, and are very oppressive managers.

The cultivation is chiefly rice land: it is a small patch of 22 acres, dependent upon a bori which is in bad repair. Still the soil is bersi and juari will also grow well. At Settlement all the cultivation was below the bori, and most of it was in the home-farm. Tenants are only a poor lot of men—B, 10C and 6D: they have few bullocks, and are only very small men with four exceptions.

In years of good rainfall the outturn of rice land here is very high, but lately it has had a bad time. Still all the rents are very low, and well paid. I would, however, allow for recent bad rice years, and the character of the tenants, and do little beyond level here. Here again we must consider the 24 acres of old sir land held without rent. The incidence of tenants' rents on the rent-paying area is 35. I would take 40 for this village and merely level.

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

No. and name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.		
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.					Rs. a. p.	Incidence per acre.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
10. Hiwar Mokasa	{ Malik-makbuza ... E. Malik-makbuza... Absolute occupancy, Occupancy All-round	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.35	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 inferior. There are one or two patches of rice irrigated by small boris, but juar and til are the chief crops: little wheat is ever sown, but cotton grows well. The occupied and cropped areas have expanded very well, and fallow figures are always very low. Tenants are an exceptionally powerful lot of resident Kumbis—3A, 18B, 21C and 4D. They get no help from the malguzar, but few of them need it. There is no home-farm. 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 tenants. 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.		
			
			
			
			
11. Kirmiri	{ Malik-makbuza ... E. Malik-makbuza... Absolute occupancy, Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.46 .47	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 cultivated areas have trebled since Settlement, and there is exceptionally little fallow land in holdings. It is really a rab, growing village, though it has a few acres of rice land, badly irrigated from a small bor. Kingri and til are the chief crops. Tenants are all resident—3A, 5B, 9C and 7D: D class men are really		
			
			
			
			

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 cultivated areas have trebled since Settlement, and there is exceptionally little fallow land in holdings. It is really a rich, growing village, though it has a few acres of rice land, badly irrigated from a small bori. Ringui and til are the chief crops. Tenants are all resident—3A, 5B, 9C and 7D: D class men are really

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 bars, but rents are never in arrears. Some of the rents have been enhanced slightly within the last few years, but now is very low.

Village on the river bank with over 950 acres of jungle still remaining. It passed to Anand Rao in 1897 for Rs. 1,000 debt money. The soil is just above the average : a few acres of broadcast rice are grown with wheat as the second crop, but ringui juar 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, as 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 Haskak kandar : in some villages down here I found him taking tenants' plough cattle to satisfy his personal debts. The kumdar and one or two big Kunbi tenants hold land at absurdly low rents.

Present rate is exceedingly low, even for this group : I would put it up freely, and put on a good enhancement to the privileged rents above mentioned. 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 there is now rather too much new fallow land. The basti is large : but of the 77 tenants over 30 have only sand bars : 6 are in B class, and 41 in C ; the remainder are poor men with only bars. Some of the true field tenants are also without bullocks, and both grain and cash debts are very high for this

12. Darur	All-round	59-50	15	8	0	0	4	2	218-56	90	12	0	0	6	8	(+60 (+62	46 47	[Sanctd. 50.]	60	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 bars, but rents are never in arrears. Some of the rents have been enhanced slightly within the last few years, but now is very low.
		...	...	...	...	...	*Kind	...	191-73	81	0	0	0	6	9					
13. Adegan	Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(-)63	13	...	...	Village on the river bank with over 950 acres of jungle still remaining. It passed to Anand Rao in 1897 for Rs. 1,000 debt money. The soil is just above the average : a few acres of broadcast rice are grown with wheat as the second crop, but ringui juar 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, as the cropping has been quite steady for some years.
						
13. Adegan	E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	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 Haskak kandar : in some villages down here I found him taking tenants' plough cattle to satisfy his personal debts. The kumdar and one or two big Kunbi tenants hold land at absurdly low rents.
						
13. Adegan	Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	Present rate is exceedingly low, even for this group : I would put it up freely, and put on a good enhancement to the privileged rents above mentioned. I would take a rate of 30.
						
13. Adegan	Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	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.
						
13. Adegan	All-round	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	The village has improved considerably since Settlement, but has been stationary in recent years, and there is now rather too much new fallow land. The basti is large : but of the 77 tenants over 30 have only sand bars : 6 are in B class, and 41 in C ; the remainder are poor men with only bars. Some of the true field tenants are also without bullocks, and both grain and cash debts are very high for this
						

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

Number and name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Rs. a. p.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
4. Dhamangson ...	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	33.93	9 13 6	0 4 8	...	46			<p>class of village and tenant: still no holdings are mortgaged. Rent rate has risen by a higher price being paid for new land: it is very low, and arrears are always nominal. I would still keep the rate low here, and do little beyond level: the fallow figures are dangerous, and the tenants a very poor collection of men. I would take 30 to touch any men who can pay a fairer rent, but would give big margins to small tenants.</p> <p>A large and about average second class village adjoining Talodhi. Its surface is flat, but there is little first class soil: morand predominates but is rather fertile for its class. Proprietors are five Kunbis, in good circumstances: they farm over 140 acres. The village is now well taken up and cultivated: fallow figures are about normal as some of the land requires resting. Little is grown besides til and juar, though there are a few acres of rice land on good soil. Tenants are Kunbis—3A, 8B, 32C and 15D: the latter are only bariwallas: tenants have low debts and pay their rents well. The basti is large and looks prosperous.</p> <p>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 low for a large village, even though there is little first class soil. The subletting rate here is Re. 0-3-10, but only the very worst soil now happens to be sublet.</p> <p>I would put up rents here fairly freely: they are now very uneven. I propose a rate of 40</p>
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy,	612.81	124 1 0	0 3 3	161.16	29 13 0	0 3 0	(-) 8	21			
		Occupancy	...	...	...	*644.56	175 11 0	0 4 4	...	33			
		(All-round	612.81	124 1 0	0 3 3	805.72	205 8 0	0 4 1	(+) 26	34			
					* W. R.	794.43 11.29	...	0 4 2	(+) 28	31			
		(Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			<p>Very like the preceding: this village just touches the river, but its soils are generally of the morand type.</p>

[illegible]

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

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Detail of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25. Vihirgaon	...	(Malik-makbuza	(+)5	.05		A small but distinctly good village within five miles of Talodhi. It changed hands in 1892 for Rs. 480 ready cash; but in that year the nikasi was only about Rs. 40 and there was no sir. The malguzar is a rich non-resident Brahman, of unsympathetic ideas. The soil is very good; kharif covers large areas, and little is inferior. Rice is an unimportant crop, but the rice land here is better cropped than it is in similar villages. Ringni is the chief crop and the outturn is very heavy. Of the tenants only three are men of any substance: the remainder are very small tenants, and are short of cattle, though their debts are low. They get no help from the malguzar, and the increase in cultivation here is quite spontaneous. There is very little fallow indeed in holdings; here they are not too large. Rate has dropped through extension to poor soils. Malik makbuza's rent is very privileged; his tenants pay him Rs. 58-8-0 for the land. I would put up rents freely: tenants are short of cattle it is true, but rents are never in arrears and debts are low. I would like a rate of .25.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	(-)41	.20	
		(All-round	...	...	...	...	...	...	(-)42	.21	
26. Pipri Gond	...	(Malik-makbuza		A fair sized open village about six miles from Talodhi. Its proprietors are six Gonds, only small men but well meaning. The basti is large but poor, and the tenants (Gonds chiefly) are all deeply in debt to the Komptis of Talodhi: they are classed 2A, 2B, 57C, and 31D (mostly barwahas). Rice land covers 130 acres, and about half of it is poorly irrigated from some "gattas." Ringni is the chief crop, but some of the bersi rice land gives very heavy crops of light rice. Morand is the pr dominating soil, but there is a big patch of bersi, and on the whole the soils are average for the group. Fallow figures, except in the rice land, are very low as none of the soil requires resting and holdings
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	.35	
		Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	(-)28	.28	
		(All-round	...	...	...	...	...	...	(-)24	.29	
26. Pipri Gond	...	(Malik-makbuza		A fair sized open village about six miles from Talodhi. Its proprietors are six Gonds, only small men but well meaning. The basti is large but poor, and the tenants (Gonds chiefly) are all deeply in debt to the Komptis of Talodhi: they are classed 2A, 2B, 57C, and 31D (mostly barwahas). Rice land covers 130 acres, and about half of it is poorly irrigated from some "gattas." Ringni is the chief crop, but some of the bersi rice land gives very heavy crops of light rice. Morand is the pr dominating soil, but there is a big patch of bersi, and on the whole the soils are average for the group. Fallow figures, except in the rice land, are very low as none of the soil requires resting and holdings
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	.35	
		Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	(-)28	.28	
		(All-round	...	...	...	...	...	...	(-)24	.29	
26. Pipri Gond	...	(Malik-makbuza		A fair sized open village about six miles from Talodhi. Its proprietors are six Gonds, only small men but well meaning. The basti is large but poor, and the tenants (Gonds chiefly) are all deeply in debt to the Komptis of Talodhi: they are classed 2A, 2B, 57C, and 31D (mostly barwahas). Rice land covers 130 acres, and about half of it is poorly irrigated from some "gattas." Ringni is the chief crop, but some of the bersi rice land gives very heavy crops of light rice. Morand is the pr dominating soil, but there is a big patch of bersi, and on the whole the soils are average for the group. Fallow figures, except in the rice land, are very low as none of the soil requires resting and holdings
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	.35	
		Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	(-)28	.28	
		(All-round	...	...	...	...	...	...	(-)24	.29	

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

No. and name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
29. Dongargaon (Makta).	...	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				<p>in the last three years, but the cropping has always been steady, and there is exceptionally little fallow in holdings. Only very poor soil is now unoccupied, tenants are a good lot on the whole—2A, 9B, 9; and 13D; but of the latter class most are "sandwālas;" debts are low.</p> <p>The low price paid for wawar land has pulled down the rates; rents are low and very uneven. Arrears are always low.</p> <p>I would put up the rents here to the full: this is a very stable village with good soils. I propose a rate of .35 with margins.</p> <p>Also close to Dhaha, but with poorer soils, and much of the area is still under jungle. In 1887 this village was sold for Rs. 200 cash. Proprietors are the Hastaks of Dhaha, and like most of their villages it fluctuates considerably. Home-farm covers 83 acres.</p> <p>The cropping is very mixed: ringni covers the largest area, while rice irrigated from good toris) and cotton are of some importance; rice land is still well cropped. Occupied area has expanded well for a small village, and there is little fallow in holdings. Morand is the chief soil, but is fertile for its class. Tenants are only a very poor lot of men—1B, 8C, exclusive of bariwālas.</p> <p>At one time a number of Marars 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 cattle.</p> <p>Rents have been summarily enhanced since the Hastaks bought the village. I would put them little higher now, as the tenants here need consideration, though they pay their present rent well. A rate of .60 will suffice.</p>
		...	...	...	21-20	4 0 0	0 3 0	...	.33	
				
		18-18	16 0 0	0 14 1	7-17	6 2 0	0 13 8	(−) 3	.49		
		139-44	47 8 0	0 5 5	*118-64 109-46	61 4 0 53 10 0	0 8 3 0 7 10	(+) 52 (+) 15	.51 .54		
...	...	157-62	63 8 0	0 6 5	125-81 116-63	67 6 0 50 12 0	0 8 7 0 8 2	(+) 34 (+) 27	.51 .53		<p>[Sanctd. 50.]</p>
				* Kind W. R.	5-39 3-79	7 10 0					

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

No. and name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
32. Kondhona	...	(Malik-makbuza	36.75	10 14 0	0 4 9		61.78	28 13 6	0 7 6	+58	.34		This is a stable rice village: land is in high demand as it is only a few yards away from the Dhaba bazaar. Subrents show that we can enhance freely here: they are competitive. I would take a rate of 1-25. Another good village close to Dhaba and owned by Anand Rao. Here he farms 30 per cent of the occupied area mostly good rice land. The tank is good but requires deepening. Rice land covers over 70 acres and is still fully cropped. The soil is up to the general average, and there has recently been a big extension to wawar land for ringni and some of the new fields pay fair rents. It is a prosperous village and tenants are rich. Da men mostly—3A, 3B and 12C, excluding sand and waste. Their rents are very uneven, but well paid up. Unevenness here is caused by fairer rents being paid in recent years for new wawar land. The village 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 malik-makbuza land are Re. 1-6-0 per acre. I would raise most of the rents here, in fact all except those of very recent fixation. I propose a rate of .70, as existing rents are uneven. A small patch of 114 acres lying in the midst of Government forest, five miles from Dhaba. Malguzar is Anand Rao. The occupied area is 29 acres and consists of one ringni field and a few bori round the basti. The tenants are all Gouds, and there is not a bullock in the village. The few annas rents are paid regularly by each tenant from his makai. The soil is only poor. Excluding the area that pays no rent yet, the incidence is 32. I would level with a rate of .30.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	Pure M.-M.	50.08	22 1 6	0 7 1	...	.30	
		Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	11.70	6 12 0	0 9 3	...	.55	
		Occupancy	217.87	86 8 0	0 6 4		*164.95	93 6 0	0 9 1	+43	.59		
		(All-round	217.87	86 8 0	0 6 4		157.15	87 4 0	0 8 11	+41	.61		
						*Kind W. R.	164.95	93 6 0	0 9 1	+43	.59		
33. Chivandha	...	(Malik-makbuza		3.47	6 2 0	0 8 11	+41	.61		This is a stable rice village: land is in high demand as it is only a few yards away from the Dhaba bazaar. Subrents show that we can enhance freely here: they are competitive. I would take a rate of 1-25. Another good village close to Dhaba and owned by Anand Rao. Here he farms 30 per cent of the occupied area mostly good rice land. The tank is good but requires deepening. Rice land covers over 70 acres and is still fully cropped. The soil is up to the general average, and there has recently been a big extension to wawar land for ringni and some of the new fields pay fair rents. It is a prosperous village and tenants are rich. Da men mostly—3A, 3B and 12C, excluding sand and waste. Their rents are very uneven, but well paid up. Unevenness here is caused by fairer rents being paid in recent years for new wawar land. The village 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 malik-makbuza land are Re. 1-6-0 per acre. I would raise most of the rents here, in fact all except those of very recent fixation. I propose a rate of .70, as existing rents are uneven. A small patch of 114 acres lying in the midst of Government forest, five miles from Dhaba. Malguzar is Anand Rao. The occupied area is 29 acres and consists of one ringni field and a few bori round the basti. The tenants are all Gouds, and there is not a bullock in the village. The few annas rents are paid regularly by each tenant from his makai. The soil is only poor. Excluding the area that pays no rent yet, the incidence is 32. I would level with a rate of .30.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...		4.33					
		Absolute occupancy	...	...	...					
		Occupancy	17.06	7 0 0	0 6 7		*29.80	6 4 0	0 3 4	(-)49	.25		
		(All-round	17.06	7 0 0	0 6 7		23.18	...	0 4 4	(-)34	.32		
							29.80	6 4 0	0 3 4	(-)49	.25		

34. Nawegaon More	(Malik-makbuza ...	174-19	13 0 0	*W. R. 6-62	23-18	...	0 4 4	-34	-32	-30	<p>A good big village on the road between Dhaha and Mul. Proprietors are rich Kunbis who manage the village well and farm 109 acres themselves. The soil is about average and the chief crop is jingni, though rice land (with bori irrigation) covers 9½ acres; cotton and linseed are also fairly good crops here. In this village there seems to have been no scarcity of rice seed lately; rice land is in bersi soil, and is nearly always double-cropped.</p> <p>Tenants are a particularly good lot of Kunbis - 1A, 11B, 13C and 4D; they have lately taken up about 200 acres more land, but the cropped area was always stable and at present holdings are too large, and contain too much fallow for that reason.</p> <p>There is a site for a good tank here, but proprietors and tenants do not want it as they all prefer their wawar land.</p> <p>Rents are on the whole low, they have been enhanced in some cases when holdings changed hands. Most of them can well be put up to the full. A rate of 50 is necessary here in order to give full enhancement.</p>	
	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	37	0 4 0	0 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Occupancy	510-03	95 12 0	0 3 0	730-16 703-87	194 6 0 186 6 0	0 4 3 0 4 2	+42 +39	-37 -37	...		...
	(All-round	510-10	96 9 0	0 3 0	730-16 708-87	194 6 0 186 6 0	0 4 3 0 4 2	+42 +39	-37 -37	-50		...
35. Klapri Rith ...	(Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	3-08 18-21	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	<p>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 Kompti sarkar for Rs. 5-4-0. It is all bersi and produces heavy crops of juari. That is all the cultivation. The Gonds now want their land back, but sir rights have lapsed and the Kompti refuses to give it up.</p> <p>The present rent paid is quite nominal; it is a very fertile little bit of land, though in the middle of jungle and the village is rich. 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 piece of soil. In this case I would apply the standard rate of 40; if the sarkar will not pay the rent the proprietors will be only too happy to get it back.</p>	
	E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Occupancy	...	...	...	60-17	5 4 0	0 1 5	...	-15	...		...
	(All-round	...	...	...	60-17	5 4 0	0 1 5	...	-15	-40 (Sanctd. 30)		...
36. Thanewasna ...	(Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<p>A small village north of Ghatkul on the river bank. Malguzars are two non-resident Brahmins 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 years they got little seed to sow. They have also some ringai, but rice is the chief crop. Occupied and cultivated areas have more than doubled; here</p>	
	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	96-72	6 14 0	0 1 2	*165-62 157-15	46 6 0	0 4 6 0 4 9	+286 +307	-28 -31	...		...
	Occupancy	...	...	...	157-15	46 6 0	0 4 6	+286	-28	...		...
	(All-round	96-72	6 14 0	0 1 2	157-15	46 6 0	0 4 9	+307	-31	-35		...

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

Number and name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	1	2	3	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
					Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Acres.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
					Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
					13-37	1 6 0	0 1 8	13-67	1 6 0	0 1 7	(-)-5				
								
					57-22	5 8 0	0 1 6	44-88	4 4 0	0 1 6	...				
					801-25	136 0 0	0 2 9	*1642-32	340 4 0	0 3 4	+21				
					1613-29	333 12 0	0 3 4	+21				
					858-47	141 8 0	0 2 8	1687-20	344 8 0	0 3 3	+22				
					1658-17	338 0 0	0 3 3	+22				
							* Kind W. R.	6-88	6 8 0						
								25-15							
37. Ghatkul Khas...															

the extension to wawar land is not of recent date and there is very little fallow in holdings. The village has been stable for over ten years. Tenants are about an average lot of (Gonds—2B, 8C and 2D : and the proprietors farm 16 acres themselves. Rate here has gone up with the demand for land, but tenants deny enhancement. Rents are rather uneven but paid with ease. I would put them up a rupee or two, but beyond that make little change to reward tenants for their industry. I propose a rate of '35.

A big village on the river bank; it was once headquarters of the pargana and is still a very important place. Proprietor is a rich non-resident Brahman: his kamdar is an old man who takes from tenants any rent that the latter please to pay. Hence there are numbers of big A and B class men paying Rs. 5 for over 90 acres, including 10 acres of rice land. It is an extraordinary case of misguided leniency: most tenants acknowledge that their rents can well be trebled.

Village area is very flat and the soil (though largely classed as morand) is far better than in most river villages to the north of it on the Wainganga bank. There is a big patch of bersi, and some of the rice land is regularly double-cropped. Rice covers over 100 acres: ringni is the chief crop, but linseed also covers a large area.

This village has made most excellent progress. Occupied 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 of Re. 0-15-2. Little tenants' land is sublet.

STATEMENT C.—Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Taluk, Chandu District—(contd.)

Number and name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT.				Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
40. Bhimni	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	71.50	16 15 0	0 3 9	73.96	16 8 0	0 3 5	(—)9	.25		Most of the land here was abandoned about 20 years ago : since then the village has been steadily improving. I see no reason to keep rents low here, even allowing for the fact that many cattle have to be hired. The incidence on cash payments is .37. I would take a rate of 50 with margins. A fair sized open village close to Ghatkul. Malguzars are four Gonds. They farm 47 acres, but are really no better than substantial tenants. Soil is average for the group : morand predominates, but it is fairly deep and fertile, and the area is flat. Ringni is always the chief crop. The cropped area has been very steady for over ten years and has increased very well since 1899. There is not much fallow in holdings, though one or two new fields are not yet properly cleared. Tenants are a miscellaneous lot of men Kunbis, Gonds and Gowaras—1A, 11B, 11C and 11D—rather a good lot considering their castes. Many of them have a large stock of cattle and debts are low. Rents are always well paid up. Rapid extension to slightly poorer soils has pulled down the rent rate : rents when once fixed have not been 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. A small village on the road between Karunji and Ponurna. Proprietor is a Dhaba Brahman : he has since settlement taken up most of the best land as home-farm, hence the drop in area of tenants' holdings. Occupied and cropped areas are much the same as at Settlement. Tenants with one exception		
	...	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	Pure M.-M.	56.76	11 13 0	0 3 4	...	.23	
	...	Absolute occupancy	140.88	38 0 0	0 4 4	67.89	17 4 0	0 4 1	(—)6	.26				
	...	Occupancy	...	...	...	* 527.88	98 7 7	0 3 0	...	.25	
	...	(All-round	140.88	38 0 0	0 4 4	595.77	115 11 7	0 3 1	...	.25		
	545.95	115 10 6	0 3 5	...	.28				
41. Sirsi Dewalwar	...	(Malik-makbuza35		
	...	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Absolute occupancy	104.53	13 8 0	0 2 1	.77	0 2 0	0 2 7	(+24	.08				
				

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

No. and name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.	
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rental.					Incidence per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	R. a. P.						
44. Tarda	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	53-68	12 2 0	0 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tenants are not a good lot though Kumbis : they are classed 7A, 6B, 21C, 14D and 3E; their money debts are distinctly high and many of them lost their cattle the six years ago for debt.
	...	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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.
	...	Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rents are very uneven, and in a few cases, of favourite tenants, exceedingly low : they seem to have been enhanced, very unevenly, some years ago ; no enhancements are recent.
	...	Occupancy	246-87	80 12 0	0 5 3	*569-71 560-64	137 9 0	0 3 10 0 3 11	(-) 27 (-) 25	28 29	35	Arrears are never of any importance ; and only bad wawar land is sublet.		
		(All-round	246-87	80 12 0	0 5 3	569-71 560 64	137 9 0	0 3 10 0 3 11	(-) 27 (-) 25	28 29	35	I would here take a high rate in order to be able to touch everybody ; but I would only enhance to the full in the case of A and B class men. A rate of 40 will suffice.		
					* W. R.	9-07						A fair sized village separated from Ghatkul by the Andhari river. Owned by two rich Brahmans who do not visit the place much though they farm 95 acres. The soil is rather below the group average, though there is a little bersi. Rice is found in one or two patches, below small boris, but it is only bad rice land with paltry irrigation, now mostly fallow. Ringni is the chief crop.		
												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 considering that much of the soil is poor and some new fields not yet fully cleared.		
												Tenants are a very strong lot of Kumbis—1A, 10B, 14C, and 5D : they have plenty of cattle and as a body need no help from the malguzar.		

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

No. and name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
									</			

[illegible]

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

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Detail of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
54. Ghejoli	...	(Malik-makbuza	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Another of Anand Rao's village. It is of fair size and average soils. It has about 50 acres of rice land with hori irrigation; but the rice is of little importance as good garden. Crops such as barley 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; but they are an industrious lot of men and better off 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.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Occupancy	601-25	106 0 0	0 2 10	788-76 657-75	145 6 0	0 2 11 0 3 6	+3 +24	.23 .28		
		(All-round	601-25	106 0 0	0 2 10	788-76 657-75	145 6 0	0 2 11 0 3 6	+3 +24	.23 .28		
55. Vithalwada	...	(Malik-makbuza	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; excluding 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 boris and sow some light rice, but it is really a rabi village. Wheat is often of great importance, and cotton is rapidly coming into favour.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	175-62	83 7 0	0 7 7	140-51	76 14 0	0 8 9	+15	.39		
		Occupancy	985-94	135 8 0	0 2 2	*1703-21 1686 57	223 8 0	0 2 1 0 2 1	(-) 4 (-) 4	.17 .17		
		(All-round	1161-56	218 15 0	0 3 0	1843-72 1827-08	300 6 0	0 2 7 0 2 8	(-) 14 (-) 11	.19 .25		
					*W. R.						[Sanctd. .30]	

STATEMENT C.—Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(concl'd.)

Number and name of Village and Mabal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
58. Korambi	...	Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		<p>There is still plenty of room for the occupied area to expand here: it has increased considerably during the last three years. The village is quite stable in spite of its fallow figures: they are the general rule here.</p> <p>The subletting rate for 60 acres of tenants' land is Rs. 0-5-0.</p> <p>The rate here can well go up to that of Tarsa Buzrug: on the whole the soil here is better and tenants are quite well off. I would take a rate of 35 with margins: the area at present not rented is large here also.</p> <p>Only a poor village with low class soils except in the bed of a bori. The malguzar lives in Hyderabad and only sees it about once in five years. He has no home-farm.</p> <p>The crops are always til and juar. The tenants are mostly Marars and grow vegetables below the bori where the rice has been cut. Like most of their caste their debts are high and bullocks few: they are classed 1B, 8C, and 10D, but they pay their rents well. Here again fallow figures are very high in spite of a big increase in the occupied area: this seems due to a certain extent to neglect on the part of the proprietor, as a good deal of land is still without rent, and tenants have been allowed to take up as much as they like for a rupee or two. In one corner the village is overrun with wild animals.</p> <p>At Settlement holdings were smaller, better ploughed, and the village better managed.</p> <p>I would here simply level up rents and fix rents on the land now held rent free that will give a fair all-round enhancement.</p> <p>Excluding the large areas held without rent, the incidence is 24 on occupancy rents. A rate of 25 will suffice for fixation and levelling it is only a poor village.</p>
		E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	7-75	7 8 0	0 15 6	6-9	7 8 0	1 3 1	+	49		
		Occupancy	113-18	30 8 0	0 4 4	330-21 195-04	36 2 0	0 1 9 0 3 0	(-) 60 (-) 31	17 24		
		All-round	120-93	38 0 0	0 5 0	336-50	43 10 0	0 2 1 0 3 6	(-) 58 (-) 30	19 26	25	
					* W. R.	135-17						



SUPPLEMENTARY.

**Rent-Rate Statement of the Nineteen Ryotwari villages falling in the
Ghatkul Malguzari Group of the Chanda Tahsil of the
Chanda District.**

सत्यमेव जयते

Serial No.	Name of village.	Details of tract in which situated.	Area of initial numbers.	Area of un-occupied numbers.	OCCUPIED NUMBERS.				UNIT RATE PROPOSED AND SANCTIONED.		Remarks and reasons for rates proposed.
					Area.	Present payments.	Rate per acre.	Unit incidence.	For unoccupied numbers.	For occupied numbers.	
1	Undirgaon	... Ghatkul Group.	Acres. 27-25	Acres. 11-51	Acres. 113-25	Rs. a. p. 17 1 8	Rs. a. p. 0 2 5	16	20 [Sanctd. 30]	20 30]	A small village close to Talodhi. It was offered to a malguzar in 1866, but he abandoned it; it has average 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.
2	Pargaon Ryotwari	... Do.	52-76	121-44	228-17	43 8 0	0 3 1	20	25 [Sanctd. 35]	25 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; juar 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.
3	Pargaon Chak	... Do.	172-32	4-44	565-12	98 13 7	0 2 10	19	25 [Sanctd. 35]	25 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 3A, 3B, 20C and 5D; quite an average lot of men.

4	Nandgaon...	...	Do.	...	659-76	146-25	683-22	101 6 0	0 2 4	24	30	30	40	<p>Rents 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.</p> <p>I propose a rate of 25 here; there will be little difficulty in working up to it. At Settlement only 294 acres were occupied.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The village is already well taken up and stable. I would put up the rate here to 30 for all land.</p>
5	Bapur ...	...	Do.	...	416-07	263-76	738-50	123 14 0	0 2 8	22	30	30	35	<p>Another large village close to Dhaba and on the War-dha 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 7D, nearly all of them live in Dhaba adjoining, but there is a small basti here, where tenants will live when they have a well.</p> <p>Rate here is very low: as elsewhere low rents were fixed in order to get land taken up.</p> <p>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.</p>
6	Nawegaon	...	Do.	...	324-73	749-56	698-21	108 10 0	0 2 6	21	30	30	35	<p>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, 10C</p>

10	Dubharpeth	...	Do.	...	15-11	3-02	251-05	66 13 0	0 4 3	-26	-30	-30	<p>land was fallow at attestation. Juar and til, however, areas 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 hort 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.</p> <p>As the village has done so well in recent years and is fully cleared, it is possible to touch up rents a little.</p> <p>I propose a rate of -30; a higher rate might be taken if it were not close to forest and "rith."</p>
11	Chak Dubharpeth	...	Do.	...	102-18	110-01	234-37	35 6 0	0 2 5	-19	-25	-25 [Sanctd. -30]	<p>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 hersi, 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.</p>
12	Chak Bambni	...	Do.	...	278-42	...	588-75	119 6 0	0 3 3	-26	-35	-35	<p>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</p>

Serial No.	Name of village.	Detail of tract in which situated.	Area of un-occupied numbers.	OCCUPIED NUMBERS.				UNIT RATE PROPOSED AND SANCTIONED.		Remarks and reasons for rates proposed.
				Area.	Present payments.	Rate per acre.	Unit incidence.	For unoccupied numbers.	For occupied numbers.	
13	Chak Mohala	...	...	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				<p>in Ghatkul. Rents are rather uneven for a ryotwari village, and very low. This is one of the oldest ryotwari villages, and hence the land was all taken up some years ago. The present rate is very low. I would take '35 here: it is an exceptionally useful village. Big margins may be given to individuals. A village of much poorer class: it lies on poorer soil in the middle of forest, and only a few Gonds live here. If a well were sunk the village might improve. There has been little change in the occupied area since Settlement; juar and some miscellaneous crops are grown, though in one or two patches crops of more value might be grown. Holdings contain a great deal of fallow, and are being cleared very slowly. Tenants have no resources and are short of cattle. Rents must be left alone here: land is in no demand, and the village will never be better than it is unless a well is sunk and some Kunbi of means appointed Patel to get holdings cropped. A rate of '25 will suffice for leveling purposes. A strip of land lying between Tarda and Waroli close to Ghatkul. The soil here is very fertile and has lately come into good demand. The village is uninhabited but lies within a mile of the adjoining villages. It will never need a "basti." There are five tenants, all rich men: holdings have only recently been taken up and are not yet quite cleared, but raising the rents will not trouble the tenants. The soil is very fertile and tenants want it badly. Juar is the chief crop. The unoccupied numbers are on poorer soil, but still only a small area is really poor. A rate of '25 will suit this village well. A medium sized chak adjoining Wadkuli malguzari where tenants live. The soil is all morand, good and fertile but undulating. Land is here in high demand and a large area has been given out since attestation. The occupied area has trebled since 1896. Holdings were not cleared properly two years ago, but</p>
		Ghatkul Malguzari Group	Acres.	743-51	27 14 0	0 3 0	'27	'25	'25	
14	Chak Tarda	Do.	...	60-58	17 8 0	0 2 6	'20	'25	'25	<p>in Ghatkul. Rents are rather uneven for a ryotwari village, and very low. This is one of the oldest ryotwari villages, and hence the land was all taken up some years ago. The present rate is very low. I would take '35 here: it is an exceptionally useful village. Big margins may be given to individuals. A village of much poorer class: it lies on poorer soil in the middle of forest, and only a few Gonds live here. If a well were sunk the village might improve. There has been little change in the occupied area since Settlement; juar and some miscellaneous crops are grown, though in one or two patches crops of more value might be grown. Holdings contain a great deal of fallow, and are being cleared very slowly. Tenants have no resources and are short of cattle. Rents must be left alone here: land is in no demand, and the village will never be better than it is unless a well is sunk and some Kunbi of means appointed Patel to get holdings cropped. A rate of '25 will suffice for leveling purposes. A strip of land lying between Tarda and Waroli close to Ghatkul. The soil here is very fertile and has lately come into good demand. The village is uninhabited but lies within a mile of the adjoining villages. It will never need a "basti." There are five tenants, all rich men: holdings have only recently been taken up and are not yet quite cleared, but raising the rents will not trouble the tenants. The soil is very fertile and tenants want it badly. Juar is the chief crop. The unoccupied numbers are on poorer soil, but still only a small area is really poor. A rate of '25 will suit this village well. A medium sized chak adjoining Wadkuli malguzari where tenants live. The soil is all morand, good and fertile but undulating. Land is here in high demand and a large area has been given out since attestation. The occupied area has trebled since 1896. Holdings were not cleared properly two years ago, but</p>
		Do.	...	154-38	59 2 0	0 2 6	'21	25	'30	
15	Chak Wadkuli	...	...	284-91						

Serial No.	Name of village.	Detail of tract in which situated.	Area of kumbhai numbers.	Area of unoccupied runovers.	OCCUPIED NUMBERS.					UNIT RATE PROPOSED AND SANCTIONED.		Remarks and reasons for rate proposed.
					Area.	Present payments.	Rate per acre.	Unit incidence.	For unoccupied numbers.	For occupied numbers.		
19	Chak Dhanapur	Ghatkul Malguzari Group.	483-50	343-37	1026-48	166 14 0	0 2 7	.18	.25	.25		
	...	...	5627-82	5653-90	8552-26	1,484 15 0	0 2 9	.21	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	...										

settled as a ryotwari village. Most of the tenants live at Vithalwara, but that basti is within a few yards of the cultivation here. They are nearly all Kumbhis : classed 1A, 20B, 16C 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 best or morand, distinctly good and fertile, and land is in good demand. The occupied area is still going up well, but some holdings have not yet been fully cleared.

Jaat is the chief crop, but linseed and cotton are also found.

Tenants are an average lot of Kumbhis : 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 progress with the clearing of their land. I propose a rate of 25 with large margins.

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

RYOTWARI FORM B.

Abstract of Area and Assessment at date of Settlement for 19 Ryotwari Villages, in the Ghatkul Group.

ALREADY OCCUPIED.							AVAILABLE FOR OCCUPATION.						MINIHAL.		Total deduced assessment.	Total revised assessment.
No. of survey numbers.	AREA.			Present payments.	Deduced assessment.	Proposed assessment.	No. of survey numbers.	AREA.		Deduced assessment.	Proposed assessment.	No. of survey numbers.	Area.	Total area.			Total deduced assessment.	Total revised assessment.
	In cultivation.	Uncultivated.	Total.					Cultivable.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
739	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	5599-21	2953-05	8552-26	1,484 15 0	...	...	316	5653-90	5653-90	...	...	583	5627-82	19833-98		

RYOTWARI FORM C.

Details of Land Classing for the 19 Ryotwari villages of the Ghatkul Group.

	WHEAT LAND.						RICE LAND.				GARDEN LAND.				MINOR CROPS.	TOTAL.
	La- wan.	Pet- har.	Wahuri.	Band- hia.	Band- han.	Sadharan.	Tikra.	Warth. Sawan.	Warth. Jhilan.	Warslang.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Mar- han War- pani.	Bari Mar- han Walit.	Acres.	Acres.
Kali	18-69	18-69
Kanhar	3-25	...	...	5-69	...	1-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	255-56	268-00
B. Kanhar	1-20	2-00	...	11-45	2-02	10-07	...	1-02	...	...	1547-23	...
Morand	1-63	51-82	3-40	50 Kh.	22-02	2-73	...	...	12-74 Kh.	1712-93
Khardi	4-20 Kh.	25 Kh.	1-50 Ran.	31-49 Kh.	1-78 Kh.	...	...	67-99 Ran.	...
Wardi	6-43 Ran.	...	2-02 Ran.	29-65	...	...	...	5053-02	...
Bardi	95-19 Kh.	...	...	...	12-83 Kh.	5701-98
Pandhri	7-46 Kh.	...	...	...	408-41 Ran.	...
Occupied	611-82	668-20
B. Kanhar	5-57	...	3-60	5-43 Kh.	...	...	...	1-00 Kh.	...
Morand	44-92 Ran.	152-06
Khardi	27-20 Ran.	...
Bardi	17-77	21-96
Pandhri	0-25 Kh.	...
Unoccupied	3-25 Ran.	8-44
Area	3-25	...	...	7-59	1-63	81-17	7-07	44-33	201-77	6-03	1-98	...	8194-64	8552-36
	137-28	...
	2-09	...	...	...	3601-62	3769-41
	165-70 Ran.	...
	1024-50	1640-53
	16-00 Ran.	...
	106-62	106-62
	2-09	...	...	...	5651-81	5653-90
	3-25	...	...	7-59	1-63	81-17	7-07	44-33	203-86	6-03	1-98	...	13846-45	14206-16

RYOTWARI FORM D.

Details of cropping of Area in Cultivation in number already occupied for the year

	Wheat	Linseed	Rice	Oilseed	Cotton	Gram	Tur	Juar	Others	Total	Double-cropped	Net-cropped area	New fallow	Total
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Irrigated	...	...	28.42	...	...	...	...	...	5.02	33.44	...	...	...	...
Dry	5.29	224.68	21.76	537.72	187.87	14.88	48.55	3776.17	380.00	5199.92	...	...	...	...
Total	5.29	224.68	50.18	537.72	187.87	14.88	48.55	3776.17	385.02	5233.86	8.79	5224.57	374.64	5599.21

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Revenue Department.

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.**Nagpur, the 5th August 1904.*

SIR,

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 by your memorandum No. C-211, dated the 7th July 1904.

2. The group comprises 59 malguzari and 19 ryotwari villages and is situated in the angle between the Wardha and Wainganga rivers, which meet on the 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 of cold-weather juar; besides this crop, til and cotton are also grown over 19 per cent. of the cropped area. The proprietors are generally a well-to-do body, while the tenants, with a high proportion of Kunbis, are for the most part in prosperous circumstances; the proportion of those who are really in a depressed condition is 25 per cent., but most of these latter hold very little land.

Since the last settlement the occupied and cropped areas in the malguzari villages have increased 64 and 85 per cent. respectively, and while prices have risen enormously since then, the all-round tenant rate has remained stationary. The tract has made excellent progress, and a substantial enhancement of the rate is justified. The Settlement Officer therefore proposes to impose the enhancement 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 suggested numerous alterations in the unit-rates proposed by that officer in order to bring the estimated enhancement within the sanctioned limit. I am to say that the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner agrees to your proposals and sanctions the changes 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 gross 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.

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.

No.	Name of village.	SANCTIONED RATE.		Remarks.
		For Ryoti.	For Sir.	
2	Wamanpalli ...	'40	'40	
7	Heti-Nandgaon ...	'35	'35	
8	Kude-Nandgaon ...	'50	'50	
9	Sukmur ...	'60	'60	
11	Kirmiri ...	'50	'50	
15	Panora ...	'35	'35	
20	Salejhari ...	'35	'35	
25	Vihirgaon ...	'30	'30	With margins to poor tenants where necessary.
29	Dongergaon (Makta) ...	'50	'50	
31	Mangalpeth Tukum ...	1'00	1'00	
32	Kondhona ...	'60	'60	
37	Khapri Rith ...	'30	'30	
38	Wadkuli ...	'40	'40	
41	Sersi Dewalwar ...	'40	'40	
43	Patalwada ...	'45	'45	
44	Surgaon ...	'40	'40	With margins to indebted men where necessary.
47	Ghadoli ...	'30	'30	
50	Vithalwada ...	'30	'30	With margins in cases of very large enhancements.
52	Maneshpipri ...	'30	'30	

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

No.	Name of village.	SANCTIONED RATE.		Remarks.
		For occupied survey numbers.	For unoccupied survey numbers.	
1	... ..	'30	'30	
2	... .. (Ryotwari)	'35	'35	With margins where necessary.
3	... .. Chak ...	'35	'35	Do. do.
4	... ..	'40	'40	Do. do.
5	... ..	'35	'35	Do. do.
6	... ..	'35	'35	Do. do.
7	... .. Chak	'35	'35	
8	... .. Chak Daur ...	'30	'30	With margins where necessary.
11	Do. Dubharpeth ...	'30	'30	Do. do.
14	Do. Panta ...	'30	'30	
15	Do. Wadkuli ...	'30	'30	With margins where necessary.
16	Do. Thanewasna ...	'30	'30	With margins if necessary.
17	Do. Bhatpur ...	'35	'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. Rental enhancement. 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 the acreage rates is shown in the following table :—

	TENANTS.			
	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 ...	0 3 6	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 proposed over settlement rates ...	+97	+27	+27	+27
Increase per cent of proposed over present rates ...	+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 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.

10. The standard fraction of assets to be assessed as revenue in this group is 55 per cent. 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.

12. Rents and revenue are at present paid in two equal kists, and both tenants and malguzars desire to continue this arrangement. At present the rabi crops are of more importance than the kharif; rice covers a very small area, and the juar grown in this group is mainly of the ringni or rabi variety. But in a group of this class there is always the possibility of the cropping changing and kharif varieties of both juar and cotton being the principal crops; and the opening of the road may affect the cropping very shortly. I therefore propose to maintain the present arrangement of kists, except in the few small villages where the chief crop is rice; in such villages a demand of Re. 0-12-0 may be announced in the first kists.

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 Nagpur, the 6th October 1904.

FORWARDED.

1. What I saw of this tract some 2½ 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 is 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 land 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.**

No. $\frac{5966}{11-147}$, 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 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 54.6 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.

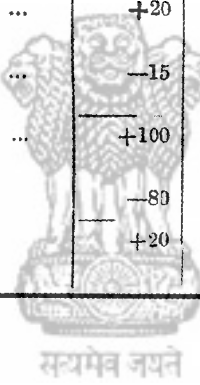
4. I beg to recommend that the instalments proposed by the Settlement Officer be sanctioned: and, as regards the term of Settlement, I recommend that it should run from 1st July 1905 to 30th June 1918. In this connection I beg to invite attention to the Memo. with which I forwarded the Kothari Assessment Report.

B. P. STANDEN,

*Settlement Commissioner,
Central Provinces.*

List of changes proposed by the Settlement Commissioner in the Ghatkul Group.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of holdings.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.				Reductions to be distributed over ryoti enhancements generally.
			Revenue.	Assets.	Absolute occupancy.	Occu-pancy.	
1	Sonapur Deshpande	...	+25	...	...	...	...
18	Panora	...	-15	...	...	...	...
19	Ralapeth	...	-10	...	...	...	...
20	Salejhari	...	-20	...	...	...	...
21	Bhangarama Talodhi	...	+40	...	...	...	...
22	Pipri Gond	...	-20	...	...	...	...
23	Dhaba	...	+15	+10	...	...	+10
24	Kondhona	...	+20	...	...	...	...
25	Kultha	...	-15	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	+100				
			-80	+10	...	...	+10
			+20				



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

I.—Revenue Demand.

Assessed at Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	DETAIL OF BALANCES.		
			Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.				
7334					
1750	4,813 15 1				

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT.		AT PRESENT.		REMARKS.
of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	
1	2	3	4	5

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

Soil Class	POSITION CLASS.										Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	See separate statement attached.										

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Til.	Gram.	Juari and its mixture.	Cotton and its mixture.	Other crops.	Total.	Area double cropped.	Net cropped area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
At Settlement	2,123 41	8 13	104 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	2,222 30	2 81	816 49	1,000 23	4,855 72	261 18	18,835 00	1,149 45	3,283 63	32,169 98	496 49	31,673 49
1895-96	2,250 1	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 22

V.—Details of Village Area.

	OCCUPIED AREA.				UNOCCUPIED AREA.							AREA IRRIGATED.			Number of irriga- tion wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough- cattle.			
	Area in cultivation.			Area out of cultivation, i.e., waste and fallow of more than three years	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree forest.	Scrub-jun- gle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock, covered by roads and buildings.	Total area unoccu- pied.	Total area of group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.							
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.																		
																			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At present	...	31,673.49	3,882.78	35,556.27	6,515.81	42,072.08	...	10,184.47	6,623.58	6,901.79	23,709.84	65,781.92	1,055.61	71.87	1,127.43	57	219	2,150	6,743	...	...
1895-96	...	21,100.22	4,947.60	26,047.82	7,769.30	33,817.12	...	...	...	...	31,955.19	65,772.31	...	...	1,861.05	43	254	...	...	...	...
Percentage on total area of areas in cols. 4, 6 and 15.	54	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 13, 17, 18 and 19.	...	17,098.78	4,691.44	21,790.22	3,883.28	25,673.50	...	...	...	...	40,230.00	65,908.50	...	...	183.71	49	22	1,365	2,717	...	...

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	HELD BY MALGUZARS.				HELD BY MALIK-MAKBUZAS.		HELD BY REV-ENUE-FREE GRANTEES.		HELD BY ABSOLUTE OCCUPANCY TENANTS		HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.	HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occupied area (to agree with col. 6 of Table V).
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.		No. of hold-ings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of ser-vice.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	151	2,270.34	2,396	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1895-96	2,228.99	1,454.52	3,683.51	355.35	61	*1,315.65	8	168.80				*34,118.77	...	...	...	132.21	362.80	42,072.08
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in cols. 4, 11, 13 & 16.	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
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16.	...	...	9	...	...	3	...	1/2	...	5	...	81	...	...	...	1 1/2	...	...
	2,762.32	...	2,762.32	...	...	1,039.16	...	518.77	...	6,951.70	...	14,151.82	...	...	...	...	254.73	25,678.50

* Malik-makbura ... 1,100.86, Rs. 223-1-2.
 Malik sarkar ... 214.79, " 64-4-2.
 ... 1,315.65, " 287-5-4.

* Kind 165-60 Rs. 114-7-11 besides cash Rs. 10-8-0 = Rs. 124-15-11.
 W. R. 1,349.61.

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

	TENANTS.			
	Malik-makbuzas.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Incidence per acre	159 11 5	1,722 0 0	3,220 10 0	4,942 10 0
2. Incidence per acre	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 3 8	0 3 9
3. At present	287 5 4	568 12 8	7,988 5 7	8,557 2 3
4. Incidence per acre	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 3 9	0 3 9
5. As proposed	402 0 0	721 2 0	9,994 6 0	10,715 8 0
[Sanctioned	...	...	...	10,725 0 0]
6. Incidence per acre	0 4 11	0 5 1	0 4 8	0 4 9
Unit-incidence of proposed payments.	34	34	37	37
7. Increase per cent of proposed over present payments.	+40%	+27%	+25%	+25%
8. Compare as deducted from rates.	513 10 0	792 12 0	10,328 11 0	11,121 7 0
	218 4 8	608 13 8	6,577 8 5	7,186 6 1

VIII.—Details of Siwai Income.

	SUIWAI INCOME.			
	1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mowha	134 0 0	114 0 0
Mango	16 0 0	10 0 0
Tamarind	25 0 0	19 8 0
Miscellaneous	17 8 0	15 8 0
Grazing	16 0 0	15 0 0
Jungle wood	50 0 0	39 0 0
Wood	13 0 0	10 0 0
Hides	10 0 0	8 0 0
Tari	3 0 0	2 0 0
Total	234 8 0	233 0 0

IX.—Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht and Land held by Privileged Tenants.

	SIR AND KHUDKASHT				VALUATION ADOPTED.			
	AREA LEASED OUT.		AREA CULTIVATED BY MALGUZARS.		AREA HELD BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total rental value (cols. 1, 3 and 4).	
	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compare rent actually paid to malguzar.	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compare rent actually paid.	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compare rent actually paid.	For sir and khudkasht.	For area held by privileged tenants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
147 8 0	173 13 6	1,419 15 0	174 10 0	...	1,742 2 0	1,577 12 0	172 8 0	
0 6 8	0 7 10	0 6 10	0 5 5	...	0 6 8	0 6 10	0 5 4	

X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.

	COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.					
	Payments of malik-makbuzas as proposed.	Annual value of sir, khudkasht 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.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
402 0 0	10,715 8 0	1,750 4 0	233 0 0	13,100 12 0	5,102 5 5	752 0 9
...	10,725 8 0	...	...	13,110 12 0	7,550 1 9	960 7 8

Rs. a. p. 6,002 10 2 (1866-66)
8,510 9 5 (1888)

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

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 estimated enhanced income (col. 5 of Table X).	ANALYSIS OF INCOME ON WHICH ASSESSMENT BASED.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (col. 4 of Table VIII).	RESULTING FROM VALUATION.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, 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
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(1888) 4,813 15 1	7,250 0 0	57%	55%	9,018 5 1	233 0 0	1,403 14 5	172 8 0	2,273 0 5
[Sanctd. ...	7,270 0 0	...	55%	...	...	...	...	2,283 0 5]

XII.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—).					COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) PER CENT IN		INCIDENCE PER ACRE IN CULTIVATION OF	
	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 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
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 0 11	+3,567 6 3	+789 12 4	+233 0 0	+4,590 2 7	+51%	+63%	+54%	0 3 6	0 3 3
[Sanctd. +2,456 0 11	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-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (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.	
402 0 0	340 12 0	61 4 0	5%	6,909 4 0	54%
			[Sanctd. ...	6,929 4 0	55%

CHANDA :

Dated the 26th September 1904. }

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

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

Soil class.	WHEAT LAND.					RICE LAND.					GARDEN LAND.					MINOR CROPS.		Proportion of area in cultivation
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Waburi.	Randhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Wardhani Tekar.	Wardhani Sawan.	Wardhani Jhulan.	Varsalang.	Markhand.	Santa Patas.	Santa Motas.	Abadi War.	Abadi Wallit.	Urban War.	Urban Wallit.	
Kali
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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.
1.	Gross area of the group	...	...	...	65,782
2.	Area under cultivation at last settlement	...	...	...	21,790
3.	Area now under cultivation	...	...	...	35,556
					Per cent.
4.	Percentage of increase of (3) over (2)...	...	...	...	63
5.	Percentage of rise of price of staple food-grain grown in group during currency of last settlement	...	...	...	100
					Rs.
6.	Total assessable assets at last settlement	...	...	...	8,511
7.	Total assessable assets at present settlement proposed by the Settlement Officer...	...	...	...	13,101
8.	Total assets as adopted by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	13,111
					Per cent.
9.	Percentage of increase of (8) over (6)	...	...	...	54
10.	Total enhancements of rent including revenue payable by malik-makbuzas at present settlement—				
	(a) effected by the Settlement Officer	...	...	...	Rs. 2,273
	(b) as accepted by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	2,283
11.	Average rate of rent per acre of ryoti area—				
	(a) at last settlement	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. 0 3 9
	(b) as now proposed by the Settlement Officer	...	...	...	0 4 9
	(c) as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	0 4 9
					Rs.
12.	Present revenue	...	...	...	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 Settlement Officer...	...	...	...	7,250
16.	Revenue now sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	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 0	0 4 0	0 5 1
Occupancy ...	0 3 8	0 3 9	0 4 8
All-round ...	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 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 mal-guzari 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 Department.

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 Tahsil in the Chanda District.

Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik-makbuzas as revised.	Revised rental payable by—				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percentage of revised revenue on revised malguzari assets.	Percentage of former revenue on assets of former settlement.
			Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs..			
1	Pardi	6 0	...	52 12	...	52 12	58 12	25	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	220 4	110	50	52	69
4	Sonapur	18 0	47 0	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
6	Wedgaon	4 8	14 0	496 0	...	510 0	522 12	290	55	55	78
7	Heti Nandgaon	...	3 4	39 8	...	42 12	43 0	20	47	47	16
8	Kude Nandgaon	11 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	...	219 8	259 8	150	58	58	51
13	Adegaon	2 8	0 6	248 8	...	248 14	282 10	130	46	46	45
14	Dhamangaon	9 8	43 0	229 0	...	272 0	332 12	180	54	53	53
15	Supgaon	...	51 12	122 4	...	174 0	214 12	105	49	49	47
16	Nanwardhan	...	...	183 8	...	183 8	185 0	100	54	54	53
17	Seoni	0 12	2 0	243 12	...	245 12	252 8	135	53	53	50
18	Panora	...	16 0	188 0	...	204 0	262 8	135	51	51	74
19	Ralapette	...	...	140 8	...	140 8	156 8	75	48	48	63
20	Salejhari	6 0	...	288 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	69 8	959 0	...	1,028 8	1,215 4	750	62	58	61
23	Pipri Tukum	...	...	71 4	...	71 4	71 8	40	56	56	44
24	Watrana	...	...	43 8	...	43 8	80 0	35	44	44	39
25	Wihirgaon	20 0	...	110 0	...	110 0	139 8	75	54	50	53
26	Pipri Gond	2 0	11 12	318 8	...	330 4	389 12	182	47	46	45
27	Gojoli	4 0	0 4	361 12	...	362 0	402 12	215	53	53	61

Statement showing the Revised Assets and Jamas for the Ghatkul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik-makbuzas as revised.	Revised rental payable by—				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percentage of revised revenue on revised malguzari assets.	Percentage of former revenue on assets of former settlement.
			Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.			
28	Somanpalli ...	1 0	...	190 4	...	190 4	211 4	115 Realizable 57 12	54	54	59
29	Dongargaon Makta ...	5 0	6 8	61 12	...	68 4	157 4	85	54	53	55
30	Dhaba ...	12 0	70 12	570 8	...	641 4	680 0	390	57	57	69
31	Mangalpeth Tukum ..	...	..	29 0	...	29 0	88 12	40 Realizable 20	50	50	165
32	Kondhona ..	40 8	...	124 8	...	124 8	258 4	165	64	60	73
33	Chiwandha ...	...	...	9 8	...	9 8	9 8	5	53	53	178
34	Nawegaon More ..	24 0	...	238 8	...	238 8	338 0	200	60	58	57
35	Khapri ..	...	...	20 4	...	20 4	20 4	5	25	25	41
36	Thanewasna ...	...	...	53 12	...	53 12	57 12	25	43	43	54
37	Ghatkul Khas ..	3 0	9 8	513 8	...	523 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	45 4	20	43	43	61
42	Likhitwada ...	...	...	35 12	...	35 12	49 8	20	40	40	50
43	Wadholi ...	† 0	37 12	212 12	...	250 8	450 4	225	50	49	53
44	Tarda ..	...	...	174 14	...	174 14	211 2	115	54	54	50
45	Kulthe ...	4 0	20 12	135 8	...	156 4	160 8	78 8	49	48	60
46	Nandgaon ...	...	0 4	198 6	...	198 10	204 14	110	54	54	60
47	Furdi ...	...	0 8	464 8	...	465 0	526 8	290	55	55	36
48	Kharalpeth ..	...	23 0	303 12	...	325 12	400 0	210	53	53	63
49	Borgaon ..	18 12	50 8	123 12	...	174 4	265 4	140	53	50	45
50	Patalwada ...	...	...	27 8	...	27 8	41 8	20	48	48	47
51	Venkatapur ...	...	...	30 8	...	30 8	32 8	10	31	31	55
52	Surgaon ...	...	...	136 0	...	136 0	188 12	110	58	58	61

* From 1905-06 to 1909-10 = Rs. 280.
 „ 1910-11 to 1917-18 = „ 350.

† From 1905-06 to 1909-10 = Rs. 80.
 „ 1910-11 to 1917-18 = „ 120.

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 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 Telugu 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 Kotbari; 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 Chanda.

9. No less than 37 villages have Brahman lambardars, while of the remainder 7 are held by Komoti saocars. 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 malik-makbuzas 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 hands 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. 12. The following table gives the present classification of the tenants in the group:—

	A	B	C	D	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

Total ... 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 crop.	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 area. 23. The distribution of the occupied area among the mal'guzars and the different classes of tenants is given below :—

	Held by mal-guzars.	Held by malik-makbuzas.	Held by revenue-free grantees.	Held by absolute-occupancy tenants.	Held by occupancy tenants.	Held by ordinary tenants.	Held rent free by privileged tenants.	Total occupied area.					
	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.		No. of holdings.	Area.	A grant from mal-guzars.	In lieu of service.	
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
At Settlement...	3 1.3	...	2 417	...	229	...	4,585	...	9,490	...	43	3	20,367
In 1895	2,816	...	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 present	3 2 7	115	2,180	2	30	172	3,337	928	13,777	5	28	319	23,206

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 bersi-kanhra 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 :—

			Warsalang.	Murkband.	Unirrigated.	Total.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At attestation	...	...	2,031	1,725	689	4,445
As revised	...	...	1,065	1,789	583	4,037
Area which has become old fallow since attestation.			147	60	107	314
Total	...	...	1,812	1,849	690	4,351
Difference	...	...	-219	+124	+1	-94

The following notes explain the differences :—

- (1) Area irrigated from very small boris was classed as irrigated at attestation, while at present such area is classed as jhila, if the bori 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.

Soils.

20. The present soil classification of the area under cultivation is given below :—

Soils.	WHEAT LAND.					RICE LAND.					GARDEN LAND.					MINOR CROPS.		Total.	Per- cent age.
	Lawan.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Wartenia Tekar.	Wartenia Sawan.	Wartenia Jhlan.	Warsang.	Murkhand.	Rariabadi Warpani.	Rariabadi Walt.	Bari Marham Warpani.	Bari Marham Walt.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Santa Motasthal.	Mutfarrikat.			Kh. Ran
Kanhar
Besi Kanhar
Khari...
Ran
Imp.
Imp. Ran
Morand
Khari...
Ran
Kh. Ran
Imp.
Kh. Imp.
Ran Imp.
Khari
Khari
N. F. Ex.
Kh. N. F. Ex.
Ran N. F. Ex.
Wardi
Khari...
Ran
Kh. Ran
N. F. Ex.
Kh. N. F. Ex.
Ran N. F. Ex.
Imp.
Kh. Imp.
Ran Imp.
Bardi
Khari
N. F. Ex.
Kh. N. F. Ex.
Ran N. F. Ex.
Retari
Khari...
Ran
N. F. Ex.
Khari...
Pandhari...
Imp.
Kh. Imp.
Ran Imp.
Total	2.44	40	1.00	...	11.34	280.72	478.99	207.19	1,451.70	2,838.51	179.70	33.07	2.99	71.65	179.68	29.09	4,044.48	9,812.95	...

Over 53 per cent of the total is rice land. Forty-one per cent is miscellaneous crop land growing ringni 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 Settlement are given in the following table. In all villages the Present rents. rates of the original Settlement are given ; in the few villages where the assessment was revised no changes were made in rents :—

Class.		At Settlement.	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.

Factors. 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 between 30 and 65; 40 of the villages fall within these limits. The 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	...	...	...	...	38
Malik-sarkar	...	...	...	...	58
Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	47
Occupancy	...	सयमेव 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 tenants are not wealthy and many of them are not learned cultivators they are a distinctly superior body 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.

34. With this standard the proposed rates are—

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.

Present assets.

36. The assets of the group are at present—

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—

In the above table I have calculated the value of the home-farm and rent-free land, that is, service and khairati muafi 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 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:—

			Area in cultivation including new fallow.		Uncultivated, i.e., old fallow.			Total area occupied.		Present payments.				
At present			1,198		1,327			2,525		250				

	Linseed.	Rice.	Tilli.	Cotton.	Tur.	Gram.	Juari.	Others.	Total.	Double-cropped.	Net cropped.	New fallow.	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.**

SUBMITTED to the Chief Secretary to the Honourable the Chief Commis-
the 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 badly 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.
-makbuza	...	0	10	6	...	0	9	3
ute occupancy tenant	...	1	4	6	...	0	15	9
ancy 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 occupancy right pays rent in kind: 20 per cent pays wholly in one 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 tement. 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, .55. 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. The rates 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 Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	DETAIL OF BALANCES.		
			Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p. (1866—68) 3,736 0 0	Rs. a. p. *4,114 K. J.	* The figure includes revenue for 45 villages settled for 30 years in 1866—68 for 13 villages settled in 1887—88, again summarily and for Sonapur a clearance lease village in which proprietary rights were granted subsequently but was not settled before.			

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT.		AT PRESENT.		REMARKS.
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	
1	2	3	4	5

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

Soil Class.	POSITION CLASS.												Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	

See 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.	
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	20·32	=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	=7,375·93
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	=8,598·13

V.—Details of Village Area.

	OCCUPIED AREA					UNOCCUPIED AREA							AREA IRRIGATED.			Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Area in Cultivation		Area out of cultivation, i.e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree-forest.	Scrub-jungle 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.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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VI.—Details of Holdings.

	HELD BY MALGUZARS.				HELD BY MALIK-MAKBUZAS.		HELD BY REVENUE-FREE GRANTEES.		HELD BY ABSOLUTE OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.		HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occupied area (to agree with col. 6 of Table V.)
	Other than sir.		Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
At present ...	Acres. 195-25	Acres. 483-17	Acres. 1,478-42	Acres. 222-08	134	Acres. 1,342-65	6	Acres. 40-50	135	Acres. (a) 821-74	1,340	Acres. (b) 7,627-25	...	...	...	Acres. 146-88	Acres. 91-42	Acres. 11,543-86
In 1895 ...	921-70	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 ..	...	...	13	...	...	12	...	...	...	7	...	66	...	...	...	2	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16 (1866-68)	...	...	1,200-44	...	71	1,152-17	90	286-77	275	2,513-24	337	2,841-60	...	...	...	3-33	89-33	8,057-08

(a) 5571 kind valued at Rs. 644-4 besides cash Rs. 11-10 = Rs. 79 11-1.
(b) 1512 95 kind valued at Rs. 2394-1-3 besides cash Rs. 32-4-3 = Rs. 2826-5-6.
976-33 W.R.

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

	Malik-mak- buza.	TENANTS.			
		Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. At last Settlement (1866-68)	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
3. At present	790 4 6	808 15 4	6,762 2 10	...	7,571 2 2
4. Incidence per acre	0 9 5	0 15 9	0 14 2	...	0 14 4
5. As proposed	...	...	...	...	...
6. Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	...
7. Increase per cent of pro- posed over present pay- ments	...	...	...	...	...
8. Compare as deduced from rates	...	...	...	...	...
In 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 Tenants.

SIR AND KHUDKASHT.		AREA HELD BY PRI- VILEGED TENANTS.		VALUATION ADOPTED.	
Area leased out.	Compare rent value at actually sanctioned, paid to rent-rates, malguzar.	Area culti- vated by Malguzars		Total rental value (columns 1, 3, and 4).	For area held by privileged tenants.
		Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates	Rent value at actually paid.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.				
	3 15 4 5				
	1 12 6				

VIII.—Details of Sirai Income.

Sources.	Amount at former Settlement.	Amount in year of present Settle- ment.	Amount assumed as average.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	

X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.

Payments of malik-mak- buzas as pro- posed.	Payments of tenants as proposed.	Annual value of sir, and land held by privileged tenants.	Sirai receipts.	Total.	COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.		
					Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir khudkasht, and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

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 estimated enhanced income (Col. 5 of Table X).	ANALYSIS OF INCOME OF WHICH ASSESSMENT BASED.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX)	Estimated siwai receipts col. 4 of Table VIII)	Resulting from valuation.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, 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.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—)					COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) PER CENT IN		INCIDENCE PER ACRE IN CULTIVATION OF	
	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 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

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 drawback 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

CHANDA :

Dated the 30th June 1904. }

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

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

Soil class.	WHEAT LAND.					RICE LAND.				GARDEN LAND.					MINOR CROPS.		Total.	Percentage.			
	Lawn.	Parhar.	Wahuri.	Pandhi.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Wartheni Tekar.	Wartheni Sawan.	Wartheni Jhlan.	Warsalang.	Warband.	Baria badi Warpani.	Baria badi Walli.	Baria Marhan Warpani.	Baria Marhan Walli.	Baria Santa Patas-thal.			Baria Santa Molas-thal.	Mutarrikat.	
Kanhar
Bersi kanhar
Khari
Ran
Imp.
Marand
Khari
Ran
Imp.
Khadi
Khari
Ran
N. F. Ex.
Wardi
Khari
Ran
N. F. Ex.
Imp.
Bardi
Khari
N. F. Ex.
Retari
Khari
Ran
N. F. Ex.
Pandhri
Khari
Imp.
Total	2.14	...	.40	1.00	...	11.34	280.72	476.99	207.19	1,451.70	2,838.51	179.70	33.07	2.99	71.65	179.68	20.09	4.044.48	9,812.95	100	

STATEMENT A.—Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

Serial No.	Settle-ment No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.				Revenue.	Percent- age of revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.	ASSETS AT PRESENT.				INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLE- MENT.		Increase per cent in cul- tivation.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai income.	Total.			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai income.	Total.	Actual.	Percent- tage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	272	Niljai ...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. 3 12 0	Rs. 5	133	Rs. a. p. 2 12 0	...	Rs. a. 2 0	Rs. a. p. 4 12 0	Rs. a. p. +1 0 0	27	...
2	87	Nagala Mokasa ...	38 10 0	30 9 6	40 0	109 3 6	40	37	157 4 11	56 9 10	40 11	254 9 9	+145 6 3	133	+15
3	...	Mahadwari Mokasa ...	22 0 0	...	30 0	52 0 0	5	10	94 2 0	4 6 1	17 0	115 8 1	+63 8 1	122	+118
4	92	Sandala ...	71 0 0	1 14 5	...	72 14 5	20	27	90 2 0	16 15 0	3 0	110 1 0	+37 2 7	51	-28
5	370	Maral Saori ...	3 0 0	7 5 9	...	10 5 9	5	48	2 0 0	4 3 8	12 0	18 3 8	+7 13 11	76	-79
6	96	Kelzar Khas ...	259 15 0	32 3 6	5 4	297 6 6	150	50	310 9 10	23 3 4	7 0	340 13 2	+43 6 8	15	-4
7	97	Saraj Khera ...	4 14 0	...	...	4 14 0	5	103	4 14 0	...	1 0	5 14 0	+1 0 0	21	-47
8	19	Akapur ...	19 10 0	...	...	19 10 0	20	102	3 8 0	...	...	3 8 0	-16 2 0	82	-66
9	232	Dabgaon Tukum ...	11 0 0	8 8 10	3 12	23 4 10	10	43	6 0 0	4 3 0	10 0	20 3 0	-3 1 10	13	-74
10	101	Dabgaon Makta ...	218 8 0	84 12 6	60 0	363 4 6	210	58	460 11 8	261 1 11	165 0	886 13 7	+523 9 1	144	+38
11	100	Rampur Tukum Jhadikar ...	9 0 0	...	...	9 0 0	20	222	12 8 0	...	6 0	18 8 0	+9 8 0	106	-78
12	202	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
13	103	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
14	94	Satara Komti ...	44 1 0	34 0 4	...	78 1 4	20	26	37 2 0	62 2 0	3 0	102 4 0	+24 2 8	31	+20
15	93	Satara Bhonsley ...	49 2 0	19 13 4	...	68 15 4	20	29	65 10 0	17 7 10	9 0	92 1 10	+23 2 6	34	+34
16	86	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 Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Serial No.	Settle-ment No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.				Revenue.	Percent- age of revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.	ASSETS AT PRESENT.				INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLE- MENT.		Increase per cent in cul- tivation.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total.			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total.	Actual.	Percent- age.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	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.		
17	105	Ambe Dhanora	50 8 0	1 0 5	...	51 8 5	10	19	35 8 0	...	...	35 8 0	-16 0 5	31	-45
18	106	Unri Potdar	160 3 0	16 3 1	...	176 6 1	50	28	237 11 10	16 13 7	30 0	284 9 5	+108 3 4	61	+121
19	119	Unri Tukum	11 4 0	5 1 6	...	16 5 6	10	61	12 8 0	2 0 1	6 0	20 8 1	+4 2 7	25	+114
20	102	Dongar Haldi Tukum	63 4 0	107 5 0	27 0	197 9 0	72	36	112 0 0	89 1 4	39 0	240 1 4	+42 8 4	22	...
21	104	Gilbilli	56 7 0	...	4 0	60 7 0	20	33	152 6 0	3 10 3	60 0	216 0 3	+155 9 3	257	+135
22	74	Mohali Tukum	108 3 0	2 12 5	...	110 15 5	80	72	117 12 0	25 13 5	6 0	149 9 5	+33 10 0	35	-9
23	82	Valni	134 11 0	...	...	134 11 0	20	15	56 0 0	6 0 2	25 0	87 0 2	-47 10 10	35	-3
24	83	Chiehpalli	175 4 0	50 11 3	...	225 15 3	100	44	257 12 5	23 0 4	30 0	310 12 9	+84 13 6	38	+122
25	84	Jambrala Tukum	9 8 0	21 8 3	...	31 0 3	10	32	61 8 0	19 12 6	...	81 4 6	+50 4 3	162	+92
26	85	Tomat	6 8 0	31 10 7	...	38 2 7	10	26	34 4 0	1 12 8	2 8	38 8 8	+0 6 1	1	+18
27	81	Pipal Khut	31 10 0	6 5 3	...	37 15 3	10	26	42 4 0	4 1 1	2 8	48 13 1	+10 13 10	29	+79
28	80	Jhari	9 4 0	10 0 5	...	19 4 5	10	52	4 0 0	6 3 2	...	10 3 2	-9 1 3	47	-20
29	78	Haldi Ramudwar	5 8 0	1 6 7	...	6 14 7	10	146	29 8 0	5 14 0	...	35 6 0	+28 7 5	412	+191
30	...	Nimbala	89 0 0	9 12 4	...	98 12 4	50	51	138 1 0	6 5 8	6 0	150 6 8	+51 10 4	52	+65
31	53	Khandala	...	...	15 0	15 0 0	100	667	...	...	150 0	150 0 0	+135 0 0	900	...
32	54	Mamia Mokasa	83 12 0	17 10 11	467 0	568 6 11	50	9	82 3 2	30 9 6	9 0	121 12 8	-446 10 3	79	-19

33	74	Waigaon Mokasa	...	...	15	8	0	...	...	21	14	9	10	46	42	12	0	20	1	5	...	62	13	5	+40	14	8	187	+34	
34	75	Borda Indapwar	...	...	111	0	0	5	0	0	...	...	40	34	135	0	0	19	3	4	3	0	157	3	4	+41	3	4	36	+2
35	73	Lohara	...	...	2	12	0	5	6	5	14	0	12	54	46	12	0	3	15	2	7	0	57	11	2	+35	8	9	160	+46
36	57	Sinal Makta	...	...	113	2	0	23	12	4	...	...	50	36	145	11	0	10	5	0	20	0	176	0	0	+39	1	8	29	+19
37	55	Walwat	...	...	263	7	0	49	3	0	75	0	80	21	321	6	8	71	13	2	132	0	525	3	10	+137	9	10	35	+35
38	52	Chargaon	...	...	108	12	0	64	14	0	40	0	40	19	89	6	3	58	9	0	40	0	187	15	3	25	10	9	12	+161
39	50	Palli	...	...	0	10	9	0	0	3	35	0	200	209	176	0	10	42	0	9	165	0	318	1	7	+222	6	7	232	+2,228
40	51	Mhasala	...	...	33	0	0	10	3	3	...	...	10	23	48	8	0	31	6	8	5	0	84	14	8	+41	11	5	97	+12
41	56	Mhasala Tukum	...	...	190	5	0	180	12	4	...	...	60	16	286	3	0	69	2	2	10	0	365	5	2	-5	12	2	2	-2
42	120	Manora { Makta ... } Tukum	...	...	4	8	0	11	12	9	...	...	10	61	77	4	0	21	13	8	8	0	107	1	8	+90	12	11	557	+164
43	118	Nimgata Makta	...	...	252	4	0	41	2	10	...	...	50	17	373	1	0	47	15	9	102	0	523	0	9	+229	9	11	78	+31
44	121	Kawadjai	...	...	256	12	0	52	15	7	...	...	60	19	450	5	0	69	13	5	110	0	630	2	5	+320	6	10	103	+107
45	128	Kanhalgaon	...	...	22	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	10	44	29	8	0	...	...	...	2	0	31	8	0	+8	9	0	37	+40
46	206	Bhatali	...	...	10	12	0	...	...	...	5	0	5	32	40	2	7	0	5	11	...	...	40	8	6	+24	12	6	157	+219
47	209	Kawit bori	...	...	5	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	15	55	15	2	0	2	3	3	8	0	25	5	3	+19	13	3	360	+143
48	211	Ghanoti	...	...	94	0	0	42	5	11	...	...	60	44	195	14	0	18	12	7	10	0	224	10	7	+88	4	8	65	+124
49	212	Borda Tukum	...	...	189	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	70	32	231	1	0	3	5	3	35	0	269	6	3	+79	10	3	42	+47
50	214	Borda Tukum Zullurwar	...	...	218	10	0	73	3	0	...	...	170	34	146	6	6	142	2	11	50	0	338	9	5	+46	12	5	16	+46
51	200	Kasargatta Tukum	...	...	236	8	0	55	14	8	...	...	200	51	227	15	2	70	4	5	25	0	323	3	7	+30	12	11	11	+67
52	213	Borda	...	...	128	12	0	22	8	10	...	...	30	20	193	0	0	1	1	4	2	0	196	1	4	+44	12	6	30	+255
53	215	Pambhurna...	...	...	1,106	15	0	124	0	6	...	...	80	41	888	13	0	44	2	5	88	0	1,020	15	5	-210	0	1	17	+38
54	192	Karanji	...	...	822	4	0	60	9	2	53	0	550	64	853	13	5	47	6	8	250	0	1,151	4	1	+215	6	11	23	-5
55	205	Aksapur	...	...	271	4	6	17	7	7	12	0	180	60	196	9	0	21	11	5	20	0	238	4	5	-62	7	8	21	-15
56	206	Ganpur	...	...	37	0	0	...	...	...	2	0	40	103	35	12	0	0	15	3	...	...	36	11	3	-2	4	9	6	-31

STATEMENT A.—Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(concluded).

Serial No.	Settlement No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.				Revenue.	Percent- age of revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.	ASSETS AT PRESENT.				INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLE- MENT.		In- crease per cent in cul- tivation.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai income.	Total.			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai income.	Total.	Actual.	Percent- age.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
57	208	Kemala ...	Rs. a. p. 14 9 0	Rs. a. p. 9 10 10	Rs. a. ...	Rs. a. p. 24 3 10	Rs. 10 17	41	Rs. a. p. 21 15 0	Rs. a. p. 7 3 5	Rs. a. ...	Rs. a. p. 29 2 5	Rs. a. p. +4 14 7	20	+77
58	...	Sonapur C. L. V. ...	14 4 0	19 5 0	2 0	35 9 0	24	67	7 14 0	8 10 8	2 0	18 8 8	-17 0 4	48	-38
59	216	Selur Nagraddi ...	65 8 0	76 7 3	1 8	143 7 3	35 55	24	29 7 0	111 0 5	5 0	145 7 5	+2 0 2	1	-16
		GRAND TOTAL	6,528 13 3	1,428 4 7	1,001 8	8,958 9 10	(a) 3,736 (b) 4,114	42 46	8,361 6 8	1,644 15 9	1,697 11	11,704 1 5	+2,745 7 7	31	+34

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 1868-89 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.

Soils.	GOHARI.					DHANAR.					GARDEN LAND.				REMARKS.				
	Ban Jhan	Lawan.	Bandhia.	Sadharan	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Mufferrikat.	Tikra.	Sawan.	Jhulan	Wazlung.	Murband.	War-	Ordinary.		Ordinary.			
													pani.						
Kanhar	..	50	45	45	32	24	16	20	..	45	50	55	65	56	72	80	90	100	For "Ran" deduct 25 per cent in the case of good soils and 33 per cent for morand and soils inferior to it.
Pandhari	..	50	45	45	32	24	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bersi kanhar	..	45	40	40	26	20	12	16	26	35	45	50	65	45	64	72	80	90	
Morand	..	35	32	32	18	14	10	12	18	23	35	45	60	36	50	60	67	80		For "Khari."
Khardi	30	25	12	10	8	5	10	18	32	40	55	25	..	..	..	..	Kanhar and Pandhri add 33 per cent.
Wardi	..	32	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	50	65	80	80	Bersi kanhar and morand add 50 per cent.
Retari	..	Never found	}	}	}	}	}	3	6	8	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	Wardi and other inferior soils add 75 cent.
Bardi																			

NOTE.—For "Bari mahar warpani" land "gohari sadharan" factors are to be applied

STATEMENT C.—Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued.)

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4 Sandala	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	(—) 46	·07		A useful little rice village belonging to the malguzar of Kelzar. It is all but rich but is close to Kelzar. It has a really fine tank small but deep and the mukhand area is excellent; still it is very badly cropped this year, and has been fluctuating for some time. The fallow land belongs to the proprietor mostly; still tenants have little resource (1 A, 2 B, 7 C and 1 D, mostly Gond and Morars). The depression here will probably be only of short duration now, but it is a village which requires quite lenient treatment. Grain rents have been put on, as abandoned absolute occupancy tenant holdings have been taken up by newcomers: the home-farm is also increasing. Rents are rather uneven, but paid up well as a rule. The malguzar gives no help to his tenants, and is now too straightforward.
		(E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	10·36	5 1 0	0 7 10	...	·24		
		Absolute occupancy	86·78	66 0 0	0 12 2	2·70	1 0 0	0 5 11	(—) 51	·59		
		Occupancy	...	...	...	+65·34 +30·74	83 6 0 10 12 0	1 4 5 0 5 7	...	·86 1·62		
		All-round	86·78	66 0 0	0 12 2	68·04 +33·45	84 6 0 11 12 0	1 3 10 0 5 7	+63 (—) 54	·86 ·96	·80 [Sanctd. 70.]	
				+W. R. Kind		5·84 28·76	72 10 0					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 rents. In better 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 80 will suffice for this village.
												A strip of jungle opposite to Nagola on the Andhari river. The only cultivation is a patch of sugarcane irrigation from the river: the soil is very sandy.

STATEMENT C.—Kulzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

No. and Name of Village and Malal	Details of Class and Grade.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8 Akapur	(Malik-mak buza ...	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	..			A small strip of sandy soil along the bank of a mela close to Dabgaon. It is owned by a rich Brahman who has two other and better villages in the group and on the whole looks after them well. The village is "rith" but has a small bori, and in 1898 had 13 acres of poor rice land cropped; but it is in the middle of forest and paid very low rents: it has all been abandoned and the only cultivation is in small patches of irrigated garden land on the bank of the mela. Rents for these patches are absurdly low, and arrears are nominal; but nearly all those baris are "ran" and on very thin soil. Tenants are small Marars—1 B and 5 C: they pay a few annas each. I would almost leave rents low here to encourage the extension of cultivation. Most of the occupancy land is held rent free. A rate of 30 may be taken to redistribute rents more evenly over the land. A strip of land bordering Dabgaon: it has an excellent though small tank, which can be filled from a neighbouring mela. Soil only wadi, and nothing but rice land.
	E. Malik-mak buza...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
	Absolute occupancy	62-06	19 10 0	0 5 1	13-16	3 0 0	0 3 8	(— 28	23		
	Occupancy	...	..	..	† 12-42 * 4 10	0 8 0	0 0 8	..	05 79	
	All-round	62-06	19 10 0	0 5 1	25-58 * 17-35	3 8 0	0 2 2 0 3 3	(—)37 (—)36	15 25	30	
9 Dabgaon Tutum.	(Malik-mak buza			Village is owned by a Brahman living in Berar, who has apparently forgotten its existence: there is only one tenant and his land is fallow this year. The sir land has been fallow for years, though it lies directly under the tank and can be fully irrigated. I would not interfere with the one rent paid: this would be an
	E. Malik-mak buza...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
	Absolute occupancy	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
	Occupancy	23-37	11 0 0	0 7 6	† 16-35	6 0 0	0 5 10	—22	35		
	All round	23-37	11 0 0	0 7 6	16-35	6 0 0	0 5 10	—22	35	35	
				† Kind W. R.	15-29 1-06	6 0 0					

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 held on two-third Jama till the death of two shareholders: it will then be fully assessed: the proprietors are ten resident Tels: 2 are rich men, but many of the others are really poor: they are always quarrelling. The soil is all wardi, 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 normarice area is over 600 acres.

Sugarcane as a rule covers a large area. In 1899 rice and cane covered 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 D class but B class is well represented: C and D 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.

Rents are rather uneven but all round exceedingly low for 500 acres of rice land, with 450 murkhand. Some rents 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 taluk. 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.

STATEMENT C.—Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Trade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.	
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
11 Rampur Tukum.	{	(Malik-makbuza ...	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A "rith" and "ran" village owned by four poverty-stricken Brahmans. It has a fair tank, but the water has to come for a mile through scrub before it reaches the embanked land. An old thekedar has been in possession for many years. He has no home farm, but has a big holding in Dewara, and at present lives in this village: he has one B class tenant only, but his land is now all fallow. About 40 acres of rice was sown up to the year 1898, but since then has been practically nothing. The soil is only wadi 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 village of this class can only prosper in a series of very good rice years. I would not enhance the one rent paid. A rate of 50 will suffice.	
		E. Malik-mak buza		50
		Absolute occupancy		
		Occupancy	60.44	9 0 0	0 2 5	† 14.92	12 8 0	0 13 5	† 4.55	.49			
		(All-round	68.44	9 0 0	0 2 5	† 14.92	12 8 0	0 13 5	† 4.55	.49			
12 Dangar Haldi	{	(Malik-makbuza ...	44.94	5 0 0	0 1 9	A smallish rice village with a good record. Over 100 acres are irrigated from two good tanks and cane is frequently sown. The cropping dropped in 1899, but has since recovered: even warpani land has been cropped this year. Malguzar a rich Brahman widow, living at Chanda of rather a grasping disposition. Home-farm only small, but she wants more land from tenants. Tenants are classed 1 A, 6 B, 10 C and 9 D: the rich men are the Teli malguzars of Dangar		
		E. Malik-makbuza		60	
		Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		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	† 5 (— 7)	.56 .44			
		(All-round	84.37	89 4 0	1 0 11	209.89 *91.78	234 5 9 90 2 0	1 1 10 0 15 9	† 5 (— 7)	.56 .44			
					† W. R. Kind.	30.25 87.86	144 3 9				[Sanctd. 60]		

STATEMENT C.—Kolar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Rental.		Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
			Tenant area.	Rs. a. p.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
21 Gilbilli ...			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				He has enhanced one or two rents: but present rate is not high considering the character of the irrigation. The soil is only morand. Tenants classed B5, C2, and D1: a very prosperous lot of Telis, with very small debts: all sons or nephews of the malguzar: cane will be largely sown here in a few years. Some slight enhancement of rents can be made. The village should be treated lightly at assessment 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 rents here. I would take 60 to commute the present grain payment. A large village, but most of the area is under forest, and it is isolated. Still the forest is valuable and a large sum is made in Siwai every year. Proprietor is the Brahmin of Dongar Haldi: home-farm here is only 4 acres of khud-kasht. It has a large good tank, but rather badly situated and in want of repairs, and a large portion of the rice land is unirrigated. This village has fluctuated in recent years: though it is now recovering: a lot of land is still fallow, and most of the tenants are Gonds (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 65 and merely level.
		(Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	14-00	19 11 0	1 6 6	15-18	19 11 0	1 4 9	(—) 8	27		
		Occupancy	70-71	36 12 0	0 8 4	† 199-82 * 111-63	132 11 0 81 11 0	0 10 7 0 11 8	+27 +40	57 66		
		All-round	84-71	56 7 0	0 10 8	215-00 * 126-81	152 6 0 101 6 0	0 11 4 0 12 9	+3 +20	50 52	65 [Sanctd. 50]	

STATEMENT C.—Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

No. and Name of Village and Mahal	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—), per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
27 Pipalkhut ...		Malik-makbuza ...	18-06	6 10 0	0 5 10	12-65	6 0 0	0 7 7	+30	24		A useful rice village purchased with Tomta and Chichpali by Vithoba Mamedwar. It has an excellent tank, but the village is very narrow and the bulk of the cultivation in the middle of Government forest. Soil is only poor, and there is practically nothing of value besides the rice. Tenants all Gond with one exception a poor lot, though debts are small: classed 1 B, 4 C and 2 D: very small men. Occupied area has increased through a little wawar land of very poor quality being taken up. Village has fluctuated 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 years ago: their holding have been given out at reduced rents. Rents paid up well now: but this is one of the smaller villages which must now be treated leniently: it has had very bad crops for several years, and is only a jungly village at the best. Rents are all paid in cash, and the true rate is 29. I would level with rate of 35 here as the present rate is so low.
		E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	33-97	25 0 0	0 11 9	...	...	...	...	...
		Occupancy	...	...	...	76-34 +63-51	36 4 0	0 7 7 0 9 2	...	6	
		All-round	33-97	25 0 0	0 11 9	76-34 +63-51	36 4 0	0 7 7 0 9 2	(-35) (-22)	26 29	35	
28 Jhari ...		Malik-makbuza		A strip of land in the middle 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 some home-farm.
		E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Occupancy	1871	9 4 0	0 10 10	+9-66 +8-97	4 0 0	0 6 8 0 7 2	(-)38 (-)34	.47 .51	A perennial spring runs down the centre, and all the rice land could be irrigated from it; but at present it is very little utilized; as settlement over 40 acres of rice were irrigated in this way but now the figure is only 7 acres. Since 1897 all the tenants' land has been gradually abandoned. The soil is only wadi, but very productive. We have practically nothing here to value except the home-farm. The basti consists of one hut only. I would take a rate of 60, but interfere very little with the one tenant's rent.
29 Haldi Ramud-war.	Malik-mak buza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A small rice village. The proprietor is a Brahmin school master in Chanda. and this is about the worst managed village, and the most depressed in the group. It has a useful tank, never repaired, and going to pieces; two tenants abandoned last year and to compensate himself the malguzar is now demanding rents for the mukaddam's and kotwar's khid-mati muafi land. The village has nothing besides its rice, the rice area began to fluctuate in 1894, and most of the land is fallow this year. Chandi Prasad has a holding here; but other tenants are all Gonds, badly in debt. There has been a big rise in the occupied area. There are no grain rents here; some rents have been enhanced. The all-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 high occasionally. No home-farm. I propose to take .35 for levelling and fixation only.
	E. Malik-mak buza	15-12	5 8 0	0 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	A fair sized rice village north of Borda; it lies in the middle of jungle, but is fairly close to Chanda. The proprietor is a Khatwari—a Brahmin who obtained it by inheritance; he has no home-farm.
	Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	+	29 8 0	0 10 1 0 11 7	...	.31 .34	The soil is mostly wadi and looks only poor. The village has two large tanks; but one is very shallow and on the whole the irrigation is only second class. Rice is practically the only crop, and a full area has been sown this 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 uneven, especially in the warsalang area; only a few
	Occupancy	...	...	...	+	29 8 0	0 10 1 0 11 7	+	.31 .34	
	All-round	15-12	5 8 0	0 5 10	4:70 40-79	29 8 0	0 10 1 0 11 7	+ 73 + 99	.31 .34	
		...	...	W. R.	5-91	...	...	...	...
30 Nimbala	Malik-mak buza	8-25	2 3 0	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	...
	E. Malik-mak buza	...	...	...	8-32	2 15 0	0 5 8	...	.51	
	Absolute occupancy	120-31	86 13 0	0 11 7	7-27	9 0 0	1 3 10	+ 71	.34	
	Occupancy	...	...	...	+ 200-64 + 161-77	126 2 0 108 10 0	0 10 1 0 10 9	...	.46 .48	
	All-round	120 31	86 13 0	0 11 7	207-91 + 160-04	135 2 0 117 10 0	0 10 5 0 11 2	(-) 10 (-) 4	.45 .47	
		...	...	+ Kind W. R.	11-72 27-15	17 8 0	...	...	...

STATEMENT C.—Kelsar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per sol-unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
31 Khandala	(Malik-makbuza		<p>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. Absolute occupancy tenants disappeared many years ago. The rate has fallen through, one or two Wawar fields being taken up; no rents have ever been reduced. On the whole I would put on some small enhancement to most of the rents, with a rate of '55.</p> <p>A big patch of forest owned by Chandi Prasad. Till recently he has kept it for siwai; but now he has constructed a useful tank, taken up some rice land himself, and is going to settle a village.</p> <p>At present only 10 acres of land have been broken up; but in a few years its tank should attract some tenants; at present there is nothing but home-farm and siwai. I would value this land at '60, and assess the village leniently.</p> <p>A small poor rice village in the middle of jungle.</p> <p>The soil is only poor and the irrigation inferior, except in the sir land which covers nearly 30 per cent of the occupied area. This village and Waigaon were sold in 1885 by a Marhatta</p>
	E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(All-round	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Mamla Mokasa	(Malik-makbuza		<p>[Sanc'd. 45.]</p>
	E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy.	19-50	8 0 0	0 6 7	...	16-23	8 0 0	0 7 11	...	...
	Occupancy	152-00	75 12 0	0 8 0	...	† 112 02	73 4 0	0 10 6	...	...
						* 102 16		0 11 6	...	...

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 shows 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 .65.

A small village in the middle of jungle about 8 miles from Chanda. It passed in 1886 from a Marlatta 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 bank small still the rice area has kept up very well for the last ten years except in 1899-1900 and is well sown now. The occupied area has expanded well, and home-farm is large for the size of the village.

Rice 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 1 D very substantial men for their caste. No grain rents, and arrears are always nominal.

Settlement rate was absurdly low, even for a jungle 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.

All-round	...	171.50	83 12 0	0 7 10	128.25 *118.39	81 4 0	0 10 2 0 11 0	+ 3' + 40	.53 .56	.65 [Sanctd. 50]
				†W. R.	9.86					
Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absolute occupancy	...	22	0 4 0	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...
	Occupancy	45.18	15 4 0	0 5 5	†49.23 *43.26	42 12 0 ...	0 13 11 0 15 10	+157 +192	.62 .82	
All-round	...	45.40	15 8 0	0 5 6	49.23 43.26	42 12 0 ...	0 13 11 0 15 10	+153 +188	.62 .82	.75 [Sanctd. 60]
				†W. R.	5.97					

STATEMENT C.—Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Grade of Class and Details.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
34 Porda Indapwar.		(Malik-makbuza ...	Acre.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acre.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	+3	.28	.45	A medium sized rice village close to Walni, and belonging to the same brahmin malguzar: he is a fairly good landlord. The soil is chiefly morand, rather blacker than is usual in this class of village, and is very productive. The tank is only small, but quite deep and the irrigation is on the whole good. Tenants are only Gond, with one or two Komis, 2 A, 4 B, 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 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 practically 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 be very lenient to small tenants. Arrears are always nominal. A rate of .45 will suit this village, with margins.
		E. Malik-makbuza ...	12 50	11 0 0	0 14 1	12 11	11 0 0	0 14 6	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	157 19	100 0 0	0 10 2	65 22	31 0 0	0 7 7	(—) 25	.39		
		Occupancy	...	...	...	+89 62 *55 15	93 0 0 49 4 0	1 0 8 0 14 3	...	.43 .40
		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	.41 .39		
		(Malik-makbuza77	A useful little rice village on the "Mul" road close to Chanda. It has a good tank and the rice is fully irrigated. It is still rather badly cropped for want of seed; but the depression here is only temporary, as all the tenants
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy,	10 75	2 12 0	0 4 1	4 11	1 4 0	0 4 10	+18	...		

Occupancy	...	...	...	...	47 53 * 43 82	45 8 0	0 15 4 1 0 7	...	...	37 38	45 [Sanctd. 35.]
All-round	...	10 75	2 12 0	0 4 1	51 64 * 47 93	46 12 6	0 14 6 0 15 7	+255 +282	...	38 38	
				+W. R.	3 71						

make money at other trades. The soil is not of high class; but the rice outturn is good; rice is really the only crop.

Proprietor is a Brahman widow rather badly in debt: her agent is rather hard on the tenant at times.

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 home-farm. The rent rate has dropped as new fields have been taken out: rents are very uneven indeed, some in the murkland area being exceptionally low.

Arrears 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.

I propose to level here with a rate of .45.

A Tukum grant on $\frac{3}{5}$ ths jama in perpetuity held by a rich Brahman widow. It has a good but small tank well placed, and rice is of some importance, though really juar and linseed are the chief crops to pay the rent. The soil is of light class, but wawar land by the abadi is well manured and very productive. The village is quite 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. Home-farm is fairly large, but some of the old sir has been leased to tenants. Rents 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 enhance nearly all rents here: it is really not a rice village. I propose a rate of .70 with margins: on cash occupancy rents the present rate is .53.

Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absolute occupancy	51 37	3 6 0	0 1 1	46 72	3 6 0	0 1 2	+8	...	...	13	
Occupancy	196 76	109 12 0	0 8 11	+356 31 * 335 34	142 5 0	0 6 5 0 6 9	(-28) (-24)	...	...	55 59	
All-round	248 13	113 2 0	0 7 4	403 03 * 382 06	145 11 0	0 5 9 0 6 1	(-22) (-17)	...	...	51 54	70
			+W. R.	20 37							

STATEMENT C.—Kekar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.	
		Tenant. area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
37 Walwat	(Malik-mak buza ...	Acres.	...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A big prosperous village belonging to two Brahmans, one rich and the other poor, both quarrelsome. At Settlement it was a rabi village: the rice land was fallow; the tank however is good and both kharif and rabi crops are grown. Linseed and juari are as important as the rice, though the rents for murkhand khari land run up to Rs. 5 per acre. The occupied area has risen considerably; but fallow figures are high as the land is not properly cleared. Tenants are mostly substantial men—3 A, 11 B, 12 C, and 5 D: debts are very low and rents 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 run distinctly high. On the whole I would enhance somewhat freely here; this is one of the villages which is not depressed, though its cropping has fluctuated and fallow figures are not low; juari has taken the place of the rice in bad years. I propose a rate of .85 here.	.85
	E. Malik-mak buza...		
	Absolute occupancy	41.75	28 3 0	0 10 10	19.91	23 8 8	1 2 11	+75	.89			
	Occupancy	176.28	235 4 0	1 5 4	+304.50 +262.52	297 14 0 229 8 6	0 15 8 0 14 0	-27 -34	.74 .75			
	All-round	218.03	263 7 0	1 3 4	324.50 +282.43	331 6 8 253 1 2	0 15 10 0 14 4	-18 -26	.75 .76			
38 Chaugon	(Malik-mak buza	4.87	2 3 3	0 8 321	Another of Chandi Prasad's few rice villages close to Chanda and quite prosperous still. The soil is only poor, but the irrigation is first class, and the village is fully cropped this year. The home-farm has extended considerably and all lies in murkhand area; all the best tenants' holdings have been included in it, hence the drop in the rent rate. Tenants are only a poor lot of men—1 B, 10 C, and 5 D; nearly all	.65
	E. Malik-mak buza...		
	Absolute occupancy		
	Occupancy	50.59	108 12 0	2 2 5	+120.83	86 14 0	0 11 6	-67	.45			

STATEMENT C.—*Kulcar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).*

No. and Name of Village and Mahal	Details of Class and Grade.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+ or -) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.		
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
40 Mhasala	{ Malik-mak buza ... E. Malik-mak buza ... Absolute occupancy ... Occupancy ... All-round ... }	Acres.	...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	A small village close to Walwat. It belongs to an Ahir who farms a third of the occupied area. It is "rith" and is really a second class rice village. Soil is fair, but the irrigation is only good in the very best of years; still the cropped area has recovered well this year, after four years of depression. Tenants are a rich lot of Mahars—5 B, 3 C, and 1 D; they live at Sinala. Most of the rents were raised about ten years ago by the malguzar: they are however paid up regularly, and the rate is not really high considering there is nothing but rice land. Still this is one of the villages which now require lenient treatment: it is "rith" close to Government forest, and the irrigation is not first class. Land seems in demand as an abandoned holding has this year been given out at a slightly higher rent; but I propose to merely level existing rents, and not put enhancement on to all. A rate of '80 is high enough for this class of village.	
	
	
		41.38	33 0 0	0 12 9	40.54 *38.93	48 8 0	1 3 2 1 3 11	+50 +56	79 82	...	...		...
		41.38	33 0 0	0 12 9	40.54 *38.93	48 8 0	1 3 2 1 3 11	+50 +56	79 82	...	...		...
41 Mahasala Tukum.	{ Malik-mak buza ... E. Malik-mak buza ... Absolute occupancy ... Occupancy ... All-round ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A rice village held on three-fourths jama in perpetuity. Proprietors are nine Kalars, fairly rich men, but with strange ideas of management. They are apparently trying to make out a case for reduction of revenue: the lambaradar has absconded to avoid paying revenue; the sir land is all old fallow, and they tried to prevent tenants cropping their own holdings this year. The soil is of high class, for rice land and the irrigation distinctly good, though the tank	
	
	
		11.75	11 5 0	0 15 5	11.38	11 5 0	0 15 11	+3	46	...	...		...
		80.81	179 0 0	2 3 5	†140.43 *107.60	274 14 0 233 4 0	1 15 4 2 2 8	-12 -2	92 99	...	...		...
			92.56	190 5 0	2 0 11	151.81 *118.98	286 3 0 244 9 0	1 14 2 2 0 11	...	...	...	...
					† Kind. W.R.	23.45 9.38	41 10 0					...	

STATEMENT C.—Kolar Group of the Chanda Taluk, Chanda District—(continued).

No. and Name of Village and Mahal	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Acres	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.				
⁴² 1 Manora Makta	(Malik-makbuza		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 increment. This rate of 70 will suit both mahals.
		E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Occupancy ...	38.18	4 8 0	0 1 11	+108.92 *61.46	77 4 0 20 0 0	0 11 4 0 5 2	+491 +170	.65 .53		
		All-round ...	38.18	4 8 0	0 1 11	108.92 *61.46	77 4 0 20 0 0	0 11 4 0 5 2	+491 +170	.65 .53		
⁴² 2 Manora Tukum	...	(Malik-makbuza	+Kind W. R.	25.39 22.07	57 4 0		
		E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy ...	11.44	15 4 0	1 5 4	10.61	15 4 0	1 6 11	+7	.37		
		Occupancy ...	113.64	237 0 0	2 1 4	+230.94 *142.33	357 13 0 165 1 0	1 6 10 1 2 7	—31 —44	.61 .56		
		All-round ...	125.08	252 4 0	2 0 3	261.58 *152.97	373 1 0 180 5 0	1 6 10 1 2 10	—29 —42	.61 .54		
					+Kind W. R.	88.07 20.51	192 12 0					

STATEMENT C—Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.			
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.							
												4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
45 Kanhalgaon ...	{	Malik-mak buza ...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	A very small poor isolated rice village held on one-half jama in perpetuity by a Chanda Brahman. It has very poor soils and feeble irrigation and half the rice land occupied is still fallow. Tenants are a bankrupt lot of Gonds, classed 1 A, 1 B, 6 C, 2 D and 4 E. They pay grain rents in "bagar" (husked rice), now valued at the market rate of Rs. 10 per khandi. As a rule the rents are well paid up. The rate has risen by the introduction of this grain payment for "bagar" has apparently been substituted for "dhan" here. On purely cash payments the occupancy rate is '44. Including all payments it is '38. I would take a rate of '45 to level up the rents and fix cash payments. The rate must be kept low as the village is practically all "ran." A small village of 100 acres, lying in the Ghat-kul pargana, owned by a rich Brahman. Cultivation consists of 25 acres of baris, cropped with maize, 23 acres of wavar land under fallow, and 20 acres of rice land, now mostly jwar, and 20 acres of rice land, now mostly fallow. The soil is all very poor in class. Tenants are Gonds classed 1 B, 3 C, and 6 D. Rents are paid up well: but the village is merely a small clearing in the middle of forest, that has established itself since Settlement. Tenants pay rents from the rice; and as that is now badly depressed I would simply level up the present payments. I propose a rate of '60, as no rents need reduction, and a margin may be given to the privileged tenants.		
		E. Malik-mak buza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		Absolute occupancy	40.68	22 15 0	0 9 0	(a) 25.79 * 3.48	19 14 0 1 2 0	0 12 4 0 4 8	+37 — 48	...	...		...
		Occupancy	...	...	..	+41.21 * 17.33	9 10 0 3 10 0	0 3 9 0 3 4	...	...	...		...
		All-round	...	...	...	67.00 * 21.21	29 8 0 4 12 0	0 7 1 0 3 7	—21 —60	...	...		...
46 Bhatali ...	{	Malik-mak buza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[Sanctd. '35]	'60		
		E. Malik-mak buza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...
		Absolute occupancy	19.03	10 12 0	0 9 0	8.72	4 0 0 36 2 7	0 7 4 0 9 10	—19...	...			...	...
		Occupancy	...	...	...	+59.06 * 51.40	25 14 7 40 2 7	0 8 2 0 8 0	...	...			...	...
		All-round	...	...	...	67.78 * 59.72	29 14 7 10 4 0	0 9 6 0 8 0	+6 —11	...			...	...

STATEMENT C.—Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

No. and Name of Village and Mahal	Details of Class and Trade.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
50 Borda Tukum Zullurwar.	(Malik-makbuza		<p>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.</p> <p>Another rice village of the same size and character. It is held on half jama 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 1 A, 2 B, 6 C, 5 D and 1 E—poor men are really labourers with tiny holdings, but tenants here are all in the proprietors' debt rather badly: all payments are credited to debt account and arrears are shown as high. He is trying to take up all the best land himself, and has already got many of the best holdings into his possession: hence the rise in the home farm, and the drop in tenants' payments. (Grain rents are prevalent and they run higher than usual: the true rate here is .94, and it is far above the group average. I would take a rate of .90 for leveling only, as no rents seem to need reduction.</p>
	E. Malik makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	33.88	142 2 0	4 3 1	15.57	50 6 6	3 3 9	—23	1.03		
	Occupancy	23.59	76 8 0	3 3 11	+44.16 +7.29	96 0 0 15 0 0	2 2 9 2 0 11	—33 —37	.90 .70		
	All-round	57.47	218 10 0	3 12 10	59.73 +22.86	146 6 6 65 6 6	2 7 3 2 13 9	—36 —25	.94 .93	.90 ..	
				+ Kind W. R.	33.90 2.83	81 0 0				[Sanctd. 70]	

51 Kasargatta Tukum.	A distinctly good rice village with a beautiful tank close to Pomburna. Malguzar is a Povar, slightly in debt, but still a man of means. 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. Tenants are classed 1 A, 3 B, 14 C, 6 D and 2 E: here again the poor men are really labourers, but as a body they seem only poor men, with very few cattle. Extension 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. Rents might have been freely raised even now if the tenants had been a richer body of men. A small rice village close to Pomburna. It has only poor irrigation, as the tanks are small and have silted up badly: still it is not really depressed as it has plenty of good juar to help out the rice and the soil is above the average. Very little land is now fallow. The malguzar is a rich Brahman who seldom comes near the village: rents are in arrears occasionally, as collections are irregular. Tenants are Telis and Gonds, classed 2 A, 1 B, 7 C, 7 D and 1 E. Some of them have higher cash debts than usual. Rents are very uneven: wawar land pays 8 annas an acre: some of the grain rents for rice land look high. The true village rate is now .79: high for this group, but really only very moderate. Though irrigation is poor, this is really quite a stable little village. But as debts are so high I propose to take a rate of .80 only. A really first class large rice village with two excellent tanks and some supplementary boris. The Brahman proprietor owns Chamursi also; he is an extravagant and bad manager. generally in arrears with his revenue. His home-farm is only small for the size of the village. The soil is above the average, and latterly juar has covered 400 acres: over 400 acres of rice land is fully irrigated, and it has always been well cropped. The only land fallow is in dry outlying holdings, of no value. Cane as a rule covers a good area here, and is now reviving.									
	(Malik-mak buza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	E. Malik-mak buza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	27.28	70 8 0	2 9 4	(a) 17.45	41 0 0	2 5 7	...	...	.71
	Occupancy	83.78	166 0 0	1 15 8	+ 150.11 * 67.31	186 15 2 15 0 0	1 3 11 0 3 7	...	...	.64 .27
52 Borda	All-round	111.06	236 8 0	2 2 1	167.56 * 67.31	227 15 2 15 0 0	1 5 9 0 3 7	...	...	.65 .27
	(Malik-mak buza ...	...	...	(a) Kind. † W.R.	17.45 76.28 6.52	41 0 0 171 15 2	...	...	...
	E. Malik-mak buza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.79
	Absolute occupancy	39.63	128 12 0	3 4 0	5.66	11 8 0	2 0 6	...	...	.80
	Occupancy	...	...	...	+ 166.94 * 114.14	181 8 0 76 12 0	1 1 5 0 10 9	...	...	.79 .69
53 Pomburna ...	All-round	39.63	128 12 0	3 4 0	172.60 * 119.80	193 0 0 88 4 0	1 1 11 0 11 9	...	...	.79 .70 (Sanctd. 80.
	(Malik-mak buza ...	...	...	† Kind W.R.	44.34 8.46	104 12 0	...	...	...
	E. Malik-mak buza ...	268.38	253 13 0	0 15 2	364.71	245 14 11	0 10 9	...	...	.43
	Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	73.84	50 8 0	0 10 11	...	...	.75
	Occupancy	531.12	853 2 0	1 9 8	(a) 126.67 † 120.17 * 795.71 * 495.60	62 2 4 52 8 3 530 3 9 317 6 0	0 7 10 0 7 0 0 10 8 0 10 3	...	...	.40 .39 .48 .48
	All-round	531.12	853 2 0	1 9 8	922.34 * 615.77	592 6 1 369 14 0	0 10 3 0 9 7	...	...	.47 .47
	(Malik-mak buza ...	...	...	(a) Kind † Kind W.R.	6.50 148.08 152.03	9 10 4 212 13 9	...	...	...

STATEMENT C.—Kelzar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
54 Karanji	...	(Malik-makbuza	425 22	285 15 0	0 10 9	443 58	241 7 5	0 8 9	—19	·43		<p>The basti is large and prosperous: a weekly bazar is held here. Tenants are of all castes, classed 6 A, 22 B, 59 C and 31 D; some of them have high cash debts, and several holdings are mortgaged: D class contains some really large tenants, but they are on the whole quite prosperous. Most holdings are composite: Malik-makhuza hold land in other rights, and are cultivating tenants. Rents are very uneven and are paid partly in cash, partly grain. A very large area is held rent-free. The true rate is ·47, and it is exceptionally low. This is really almost the best village in the group, and its irrigation has kept it from depression: the mortgages are of long standing. I would put the rate up to ·60 here, and give margins to men with big debts. Grain rents should be abolished.</p> <p>Another fine rice village with first class irrigation. Proprietor is a dismissed forest ranger, now a petition-writer: badly in debt and at logger-heads with all his tenants. His methods of management are distinctly peculiar: in order to get hold of Malik-makbuza holdings which are all first class he has taken to submitting forged resignations from the tenants in hopes that the land will be settled with him as mikiyat sarkar, without enquiry. Nearly all the rice land is fully irrigated from two excellent tanks, and only outlying holdings are fallow: the village would have completely recovered if the malguzar had not involved a</p>
		E. Malik-makbuza	...	"	...	15 75	24 0 0	1 8 5	...	·80		
		Absolute occupancy	322 38	536 5 0	1 10 7	80 15	70 4 0	0 14 0	—47	·55		
		Occupancy	...	...	...	* 301 58 * 181 17	518 2 0 228 6 2	1 11 6 1 4 2	...	·75 ·65	
		All-round	322 38	536 5 0	1 10 7	381 73 * 261 32	588 6 0 298 10 2	1 8 8 1 2 3	—7 —31	·72 ·63	·80 [Sanctd. '65.]	
					† Kind W. R.	100 05 20 36	289 11 10					

55 Akasapur	(Malik-mak buza	29-88	50 5 0	1 10 11	25-02	30 9 0	1 9 4	-6	.51	.70
	E. Malik-mak buza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	98-06	220 15 6	2 4 1	47-64	102 0 0	2 2 3	-5	.65	
	Occupancy	...	...	...	† 45-54 * 16-00	55 0 0 12 0 0	1 3 4 0 12 0	...	.78 .77
	All-round	98-06	220 15 6	2 4 1	93-18 * 63-64	157 0 0 114 0 0	1 11 0 1 12 8	-25 -21	.69 .66	
				† Kind W. R.	24-78 4-76	43 0 0				
56 Ganpur	(Malik-mak buza	[Sanctd. 60.]
	E. Malik-mak buza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	128-06	37 0 0	0 4 7	16-61	5 8 0	0 5 4	+16	.34	
	Occupancy	...	...	...	† 83-74 * 80-74	30 4 0	0 5 9 0 6 0	...	.52 .53
	All-round	128-06	37 0 0	0 4 7	100-35 * 97-58	35 12 0	0 5 8 0 5 10	+24 +27	.48 .49	
				† W. R.	2-77					

number of tenants in debt. They are classed 7 A, 13 B, 37 C, and 32 D. Some have exceedingly high cash debts, and have had to part with their cattle.

Arrears of rents are high due chiefly to innumerable disputes over rent with the malguzar: he has difficulty in collection, but has only himself to thank for it.

There is a fair area under juar, but rice is really the only crop.

Rate has varied through the introduction of grain payments: it is quite low for a really first class village. The true village rate is .72: malik makbuza rate is very low indeed.

With debts and arrears so high I would do little beyond level: many tenants are in a somewhat precarious position. But I would take a rate of .80 for that purpose, and give margins.

A good little village with a large tank close to Karanj and held by the malguzar of that place. Here also the rice area has been fairly well maintained but tenants are hopelessly in debt classed 2 A, 2 B, 5 C and 9 D). All of them are indebted to Srinivas of Chanda and he holds a great deal of land for debt. One or two really good holdings have recently been abandoned owing to tenants getting no help: the village is mortgaged to Srinivas, and to appease him the proprietor lets him involve all the tenants. The Murkhand area here is very valuable: a rate of Rs. 3 was taken at Settlement and is still paid in one or two cases, but most Settlement tenants have been ousted.

The true rate here is .69. We can now only level with the tenantry in their present condition. I would take a rate of 70 only here with margins: it is quite impossible to enhance at all freely.

A poor little isolated village on the road between Karanji and Kothari. It was settled with a Marhatta, but a Brahman bought it some years ago for Rs. 40.

It used to be a rice village, but the small tank broke in 1896 and it has never been repaired: all the rice land is now fallow.

Tenants are classed 9 C and 3 D: all residents of low caste. Latterly they have taken up some land for juar, maize and juar are the chief crops. All rents are paid in cash, and the rate has risen through higher rents being paid when abandoned holdings were taken up. All the soil is of poor class.

STATEMENT C.—Kelsar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(concluded).

No. and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
57 Kemala	...	(Malik-makbuza	6.22	2 5 0	0 5 11	8.00	2 5 0	0 4 7	—23	24		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 Shocars. The soil is only poor, and irrigations nominal: rice used to be the chief crop, but it now covers a very small area, and some juar has taken its place. Rents have been paid up well in spite 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 bad 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 holdings: 49 acres are shown as occupied, but 15 are fallow. A rate of .30 will suffice here. The village has never yet been settled: survey figures are given for comparison.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	26.78	12 4 0	0 7 4	14.11	7 8 0	0 8 6	+16	59		
		Occupancy	...	...	...	65.10	12 2 0	0 3 0	...	28	
		(All-round	26.78	12 4 0	0 7 4	79.21	19 10 0	0 4 0	—45	35		
58 Sonapur C. L. V.	...	(Malik-makbuza		
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	29.23	14 4 0	0 7 10	† 23.50 * 23.46	7 14 0	0 5 4 0 5 4	—32 —32	25		
		Occupancy	29.23	14 4 0	0 7 10	23.50 * 23.46	7 14 0	0 5 4 0 5 4	—32 —32	25		
		All-round			† W.R.	.04						



SUPPLEMENTARY.

**Rent Rate Statement C for the 11 Ryotwari villages falling in the Keljhar
Group of the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.**

सत्यमेव जयते

Serial number.	Name of village.	Details of tract in which situated.	Area of minhal numbers.	Area of unoccupied numbers.	OCCUPIED NUMBERS.				UNIT RATES PROPOSED AND SANCTIONED.		Remarks and reasons for rate proposed.
					Area.	Rent.	Rate per acre.	Unit incidence.	For unoccupied.	For occupied.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Marar Soori Chack	Keljhar mal-guzari group.	Acres. 104.89	Acres. 160.27	Acres. 43.81	Rs. a. p. 10 15 0	Rs. a. p. 0 4 0	.46	.25 [Sanctd. .30]	.25 [Sanctd. .30]	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 abandon 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.
2	Saraj Kheda Chack	Ditto	197.83	351.62	38.90	...	...	...	.25 [Sanctd. .30]	...	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 wadi. A very low rate must be taken .35 is high enough for this class of village.
3	Kanhalgaon Chack	Ditto	700.98	484.72	158.20	...	...	...	.25 [Sanctd. .30]	.25 [Sanctd. .30]	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 "ran," 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 minhal 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.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Details of tract in which situated.	Area of inhabited numbers.	Area of unoccupied numbers.	OCCUPIED NUMBERS.				UNIT RATE PROPOSED AND SANCTIONED.		Remarks and reasons for rate proposed.
					Area.	Rent.	Rate per acre.	Unit incidence.	For unoccupied.	For occupied.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	Pombhurna	Kelihar mal-guzari group.	Acres. 181-87	Acres. 616-66	283-36	...	...	...	[Sanctd. .45]	.25 .45	A clack with rather better class soils close to Pombhurna. This village will be better taken up than Berdi very shortly; 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.
10	Chintaldhaba	Ditto	121-60	...	406-93	136 2 2	0 5 4	.30	.30		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, 6C, 16D, 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.
11	Chak Chintaldhaba	Ditto	438-21	998-37	158-77	26 10 0	0 2 8	.22	.25 [Sanctd. .45]	.25 .30	A large clack 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.
GRAND TOTAL			3,484-56	4,639-51	2,525-31	249 13 3	0 1 7	.14	...	...	CHANDA: } The 30th June 1904. } P. HEMINGWAY, Settlement Officer.

R.-3.

ROYTWARI FORM B.

Abstract of area and assessment at date of settlement for mauza Ryotwari villages No. 11, in the Kelghar group.

ALREADY OCCUPIED.										AVAILABLE FOR OCCUPATION.					MINHAL.			Total deduced assessment.	Total revised assessment.
No. of survey numbers.	AREA			Present payments.	Deduced assessment.	Proposed assessment.	No. of survey numbers.	AREA		Deduced assessment.	Proposed assessment.	No. of survey numbers.	Area.	Total area.					
	In cultivation.	Uncultivated.	Total.					Cultivable.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
226	Acres. 1,198-22	Acres. 1,327-09	Acres. 2,520-31	Rs. a. p. 249 13 3	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	236	Acres. 4,639-51	Acres. 4,639-51	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	242	Acres. 3,384-56	Acres. 10,549-38	Rs.	Rs.			

[Article 371 of the Central Provinces Settlement Code.]

R.-4.

RYOTWARI FORM C.

Details of Land Classing Keljhar (Ryotwari villages).

	RICE LAND.				GARDEN LAND.	MINOR CROPS.	Total.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Warthenia takar.	Warthenia sawan.	Warthenia ghilan.	Warslang.	Murkhand.							
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
B. Kanhar Morand ...	... 8.48	... 2.38	... 1.48	... 31.98 36 kh.	... 14.59 3.70 kh.	... 13.77 kh.	428.94 1,009.62	428.94	1,009.62	428.94	1,009.62	428.94
Khardi ...	1.40	...	...	5.10	...	...	296 kh. 263.21 ran.	296 kh.	263.21 ran.	296 kh.	263.21 ran.	1,355.47
Wardi ...	4.34	2.98	49 5.66 ran.	3.01	...	...	151.41 130.80 ran.	151.41	130.80 ran.	151.41	130.80 ran.	308.80
Bardi Retari ...	...	4.44 ran.	1.14 ran.	...	...	...	240.95 8.50 kh. 110.08 ran.	240.95	8.50 kh.	110.08 ran.	240.95	371.73
Occupied	14.22	9.80	9.17	40.39	18.29	13.77	2,419.67	2,419.67	13.77	18.29	13.77	2,525.31
B. Kanhar Morand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146.48 2,109.48	146.48	2,109.48	146.48	2,109.48	146.48
Khardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124.18 ran 711.56	124.18 ran	711.56	124.18 ran	711.56	2,233.66
Wardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111.56 ran 1,075.31	111.56 ran	1,075.31	111.56 ran	1,075.31	823.12
Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220.48 ran 46.67	220.48 ran	46.67	220.48 ran	46.67	1,295.79
Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.50 ran. 65.29	22.50 ran.	65.29	22.50 ran.	65.29	69.17
Unoccupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00 ran	6.00 ran	6.00 ran	6.00 ran	6.00 ran	71.29
Total	14.22	9.80	9.17	40.39	18.29	13.77	4,639.51	4,639.51	13.77	18.29	13.77	7,164.82

R-5.
RYOTWARI FORM D.

Details of cropping of area in cultivation in number already occupied, Keljhar (Ryotwari villages No. 11).

Crops.												
	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rice.	Oilseed.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Tur.	Gram.	Juari.	Others.	Total.	Total.
	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.
Irrigated	54.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0	55.01	...
Dry	90.09	16.91	25.71	57.07	...	9.61	20.14	598.33	47.56	865.42	...
Total	90.09	71.62	25.71	57.07	...	9.61	20.14	598.33	47.86	920.43	212
											918.31	279.91
												1,198.22

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Revenue 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 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 un-irrigated 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 factor *patasthal* from 54 to 65, for the reason that the sanctioned factor for 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-occupancy tenants has shrunk from Re. 1-4-6, to Re. 0-15-9 since settlement, that of occupancy tenants has remained almost stationary. The all-round rate of tenancy payments has fallen from Re. 1-1-3 to Re. 0-14-4. The Settlement Officer has adopted a standard 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.

No.	Name of Village.	SANCTIONED RATE		Remarks.
		For Ryoti.	For Sir.	
3	Mahadwadi (Mokasa) ...	'55	'55	Highest rents should be reduced if paid with hardship.
4	Somdala ...	'70	'70	With large margins to poor men.
6	Kelzar ...	'60	'60	
12	Dongar Haldi ...	'60	'60	
15	Satara Bhonsley ...	'50	'50	
17	Amba Dhanora ...	'60	'60	Approved provisionally.
19	Umri Tukum ...	'50	'50	
20	Donger Haldi Tukum ...	'60	'60	
21	Gilbilli ...	'50	'50	
22	Mohali Tukum ...	'40	'40	
24	Chichpalli ...	'50	'50	
28	Jhari ...	'45	'45	
31	Khandala ...	'45	'45	
32	Mamia Mokasa ...	'50	'50	
33	Waigaon do. ...	'60	'60	
35	Lohara ...	'35	'35	Reductions should be made in the rents of heavily indebted tenants who may be paying considerably above the deducted rent of their rice land even in the absence of heavy arrears.
38	Chargaon ...	'45	'55	
42	Manora Tukum and Makta ...	'60	'60	
43	Nimgata Makta ...	'55	'55	
45	Kambalgaon ...	'35	'35	
47	Kawitbori ...	'40	'40	
50	Borda Tukum Zullurwar ...	'70	'70	
52	Bordha ...	'80	'80	
54	Karanji ...	'65	'65	With very large margins to malik-mak-buzas.
55	Akaspur ...	'60	'60	
56	Ganpur ...	'45	'45	

List of Changes sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in the Unit-rates proposed for the Ryotwari Villages of the Kelzar Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

No.	Name of Village.	SANCTIONED RATE		Remarks.
		For occupied survey numbers.	For unoccupied survey numbers.	
1	Marar Saori Chak ...	'30	'30	
2	Saraj Kheda do. ...	"	'30	
3	Kanhalgaon do. ...	'30	'30	
6	Padampur ...	'50	'50	
7	Kondhi Chak ...	'35	'50	
8	Berdi ...	'30	'30	
9	Pombhurna ...	'45	'45	
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 wherever 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.

2. The usual table is appended to show the effect upon rates.

	Malik. makbuza.	Tenants.		
		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 proposed over Settlement rates	+ 13	—12	+ 9	—8
Increase per cent of proposed over present rates ...	+ 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.
 Improvements. 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 of this crop. 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 *nil*. 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,

Settlement Officer.

Chanda, 15th October 1904.

Statement showing Estate of Kelzar Group.

Estate.	Serial number of villages in this and previous groups submitted.	ASSETS OF ESTATE.		Proposed valuation of home farm in the estate.	TENANTS' PAYMENTS IN THE ESTATE EXCLUDING MALIK-MAKBUZA.		Increase in tenants' payments.	REVENUE PAYABLE BY THE ESTATE.		Revenue enhancement.	Excess of proposed revenue enhancement over proposed rental enhancement, (difference of cols. 8 and 11.)
		Settlement.	Proposed.		Present.	Proposed.		Present.	Proposed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govind, son of Narain Khaspre, Brahman of Chanda, and co-sharers	1 Niljai ... 4 Sandala ... 6 Keljhar khas 7 Saraj Kheda	378 14 11	513 12	49 0	313 0 0	324 8 0	11 8 0	204 2 1	270	65 13 11	+54 5 11
Musammatt Sitabai, wife of Ramshastri, Brahmin of Chanda.	3 Mahadwadi 35 Lohara ...	74 2 5	177 0	1 0	140 14 0	146 12 0	5 14 0	15 12 2	90	74 3 10	+68 5 10
Govind, son of Narain Vekhande, Brahman of Chanda.	8 Akapur ... 23 Walni ... 34 Borda Indapwar.	270 5 0	305 12	36 0	183 8 0	225 8 0	42 0 0	78 10 5	145	66 5 7	+24 5 7
Musammatt Sarjabai, wife of Ganpat Rao, Brahman of Chanda.	12 Dongar Haldi 21 Gilbili ...	154 11 0	497 0	13 8	386 11 9	417 4 0	30 8 3	50 9 0	240	190 0 0	+159 7 9
Ramchandra, son of Yadao, Sonar, resident.	18 Umri Potdar 19 Umri Tukum	192 11 7	317 2	19 12	248 0 0	284 6 0	36 6 0	61 0 0	170	109 0 0	+72 10 0
Sitaram, son of Narain Komti of Chanda.	32 Mamla Mukasa. 33 Waigaon Mukasa.	590 5 8	213 4	64 0	124 0 0	135 12 0	11 12 0	60 15 2	100	39 0 10	+27 4 10
Harbajio, son of Laxman, Brahman resident.	42 Manora ... 43 Nimkata, M	329 7 3	824 12	82 12	598 13 0	604 8 0	5 11 0	70 0 0	385	315 0 0	+309 5 0
Laxman, son of Ganpat Rao Dixit, of Chamursi and co-sharers.	47 Kawitbadi 53 Pambhurma	1,236 7 6	1,210 4	56 4	606 8 1	697 12 0	91 3 11	581 0 0	710	129 0 0	+37 12 1
Nilkant, son of Ganpat Rao Chore, Brahman of Chanda, and co-sharers.	54 Karanji 55 Aksapur	1,236 9 3	1,491 8	68 0 7	45 6 0	766 4 0	20 14 0	878 6 0	910	31 10 0	+10 12 0
Chandi Prasad, son of Lalman Dixit, Brahman of Chanda.	Group Kothari 10 Kihhi ... 11 Palasgaon... 17 Haranpalli	990 12 5	2,018 8	321 4	811 14 51	1,084 0	206 5 7	989 9 0	1,175	185 7 0	-110 14 7
Musammatt Jankabai, wife of Balaji, Brahmin of Chanda	Group Ghot. 6 Mudholi Tukum. Group Keljhar 17 Ambe Dhanor.	146 7 5	191 2	11 0	152 15 0	170 14 0	17 15 0	60 0 0	90	30 0 0	+12 1
Vithoba, son of Hanmantu, Komti of Chanda.	Group Kothari. 18 Katwali ... Group Keljhar 24 Chichpali ... 26 Tomta ... 27 Pipalkhut...	601 8 1	771 8	85 0	511 12 0	563 0 0	51 4 0	341 1 6	430	88 14 6	+37 10
Siddharan son of Agar Chand, Marwari of Chanda, and co-sharers.	Groups Kothari. 16 Kothari khas Group Keljhar. 44 Kaodjai ...	2,124 13 6	2,522 14	168 0	1,918 12 0	2,213 4 0	294 8 0	1,476 3 0	1,530	53 13 0	-240 11
Shridhar, son of Laxman, Deshpande of Kharalipeth.	Group Ghot. 17 Seoni Deshpande. 33 Chionda ... 48 Kharalipeth Group Keljhar. 46 Bhatali ...	2,409 5 0	671 0	47 12	487 14 0	591 4 0	103 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 mahulwar 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.

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.

B. P. STANDEN,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, C. P.

I.—Revenue Demand.

11.—Changes in Proprietorship.

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

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Kodon.	Tilli.	Gram.	Jawari.	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	1,045·37	370·32	33·07	35·25	...	1·24	39·50	920·55	208·35	657·09	6,385·61	20·92 = 6,364·69
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 = 7,375·92
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	89,05·43	307·30 = 8,598·13

V.—Details of Village Area.

	OCCUPIED AREA.					UNOCCUPIED AREA.							AREA IRRIGATED.			Number of irriga- tion wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of plough- cattle.
	AREA IN CULTIVATION.			Area out of cultivation, i.e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree forest.	Scrub- jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and cover- ed by roads and buildings.	Total area un- occupied.	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.				
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present	Acres. 7,375.93	Acres. 2,437.02	Acres. 9,812.95	Acres. 1,736.21	Acres. 11,549.16	Acres. 7.92	Acres. 29,612.22	Acres. 4,853.10	Acres. 3,619.65	Acres. 38,006.89	Acres. 49,646.05	Acres. 3,425.61	Acres. 64.35	Acres. 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	49,554.15	...	...	4,695.08	28	129	...	...
Percentage on total area of areas in Cols. 4, 6 and 15.	...	...	20%	...	23%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7%	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Set- tlement for Cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	6,364.09	...	7,300.28	...	8,087.08	...	...	...	...	...	49,351.92	...	...	579.28	95	122	580	1,190

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	HELD BY MALGUZARS.			HELD BY MALIK- MAKBUZARS.		HELD BY REVE- NULE-FERRE GRAN- TEES.		HELD BY ABSO- LUTE OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		HELD BY OCCU- PANCY TENANTS.		Held by tenants of superior class in tenant right.		HELD BY ORDI- NARY TENANTS.		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occu- pied area (to agree with Col. 6 of Table V.)
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of ordinary tenant right.	Acres.	No. of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present	995.25	483.17	1,478.42	220.69	134	1,342.65	135	821.74	1,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Acres. 11,549.16
In 1895	921.70	521.81	1,443.51	...	...	1,069.71	...	846.66	...	...	...	8,072.18	...	...	...	223.41	...	11,780.04
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in Cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16.	...	...	13%	...	...	12%	...	7%	...	...	...	66%	...	...	...	2%	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for Cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16.	...	...	1,200.44	...	71	1,152.17	275	2,513.24	337	2,841.60	...	...	...	...	...	3.53	89.33	8,057.08

Kind (a) 55-71 valued at Rs. 68-4-4 besides cash Rs. 11-10 = Rs. 79-14-4
 *1,512.95 " " Rs. 2,394.1-3
 976.33 W.R. " " Rs. 32-4-3 = Rs. 2,826-5-6

XI—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

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 estimated enhanced income (Col. 5 of Table X).	ANALYSIS OF INCOME ON WHICH ASSESSMENT BASED.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII. and Cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (Col. 4 of Table VIII).	RESULTING FROM VALUATION.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, 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
Rs. a. p. 4,220 2 5	Rs. 6,705	47	51	Rs. a. p. 8,736 11 1	Rs. 1,470	Rs. a. p. 1,614 11 7	Rs. 315	Rs. a. p. 1,011 11 4
[Sanctd. ...	6,740	...	52	...	...	1,577 11 7	...	903 3 4]

XII.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—)					COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) PER CENT IN		INCIDENCE PER ACRE IN CULTIVATION OF	
	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 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
(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. 0 9 3	Rs. a. p. 0 10 11
[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 relinquished to malguzari as drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (Col. 5 of Table X, minus Col. 1.).
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p. 1,002 12 0	Rs. a. p. 846 4 0	Rs. a. p. 156 8 0	16	Rs. a. p. 5,858 12 0	48
[Sanctd. ...	...	...	...	5,893 12 0	49]

M. HASAN, A.S.O.,

for Settlement Officer.

Dated the 15th October 1904.

..... in cultivation raised according to soils and positions, &c., for Keljhar Group.

Soil Class.	WHEAT LAND.				RICE LAND.				GARDEN LAND.				MINOR CROPS.		Total.	Per cent.				
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadhara.	Warthani tekar.	Warthani sawan.	Wardhani julian.	Warsalang.	Murkband.	Bariabadi warpani.	Bariabadi walt.	Bari Marhan walt.			Bari Marhan walt.	Barisanta patasthal.	Barisanta motasthal.	Mutfarikat.
Kauhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Bersi Kanhar	...	...	40	...	...	576	1035	1684	1397	2385	9202	63	...	15	67	...	...	...	452 15	...
thari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	749	2560	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	768	...
tan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1238	966	799	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9551	8
mp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
forand ...	244	...	...	...	...	558	2955	6140	5096	34955	93761	1811	...	152	988	3020	350	189709	...	...
thari ...	...	...	...	100	...	...	467	908	495	6845	9928	5061	...	122	1590	813	212	5190	...	...
tan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	5427	2289	7095	10500	48mp.	...	...	200	295	127	15ran	...	...
mp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	2536	676	72	...	...	...	454	...	46007	...	46
thardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	...	19	...	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	959	...	...	...	...	...	4848	...	...
an ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	...	...
ardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18690	20801	4327	61573	132927	400	895	...	3904	12195	1304	65261	...	...
hari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1616	3688	1223	9497	11637	6106	1621	...	107	613	344	9833	...	...
an ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2751	7777	4256	13988	9982	78	...	10	291	458	512	2495ran	...	...
up ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94 kh.	60 kh.	91kh.	178kh.	40kh.	...	...	...	...	...	21336	...	45
{	urdi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	2740	1138	...	60kh.	...	...	120	...	...	...	...
	ari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76kh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	tari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260ran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	n ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ndhri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
p ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	181	31	...	2973	667	...	...	...	60	193	...	...
Total	244	...	40	100	...	1131	28072	47899	20719	145170	283851	17970	3307	299	7165	17968	2909	404448	981265	100

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.

READ—

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, forwarding 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 :—

		Acres.
1.	Gross area of the group ...	49,646
2.	Area under cultivation at last settlement ...	7,300
3.	Area now under cultivation ...	9,813
		Per cent.
4.	Percentage of increase of (3) over (2) ...	34
5.	Percentage of rise of price of staple food-grain grown in group during currency of last settlement ...	30
		Rs.
6.	Total assessable assets at last settlement ...	8,959
7.	Total assessable assets at present settlement proposed by the Settlement Officer ...	13,148
8.	Total assets as adopted by the Chief Commissioner ...	13,040
		Per cent.
9.	Percentage of increase of (8) over (6) ...	46
		Rs.
10.	Total enhancements of rent including revenue payable by malik-makbuzas at present settlement—	
	(a) effected by the Settlement Officer ...	1,012
	(b) as accepted by the Chief Commissioner ...	940
		Re. a. p.
11.	Average rate of rent per acre of ryoti area—	
	(a) at last settlement ...	1 1 3
	(b) as now proposed by the Settlement Officer ...	0 15 10
	(c) as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner ...	0 15 9
		Rs.
12.	Present revenue ...	4,220
		Per cent.
13.	Percentage of (12) on (6) ...	47
14.	Percentage of (12) on (3) ...	32
		Rs.
15.	Revenue now proposed by the Settlement Officer ...	6,705
16.	Revenue now sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner ...	6,740
		Per cent.
17.	Percentage of (16) on (8) ...	52

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^{5493/12/1}, 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 (*vis.*, 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:—

Number and name of village.					REVENUE TO BE REALISED DURING THE		
					First and second years.	Third and fourth years.	Fifth and subsequent years.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18. Umri Potdar	...	...	...	...	110	140	160
37. Walwat	...	...	...	...	200	250	300

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 Department.)

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 Revised Assets and Famas for the Keljhar Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.

Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik-makbura as revised.	Revised rental payable by—				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percentage of revised revenue on revised malguzari assets.	Percentage of former revenue on assets of former Settlement.
			Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.			
1	Niljai ...	3 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	5	50	43	133
2	Nagala Mokasa ...	...	...	153 8	...	153 8	306 0	145	47	47	37
3	Mahadwadi Mokasa ...	...	...	51 0	...	51 0	83 12	40	48	48	10
4	Sandala ...	13 0	1 4	86 12	...	88 0	137 0	60	44	40	40
5	Marar Saori ...	...	...	2 0	...	2 0	17 4	5	29	29	48
6	Kelzar Khas ...	100 12	59 4	176 12	...	236 0	380 8	215	57	46	55
7	Saraj Khera ...	6 4	...	...	...	...	10 4	5	49	...	103
8	Akapur ...	...	4 0	2 4	...	6 4	11 4	5	44	44	102
9	Dabgaon Tukum ...	...	...	7 8	...	7 8	27 8	10	36	36	43
10	Dabgaon Makta ...	6 0	...	572 8	...	572 8	1,162 4	500 Realiza- ble. 335	43	43	58
11	Rampur Tukum Jhadikar.	...	...	23 4	...	23 4	29 4	10	34	34	222
12	Dongar Haldi ...	...	...	272 0	...	272 0	286 0	140	49	49	32
13	Ambey Tukum ...	...	...	100 8	...	100 8	131 12	60	46	46	28
14	Satara Komti ...	8 0	9 8	35 8	...	45 0	116 4	55	47	44	26
15	Satara Bhosley ...	36 8	7 0	29 8	...	36 8	116 8	70	60	50	29
16	Satara Tukum ...	...	4 0	104 0	...	108 0	145 8	75	52	52	35
17	Ambey Dhanora ...	...	...	43 8	...	43 8	43 8	15	34	34	19
18	Umri Potdar ...	4 0	69 0	206 4	...	275 4	329 12	160	49	48	29
19	Umri Tukum ...	...	...	21 2	...	21 2	29 10	10	34	34	61
20	Dongar Haldi Tukum.	...	...	117 8	...	117 8	215 0	100	47	47	48
21	Gilbili ...	...	30 0	119 0	...	149 0	205 4	100	49	49	32
22	Mohali Tukum ...	...	82 8	40 12	...	123 4	155 8	80	51	51	72
23	Walni ...	...	65 12	25 8	...	91 4	120 0	50	42	42	12
24	Chichpalli ...	12 0	20 8	268 0	...	288 8	356 0	200	56	55	32
25	Jambrala Tukum ...	...	...	77 0	...	77 0	104 12	45	43	43	3
26	Tomta ...	3 0	5 4	24 8	...	29 12	35 4	15	43	39	2
27	Pipalkhut ...	8 0	...	49 12	...	49 12	65 4	30	46	40	2
28	Jhari ...	...	...	12 4	...	12 4	23 12	5	21	21	5
29	Haldi Ramudwar ...	...	...	42 0	...	42 0	50 0	20	40	40	12
30	Nimbala ...	3 4	11 8	160 8	...	172 0	193 8	90	47	46	1
31	Khandala ...	...	...	0 12	...	0 12	128 4	60	47	47	6
32	Mamla Mokasa ...	1 8	10 8	89 12	...	100 4	159 12	70	44	44	
33	Waigaon Mokasa ...	...	...	50 8	...	50 8	70 0	30	43	43	
34	Borda Indapwar ...	13 0	33 0	121 12	...	154 12	201 8	90	45	42	
35	Lohara ...	...	1 4	55 8	...	56 12	67 0	30	45	45	

*10 for 2 years 1905-06 to 1906-07, 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.—(Concl'd.)

Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik-makbuzas as revised.	Revised rental payable by—				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percentage of revised revenue on revised malguzari assets.	Percentage of former revenue on assets of former settlement.
			Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.			
36	Sinala Makta ...	...	13 6	208 8	...	221 14	257 10	120 Realizable 72	47	47	37
37	Walwat ...	...	25 0	388 12	...	413 12	663 8	*250	38	38	21
38	Chargaon ...	3 8	...	97 12	...	97 12	253 0	120	47	47	20
39	Paili Bhatali ...	...	2 0	226 0	...	228 0	394 12	200	51	51	209
40	Mhasala ...	...	...	73 12	...	73 12	102 8	40	39	39	23
41	Mhasala Tukum ...	...	17 0	272 4	...	289 4	356 12	160 Realizable 120	45	45	16
42	Manora Gaonganna ...	...	...	71 8	...	71 8	85 4	30 Realizable 7	35	35	61
43	Manora Tukum ...	...	21 0	368 12	...	389 12	572 4	275 Realizable 206 4	48	48	17
43	Nimgata Makta ...	...	...	161 12	...	161 12	200 0	80 Realizable 9	40	40	51
44	Kawadjai ...	31 0	4 8	358 12	...	363 4	490 4	250	51	49	63
45	Kanhalgaon ...	...	18 4	12 14	...	31 2	33 10	15 Realizable 7 8	45	45	44
46	Bhatali ...	...	7 4	37 2	...	44 6	45 6	20	44	44	95
47	Kawit-bori ...	1 0	...	12 0	...	12 0	22 0	10	45	44	182
48	Ghanoti ...	...	...	216 0	...	216 0	259 12	130	50	50	51
49	Borda Tukum Dixit ...	...	33 12	227 6	...	261 2	294 6	140	48	48	58
50	Borda Tukum Jhulurwar ...	...	36 12	75 12	...	112 8	288 12	150 Realizable 75	52	52	69
51	Kasargata Tukum ...	...	42 8	206 8	...	249 0	383 4	190	50	50	55
52	Borda Borkar ...	...	11 12	201 8	...	213 4	220 4	105	48	48	53
53	Pombhurna ...	331 12	77 4	627 0	...	704 4	1,189 12	750	63	55	46
54	Karanji ...	338 8	73 8	462 0	...	535 8	1,193 0	750	63	54	73
55	Aksapur ...	42 12	107 0	45 4	...	152 4	245 4	145	59	54	64
56	Gaspur ...	...	6 8	26 8	...	33 0	35 0	15	43	43	26
57	Kemala ...	3 0	6 4	15 12	...	22 0	29 12	15	50	47	70
58	Sonapur C. L. V. ...	...	...	9 4	...	9 4	22 8	10	44	44	67
59	Selur Nagaradi ...	...	...	19 0	...	19 0	221 12	90	41	41	38
	Total ...	969 12	917 14	7,564 8	...	8,482 6	13,384 14	Kamil-jama 6,660 Realizable 6,161 12½	50	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. 6,540 } Kamil jama Rs. 6,560 } For 1909-10.
Realizable Rs. 6,011-12 } Realizable Rs. 6,041-12 } Realizable Rs. 6,061-12 }

Kamil jama Rs. 6,610 } For 1910-11 to 1914-15. Kamil jama Rs. 6,660 } For 1915-16 to 1917-18.
Realizable Rs. 6,111-12 } Realizable Rs. 6,161-12 }

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 Garburi 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 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 proximity 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 Garchioli 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.

Tenants.

10. The present classification of tenants is given below.—

Caste.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Total.
Marar	10	96	91	50	4	251
Gond	...	39	69	28	9	145
Kapewar	10	29	39	24	2	104
Mahar	5	32	34	7	1	79
Kunbi	4	26	30	12	1	73
Brahmin	25	25	19	4	...	73
Teli	2	31	20	9	...	62
Dhimar	...	9	20	6	2	37
Golkar	2	24	8	1	1	36
Gandli	6	9	12	5	...	32
Kompti	17	6	6	...	...	29
Pardhan	...	8	14	6	1	29
Gurdi	4	19	6	...	...	29
Kewat	...	6	9	5	...	20
Naik	...	2	6	7	4	19
Musalman	1	12	4	2	...	19
Others	16	66	76	14	2	174
Total	102	439	463	180	27	1,211

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.

11. The best tenants in this group are the Marars; they are found in all the villages 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.

12. Like the Rajgarh group, this group is practically owned by non-resident Brahmins: 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.

16. In 8 villages there has been some transfer of proprietary rights since the summary settlement. In 5 cases the whole village has been sold for cash. Transfers of villages. 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 kamal-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.

18. Over 50 per cent. of the total is rice and cane land; and of that rice land as much 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 Brahmपुरi 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 cultivated area.	Old fallow.	Total area occupied.	Total unoccupied.	Total area of the group.	Irrigated.	No. of wells.	No. of tanks.	Plough cattle.
	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 settlement, 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	2,535	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.—

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	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, 1866-68.	87	5,887	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	3,165	1,709	10,986	14	10,972
At summary settlement, 1888.	200	6,838	...	...	1,133	...	...	27	...	2,430	3,389	14,017	1,724	12,293
At present ...	29	5,905	144	8	129	142	148	13	149	3,719	1,153	11,537	468	11,069
In 1895-96 ...	216	7,433	204	64	199	110	74	2	...	2,789	2,033	13,824	1,115	12,709

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.

28. The distribution of the occupied area between malguzars and tenants is given below:—

Distribution of area.							
Year.	Home-farm.	Malik-makbuza.	Revenue-free grantees.	Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy.	Held rent-free against malguzar.	Total area occupied.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
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	15,084

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 Garchirol.

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	0	6 8
Absolute-occupancy ...	0	12 11	0	13 0	0	13 11
Occupancy ...	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 to 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	...	53

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.

47. The proposed rates are—

.30	in	2	mahals.
'35	"	3	"
'45	"	3	"
'50	"	4	"
'55	"	9	"
'60	"	15	"
'65	"	5	"
'70	"	2	"
'75	"	7	"
'80	"	1	"
'85	"	2	"
'90	"	1	"
'95	"	1	"
Total	...	55	"

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.
Malik-sarkar }	
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.

Assets

49. The present assets of the group are given below:—

Cash including malik-makbuza payments.	Valuation of home-farm and privileged areas.	Siwai income.	Total assets.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,728	2,577	1,901	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:—

Malik-makbuza assets,	Malguzari assets pure.				Total malguzari and malik-makbuza assets.
	Tenants' rental.	Valuation of home-farm and privileged land.	Siwai income.	Total malguzari assets	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
785	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.

56. 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 Ryotwari villages. 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.	Rent.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At present	...	...	434	280	714	125

		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 :—

Rights.	RATES.			Present incidence.
	Settlement.	Summary settlement.	Present.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Malik-makbuza	0 3 7	0 5 10	0 6 8	28
Absolute-occupancy tenants	0 12 11	0 13 0	0 13 11	53
Occupancy tenants	1 1 9	0 12 9	0 12 2	53
Absolute-occupancy and occupancy tenants	1 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 rents 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 :—

Malik-makbuzas.	MALGUZARI ASSETS.				Total malguzari and malik-makbuza assets.
	Tenants rental.	Value of home-farm and privileged land.	Siwai.*	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
700	12,120	3,000	1,794	16,914	17,614

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 fixed at last Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Detail of balances.		
			Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
(1866) 7,808 0 0	...				
(1888) 9,694 9 1	9,726 7 10				

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

At Settlement.		At present.		Remarks.
Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	
1	2	3	4	5

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

Soil Class.	Position Class.												Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	

See separate statement attached.

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Gram.	Till.	Cotton.	Lakh.	Juar 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	5,886'97	...	...	137'49	...	...	...	...	3,164'78	1,709'25	10,985'93	13'50	10,972'43
{ 1888...	200'36	6,837'78	...	...	1,133'34	...	...	27'06	...	2,430'05	3,388'68	14,017'27	1,724'61	12,292'66
At present	29'28	5,904'73	143'73	8'24	128'70	141'87	147'67	10'48	149'14	3,719'48	1,153'33	11,536'74	467'76	11,068'98
Normal year 1895	215'99	7,432'28	304'07	63'32	199'26	109'87	74'35	2'18	...	2,789'33	2,033'20	13,223'85	1,115'23	12,108'6

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former settlement (Column 9 of Table X).	Percentage of proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced income (Column 5 of Table X).	Analysis of income on which assessment based.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and Columns 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (Column 4 of Table VIII).	Resulting from valuation.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipt (i. e., Column 7 of Table IX minus Column 2).	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants, excluding cash receipts (i. e., Column 8 of Table IX minus Column 5).	Rent enhancement proposed (difference between line 5 and line 3, Columns 2 and 6 of Table VII).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

XII.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (—)				Increase (—) or decrease (—) per cent. of proposed revenue over pre- sent reve- nue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. in		Incidence per acre in cultiva- tion of	
	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.		Area in cultiva- tion (Column 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (Columns 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 drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (Column 5 of Table X minus Column 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6

CHANDA:

Dated the 13th July 1904.

 P. HEMINGWAY,
 Settlement Officer.

III.—Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position, &c., of Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil.

Soils.	Wheat Land.					Rice Land.					Garden Land.					Minor crops.		Total.		
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandha.	Bandhan.	Sadhara.	Wardhani tekra.	Wardhani rawan.	Wardhani jhila.	Warang.	Murkhand.	Bart abadi warpani.	Bart abadi wali.	Bart marhan warpani.	Bart marhan wali.	Bart santa patasthal.	Bart santa motasthal.		Mutfarikat.	Acres.
Kanhar	9'81	16'48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'46
Beri Kanhar	11'06	39'57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	2'11	44'33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	2'71	13'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	5'79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand	7'27	1'14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	1'05	123'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	1'21	2'38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	3'31	5'77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran Improvement	1'31	5'09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	7'06	86'68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	5'70	19'60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	1'68	1'70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted	1'18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Wardi	1'18	1'78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	15'35	1'41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	12'51	23'78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	3'21	5'65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	1'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow exempted
...
Bardi	7'78	5'31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari
Ran
New fallow exempted
...
Retari	10'76	8'92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari
Ran
New fallow exempted
...
Pandhri
Khari
Grand Total	4'30	1'50	...	17'03	10'33	83'13	70'99	475'08	206'33	9,333'65	9,016'50	58'69	92'63	2'33	313'30	107'34	53'56	6,208'51	74,035'58	...



STATEMENTS A, B AND C.

सत्यमेव जयते

STATEMENT A.—Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

Serial No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	Assets at last Settlement.				Revenue.	Percentage of revenue on assets of former Settlement.	Assets at Present.				Increase in Assets since last Settlement.		Increase per cent. in cultivation over Summary Settlement, 1888.
		Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and musafi land.	Siwai.	Total.			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and musafi land.	Siwai.	Total.	Actual.	Percent- age.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 287	Bedewahi	Rs. a. p. 15 0 0	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 15 0 0	15	100	...	Rs. a. p. 13 0 0	...	Rs. a. p. 13 0 0	Rs. a. p. -2 0 0	13	-17
2 429		Rs. a. p. 617 0 0	Rs. a. p. 893 8 0	Rs. a. p. 3 8 0	Rs. a. p. 25 4 0	513	59	23	634 12 0	Rs. a. p. 617 1 0	420	1,701 13 0	Rs. a. p. +141 5 0	9	+ 8
3 290	Komadwahi	Rs. a. p. 582 7 0	Rs. a. p. 1,549 4 0	Rs. a. p. 32 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2,153 11 0	1,190	55	...	Rs. a. p. ...	...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. (-) 461 14 0	27	...
4 289		Rs. a. p. 183 4 0	Rs. a. p. 48 8 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 232 12 0	75	32	50	165 2 0	Rs. a. p. 66 12 0	...	Rs. a. p. 231 14 0	Rs. a. p. - 0 14 0	...	- 6
5 294	Alewali alias Nawegaon	Rs. a. p. 176 8 0	Rs. a. p. 60 2 0	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 236 10 0	110	46	...	Rs. a. p. ...	...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. (-) 12 0	2	...
6 293		Rs. a. p. 209 8 0	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0	Rs. a. p. 20 0 0	Rs. a. p. 239 8 0	120	50	50	258 1 0	Rs. a. p. 61 10 0	20	339 11 0	Rs. a. p. +100 3 0	42	+ 27
	Golabhuj Tukum	Rs. a. p. 189 15 0	Rs. a. p. 87 9 0	Rs. a. p. 15 0 0	Rs. a. p. 292 8 0	160	55	...	Rs. a. p. ...	...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. + 47 3 0	16	...
		Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 67 0 0	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 67 0 0	100	140	57	3 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 9 0	...	Rs. a. p. 48 9 0	Rs. a. p. - 18 7 0	28	- 4
	Tadbhuj	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 166 10 0	Rs. a. p. 7 8 0	Rs. a. p. 174 2 0	100	57	...	Rs. a. p. ...	...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. (-) 125 9 0	72	...
		Rs. a. p. 9 0 0	Rs. a. p. 7 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 17 0 0	20	116	50	4 0 0	Rs. a. p. 27 12 0	...	Rs. a. p. 31 13 0	Rs. a. p. + 14 13 0	87	-39
	Gaenganna...	Rs. a. p. 20 0 0	Rs. a. p. 18 11 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 39 11 0	20	50	...	Rs. a. p. ...	...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. (-) 7 14 0	20	...
		Rs. a. p. 5 11 0	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 5 11 0	69 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1 11 0	5	75 11 0	Rs. a. p. + 70 0 0	1,232
		Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 15 10 0	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 50 10 0	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. ...	...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. + 16 1 0	27	...

7	Dongargaon	Tukum	421 12 0	190 12 0	10 0 0	622 8 0	...	711 0 0	134 7 0	30	875 7 0	+252 15 0	47
22			694 6 0	408 5 0	15 4 0	1177 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	242 8 0	22
51			427 7 0	190 12 0	10 0 0	628 3 0	336	380 0 0	136 2 0	55	951 2 0	+322 15 0	51
19			738 6 0	+23 15 0	15 4 0	1177 3 0	600	...	...	...	...	226 7 0	19
24			71 4 0	24 0 0	...	95 4 0	50	90 15 3	27 7 0	...	118 6 3	+23 2 3	24
4			78 6 0	33 9 0	2 0 0	113 15 0	60	...	...	...	...	+4 7 3	4
202			30 3 3	19 4 0	...	49 7 3	60	120 12 0	21 12 0	...	149 8 0	+100 0 9	202
57			25 4 0	21 13 0	1 0 0	...	60	...	...	...	...	+50 7 0	57
66			296 0 0	42 4 0	40 0 0	378 4 0	150	50 0 0	77 7 0	22	129 7 0	-248 13 0	66
17			63 8 0	18 9 0	35 0 0	177 1 0	150	...	...	...	...	+12 6 0	17
21			66 0 0	2 8 0	...	68 8 0	25	...	4 1 0	50	54 1 0	-14 7 0	21
30			3 0 0	55 5 0	3 4 0	41 9 0	25	...	...	...	...	+12 8 0	30
29			27 9 0	...	...	27 9 0	15	31 13 6	2 10 0	...	35 7 6	+7 14 6	29
18			24 12 0	4 6 0	1 0 0	30 2 0	15	...	...	...	...	+5 5 6	18
177			101 5 0	30 12 0	...	132 1 0	75	205 2 6	100 2 0	...	305 4 6	+233 3 6	177
15			239 2 0	67 3 0	10 0 0	316 5 0	150	...	...	...	...	+48 15 6	15
143			38 4 0	10 1 0	...	48 5 0	25	93 8 0	24 1 0	...	117 9 0	+69 4 0	143
29			62 10 0	25 0 0	3 8 0	91 2 0	45	...	...	...	...	+26 7 0	29
38			72 6 0	...	...	72 6 0	32	90 9 9	3 6 0	...	93 15 9	+27 9 9	38
10			90 8 0	...	...	90 8 0	45	...	...	...	...	+9 7 9	10
11			1777 3 0	42 10 3	8 0 0	187 13 3	1360	1123 12 5	55 14 0	450	1634 10 0	-103 2 10	11
15			957 3 2	450 1 0	14 0 0	1421 4 2	1000	...	...	...	...	+213 6 3	15
7			363 12 0	55 14 0	11 0 0	430 10 0	210	574 7 0	73 12 0	14	452 3 0	+31 9 0	7
11			202 13 0	41 15 0	10 6 10	415 2 10	210	...	...	...	...	+47 0 2	11

STATEMENT A.—Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.—(Contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	Assets at last Settlement.				Revenue.	Percentage of revenue on assets of former Settlement.	Assets at Present.				Increase in Assets since last Settlement.		Increase per cent. in cultivation over Summary Settlement, 1888.
		Cash.	Estimated value of sir. khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total.			Cash.	Estimated value of sir khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total.	Actuals.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18	Korambi	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	+ 5
279		135 2 0	2 12 0	10 0 0	147 14 0	100	68	85 10 6	5 11 0	8 0 0	99 5 6	-48 8 6	33	
19	Chicholi Rith	106 10 0	5 14 0	8 0 0	120 8 0	105 9 1	88	...	...	...	...	-21 2 6	18	...
278		30 0 0	...	...	30 0 0	15	50	54 8 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	56 9 0	+ 26 9 0	88	-53
20	Katwan	11 0 0	30 15 0	...	41 15 0	22	...	...	...	...	...	+14 10 0	35	...
235		169 0 0	2 8 0	63 0 0	234 8 0	114	49	85 4 0	10 7 0	94 0 0	189 11 0	-44 13 0	19	-24
21	Karwan	103 0 0	79 4 0	35 0 0	217 4 0	114	52	...	...	...	...	-27 9 0	13	...
54		...	...	...	...	...	...	159 0 0	3 9 0	45 4 0	207 13 0	...	...
22	Rampur Tukum	...	No separate figures available for these mahals.	...	...	...	69 12 0	18 12 0	44 4 0	132 12 0	...	...		+103
...		108 7 1	3 0 0	30 0 0	302 8 0	148	49	228 12 0	22 5 0	89 8 0	340 9 0	+ 38 1 0	13	
23	Mal Khas	269 8 0	107 8 0	20 0 0	235 15 1	180	76	...	...	...	...	+104 9 11	44	
53		84 0 0	...	...	84 0 0	20	24	6 0 0	52 3 0	8 0 0	66 3 0	-17 13 0	21	-41
24	Vihergaon Tukum	...	72 2 0	2 7 0	74 9 0	35	47	...	...	...	...	- 8 6 0	11	...
273		1,357 8 0	28 4 0	1 0 0	1,396 12 0	961	69	1,434 0 2	61 3 0	100 0 0	1,595 3 2	+198 7 2	14	+ 1
		1,419 0 9	452 3 9	6 0 0	1,877 4 6	1,200	64	...	...	...	...	-282 1 4	15	...
		539 8 0	51 6 0	100 0 0	690 14 0	260	38	220 14 0	61 6 0	422 4 0	-268 10 0	39	-1	
		160 7 0	254 5 0	45 0 0	459 12 0	258	56	...	...	...	...	-37 8 0	8	...

25	Gondi Vihergaon	176 0 0	0 14 0	...	176 14 0	84	47	148 4 0	2 4 0	12 0 0	162 8 0	- 14 6 0	8	+ 8
267		141 13 0	0 12 0	12 0 0	154 9 0	84	54	...	...	...	...	+ 7 15 0	5	...
26	Antergaon	215 9 0	...	4 0 0	219 9 0	98	45	218 14 3	...	...	218 14 3	- 0 10 9	...	+ 7
256		214 1 3	1 4 0	2 0 0	217 5 3	111	51	...	...	...	...	+ 1 9 0	1	...
27	Tadala Rith	151 9 0	7 0 0	...	158 9 0	65	41	167 4 0	12 15 0	...	180 3 0	+ 21 10 0	14	+ 1
259		166 2 6	11 2 0	...	177 4 6	85	48	...	...	...	...	+ 2 14 6	2	...
28	Tadala Tukum	174 0 0	19 0 0	...	193 0 0	50	26	363 5 2	33 1 0	57 0 0	453 6 2	+ 260 6 2	135	+ 57
210		189 12 0	171 7 0	10 0 0	371 3 0	125	34	...	...	...	...	+ 82 3 2	22	...
29	Chichala Mokasa	254 11 0	48 12 0	...	303 7 0	175	58	303 8 0	120 0 0	...	423 8 0	+ 120 1 0	40	+ 20
160		285 5 0	124 14 0	...	410 3 0	210	51	...	...	...	...	+ 13 5 0	3	...
30	Haldi	213 11 0	26 8 0	...	240 3 0	120	50	183 4 0	38 8 0	...	221 12 0	- 18 7 0	8	+ 8
261		211 7 0	34 9 0	0 8 0	246 8 0	135	55	...	...	...	...	- 24 12 0	10	...
31	Wirai	484 10 0	53 2 0	4 0 0	541 12 0	260	48	560 8 8	49 7	2 0 0	611 15 8	+ 70 3 8	13	+ 16
468		526 3 8	51 13 0	2 0 0	580 0 8	280	48	...	...	...	...	+ 31 15 0	6	...
32	Khalwadpeth	9 8 0	5 0 0	...	14 8 0	10	69	28 4 0	30 5 0	...	58 9 0	+ 44 1 0	304	+ 76
265		17 0 0	14 1 0	...	31 1 0	15	48	...	...	...	...	+ 27 8 0	89	...
33	Chiroli	677 10 0	14 4 0	46 0 0	737 14 0	550	75	682 7 11	57 10 0	153 0 0	893 1 11	+ 155 3 11	21	+ 15
158		654 1 0	571 15 0	25 0 0	1,251 0 0	700	56	...	...	...	...	- 357 14 1	20	...
34	Totewahi Mokasa	103 8 0	...	...	103 8 0	60	58	173 2 0	22 6 0	...	195 8 0	+ 92 0 0	89	+ 1
268		154 3 0	31 12 0	2 0 0	187 15 0	110	59	...	...	...	...	+ 7 9 0	4	...
35	Agdi Tukum	43 0 0	3 2 0	...	46 2 0	25	54	51 0 0	23 3 0	5 0 0	79 3 0	+ 33 1 0	72	+ 30
269		10 0 0	45 2 0	6 0 0	61 2 0	25	41	...	...	...	...	+ 18 1 0	30	...
36	Mandh Tukum	65 6 0	...	...	65 6 0	30	46	18 14 5	1 2 0	14 0 0	34 0 5	- 31 5 7	48	+ 11
270		18 11 0	25 12 0	4 0 0	48 7 0	30	62	...	...	...	...	- 14 6 7	30	...
37	Gothangaon	53 0 0	9 6 0	...	62 6 0	20	32	72 0 0	1 15 0	...	73 15 0	+ 11 9 0	19	+ 30
272		61 2 0	1 9 0	8 2 0	70 13 0	35	49	...	...	...	...	+ 3 2 0	4	...

STATEMENT A.—Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.—(Concl'd.)

Serial No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	Assets at last Settlement.				Revenue.	Percentage of revenue on assets of former Settlement.	Assets at Present.				Increase in Assets since last Settlement.		Increase per cent. in cultivation over Summary Settlement 1888.
		Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total.			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai.	Total.	Actuals.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
38	Haldi Tukum	72 0 0	...	...	70 0 0	40	56	61 12 0	44 9 0	...	106 5 0	Rs. a. p. + 34 5 0	48	-20
271	...	62 0 0	48 6 0	...	110 6 0	45	41	...	...	...	...	- 4 1 0	4	...
39	Dehegaon alias Mankapur	38 8 0	7 0 0	...	39 8 0	40	101	5 12 8	9 11 0	5 0 0	20 7 8	- 19 0 4	48	+ 122
264	...	...	22 4 0	4 0 0	26 4 0	15	57	...	...	...	...	- 5 12 4	22	...
40	Akapur Tukum alias Bijapur...	1 7 0	13 0 0	...	14 7 0	45	312	23 9 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	49 9 0	+ 35 2 0	243	- 11
310	...	14 10 0	39 6 0	0 0 0	63 0 0	45	71	...	...	...	...	- 13 7 0	21	...
41	Akapur Puthalwar	80 8 0	3 0 0	73 0 0	156 8 0	75	48	86 15 0	4 5 0	10 0 0	101 4 0	- 55 4 0	35	- 14
309	...	70 4 0	7 4 0	30 0 0	107 8 0	75	70	...	...	...	...	- 6 4 0	6	...
42	Marhegaon	179 8 0	14 8 0	2 0 0	196 0 0	80	41	238 7 10	11 1 0	2 0 0	251 8 10	+ 55 8 10	28	+ 23
308	...	144 11 10	34 15 0	10 0 0	189 10 10	95	50	...	...	...	...	+ 61 14 0	33	...
43	Kukad Chiwandha	18 0 0	16 4 0	...	34 4 0	40	117	44 6 6	57 13 0	3 0 0	105 3 6	+ 70 15 6	207	- 25
312	...	69 6 6	39 2 0	5 0 0	113 8 6	65	57	...	...	...	...	- 8 5 0	7	...
44	Chiwandha Tukum	443 14 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	450 10 0	206	46	411 2 0	65 11 0	3 0 0	479 13 0	+ 29 3 0	6	- 26
311	...	438 1 0	12 5 0	4 0 0	454 6 0	215	47	...	...	...	...	+ 25 7 0	6	...

45	Tekri	304 3 9	40 9 0	2 0 0	346 12 9	75 0 0	50	449 9 1	145 1 0	6 0 0	600 10 1	+253 13 4	73	-31
313		532 11 7	211 10 0	7 5 0	751 10 7	365 0 0	49	..	...	...	...	-151 0 6	20	...
46	Kheri	458 10 0	36 0 0	...	504 10 0	350 0 0	69	539 1 8	15 15 0	10 0 0	565 0 8	+60 6 8	12	-7
314		536 4 0	35 8 0	...	571 12 0	375 0 0	66	...	...	...	...	-6 11 4	1	...
47	Sadagarh	28 0 0	12 0 0	...	40 0 0	15 0 0	37	34 14 0	1 4 0	32 0 0	68 2 0	+28 2 0	70	+37
304		19 11 0	25 3 0	25 0 0	69 14 0	30 0 0	43	...	...	...	...	-1 12 0	3	...
48	Chargaon	95 8 0	2 0 0	...	97 8 0	65 0 0	67	94 13 8	22 4 0	6 0 0	123 1 8	+25 9 8	26	+93
303		97 9 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	99 8 0	65 0 0	65	...	...	...	...	+23 9 8	24	...
49	Murmari Tukum	294 12 0	5 0 0	...	299 12 0	150 0 0	50	239 7 0	74 7 0	85 0 0	398 14 0	+99 2 0	33	-20
295		130 7 0	112 13 0	45 0 0	288 4 0	159 0 0	52	...	...	...	...	+110 10 0	38	...
50	Metegaon Makta	...	14 4 0	39 0 0	53 4 0	50 0 0	94	27 8 0	40 7 0	20 0 0	87 15 0	+34 11 0	65	-60
296		17 8 0	29 1 0	...	46 9 0	35 0 0	75	...	...	...	...	+41 6 0	89	...
51	Mankapur	5 0 0	11 4 0	...	16 4 0	12 0 0	74	29 12 0	20 2 0	...	49 14 0	+33 10 0	207	+18
302		20 8 0	16 2 0	1 0 0	37 10 0	20 0 0	53	...	...	...	...	+12 4 0	33	...
52	Bharpalli	85 1 0	...	3 0 0	88 1 0	40 0 0	45	90 0 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	97 12 0	+9 11 0	11	-29
325		112 3 0	6 15 0	4 4 0	123 6 0	65 0 0	53	...	...	...	...	-25 10 0	21	...
53	Piranji	134 7 0	37 15 0	4 0 0	176 6 0	89 0 0	50	180 2 0	49 5 0	10 0 0	239 7 0	+63 1 0	36	-22
324		172 0 0	95 6 0	5 0 0	272 6 0	140 0 0	51	...	...	...	...	-32 15 0	12	...
Grand Total		11,765 4 0	1,935 7 3	525 0 0	14,225 11 3	7,808 0 0	55	11,728 0 11	2,576 10 0	1,901 0 0	16,235 10 11	+1,979 15 8	+14	+4
		20,661 11 4	5,851 2 9	493 0 10	17,005 14 11	9,694 9 1	57	...	...	...	...	-800 4 0	-5	...

CHANDA:

The 12th July 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT B.—Sanctioned factors for the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District used for the Mul Group with modifications in Wardi Patasthal.

Soils.	Gohari.					Dhanar.				Garden Land.				Remarks.				
	Bandhan.	Lawan.	Bandhia.	Sadharan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Mufarikat.	Tikra.	Sawan.	Jhila.	Warsalang.	Murhand.	Irrigable including canelnd (motas-thal).					
													Warpani.		Khari.	Ordinary.	Khari.	Ordinary.	Khari.
Kanhar	50	45	45	32	24	16	20	...	45	50	55	65	56	72	80	90	100	For "ran" deduct 25 per cent. in the case of good soils and 33 per cent. for motand and soils inerior to it.
Pandhri	50	45	45	32	24	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersi Kanhar	45	40	40	26	20	12	16	26	35	45	50	65	45	64	72	80	90	For "Khari"—Kanhar and Pandhri add 33 per cent. Bersi Kanhar and Morand add 50 per cent.
Motand	35	32	32	18	14	10	18	18	23	35	45	60	36	50	60	67	80	
Khardi	...	30	25	12	10	8	5	10	18	32	40	55	25	...	...	...	...	Wardi and other inferior soils add 75 per cent.
Wardi	32	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	50	65	80	
Retari	...	Never found	...	...	...	...	3	6	8	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—For "Beri Marhan Warpani" land "gohari sadharan" factors are to be applied.

CHANDA:

P. HEMINGWAY,

Dated the 12th July 1905.

Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT C.—Mul.—Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.

Note.—Figures in italics relate to Summary Settlement.

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bedewahi ... { Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round	Acres.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.				A tiny little village on the Brahmapuri border. The proprietor 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 <i>sir</i> in 1887. I would value this plot of <i>sir</i> at the group standard rate: it is a fertile little patch.
		
		
		11'19	15 0 0	1 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		11'19	15 0 0	1 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	[Sanctd. '50]

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	Bejoli	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Bs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Bs. a. p.				
	Malik-makbaza	...	...	...	19'12	...	...	...	...	...
	Escheated Malik-makbaza.	...	...	...	'34	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute-occupancy	26'68	12 0 0	0 7 2	19'46	...	...	+221	...	...
	Occupancy	26'68	35 0 0	1 5 7	...	...	...	+7	...	...
		373'50	6 5 0 0	1 9 11	+47'38	598 12 0	1 4 4	—22	...	...
		382'01	546 7 0	1 6 11	*285'08	223 0 0	0 12 6	—11	...	...
		400'18	617 0 0	1 8 8	496'40	634 12 0	1 4 6	—17	...	...
	All-round	408'69	582 7 0	1 6 10	*310'10	259 0 0	0 13 4	—10	...	...
				* Kind Without	...	375 12 0					
					... 15'205 rent 34'25						

A large village on the Brahmapuri border with a truly magnificent tank: the Kohli family, whose forefathers constructed it, are still in possession, but share-holders are very numerous and the lambardar alone is at all well off. Several small shares are mortgaged with possession. The village is held on half jama in perpetuity. All the rice land here (600 acres) is fully irrigated, and still fully cropped: in 1899 tenants reaped a Rs. 0-12-0 harvest. The soil is all sandy, but produces excellent crops of rice and cane; there is practically no war in land. The village has a small weekly bazar. 500 acres are in the home-lam, and some is sublet for over Rs. 3 per acre. Tenants are classed to A, B, 12 C and 3 D: an exceptionally strong body of men, richer than the proprietors. Debts and rental arrears are low. Rents are fairly even, and principally grain payments. The all-round rate is very low considering the large mukhand area. Cane is now grown on a very small area, but will rapidly revive. This is the best rice village in the district: the tank has never been known to fail, and the

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.

Practically part of Rajoli, and also owned by the same Kohlis; here they have a very small farm. This village has a tank of its own, small and poor to look at after Rajoli; but it is apparently quite capable of sustaining the rice area below it, and it has been known to irrigate cane. Here again there is nothing, but rice land, still almost fully cropped, and the cultivation has hardly fluctuated at all in bad years. Tenants are Rejoli men classed 1 A, 9 B, 1 C and 1 D: debts and rental arrears are quite nominal. Rents here are rather uneven, some being very low. This village may be treated as part of Rajoli. It shows no traces of depression: that is due probably to tenants having holdings in Rajoli and plentiful grain stocks. I would take a rate of '75 here also.

A medium sized village between Rajoli and Dongargaon. It is owned by a resident Brahmin who now pays half jama in perpetuity; until recently it was held on a quit-rent. The malguzar seems only half-witted. It possesses a large but rather shallow tank, irrigating over 100 acres of rice; here also the rice land is well-cropped, and the village has escaped depression. It has also some juar land, and that has been better cultivated in recent years: it is all on morand soil. The rice area is now larger than at settlement, and cane is occasionally grown in the home-farm. Tenants are classed 3 A, 15 B and 16 C; a wealthy lot of men, many of whom have holdings at Dongargaon. This is another of the

3	Komarwahi.	Malik-makbuza	2 35	3 0 0	1 4 5	Nil	53	[Sanctd. '60.]
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
			
			100 63	183 4 0	1 13 2	...	16 27	26 0 0	1 9 7	-12	63	
			28 44	37 0 0	1 4 10	...	...	...	...	+23	...
4	Alewhi alias Nawargaon.	Occupancy	*102 57	136 2	1 5 3	Nil	61	[Sanctd. '60.]
			92 90	136 8 0	1 7 6	...	*98 03	...	1 6 3	-10	'62	
			100 63	183 4 0	1 13 2	...	*118 84	162 2 0	1 5 10	-25	61	
			121 34	173 8 0	1 6 11	...	114 30	...	1 6 8	-5	'62	
			...	...	*Without	...	tent ... 4 54	...	...	...	...
		Malik-makbuza	[Sanctd. '65.]
			
			
			8 38	5 0 0	0 9 7	...	6 65	4 0 0	0 9 7	Nil	'22	
			8 38	4 0 0	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	+25	...
		Absolute-occupancy	[Sanctd. '65.]
			129 50	204 8 0	1 9 3	...	+ 237 50	254 1 0	0 15 9	-38	65	
			217 19	185 15 0	0 13 8	...	*156 22	64 9 0	0 6 7	+15	'49	
			137 88	209 8 0	1 8 4	...	264 15	258 1 0	0 15 8	-36	64	
			225 57	189 15 0	0 13 6	...	*162 87	68 9 0	0 6 9	+16	'46	
		All-round	*Kind	189 8 0	[Sanctd. '65.]
			...	...	Without	...	tent, 87 72	...	...	...	...
			...	...	Without	...	tent, 13 56	...	...	...	...

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	Gola bhuji Tukum. { Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	prosperous villages that has escaped all depression. It lies close to the road and land is in good demand: there has been a good increase in both assets and cultivation here. Sub-rents run up to Rs. 4-50 for sir land, and Rs. 2-11 0 for tenants' holdings. Grain rents are of great importance, and the true rate is '64 1 would take 75 here also; we might take a point higher if the village were in better hands.
		
		
		
	All-round	...	...	...	+ 4'15	3 0 0	0 11 7	Nil	.28	'65 [Sanctd. '55.]	A small village on the road between Mul and Gunjewahi: it is surrounded by forest. Two rich Kohlis hold it on two-third jama in perpetuity and practically the only cultivation is in 60 acres of home-farm, the four Gond tenants being really the malguzar's servants. This patch is fully irrigated by an excellent little tank: some cane is still being grown, and the soil is very fertile. Rice and cane are the only crops, and the cropped area has been well maintained even in the most unpropitious years. Drop in the assets is fictitious and is due to valuation of the home-farm at the tenant rate.
		...	...	+ Kind Without	... 3'11 rent 1'04	3 0 0	0 11 7	Nil	.28		

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1
7	(Malik-makbuza	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Gaonganna contains very poor rice land and a little juari. Tenants are classed 7 A, 23 B, 6 C and 10 D: a rich lot of Kohlis and Marars. Rental arrears are nominal. Rents in the tukum alone are of importance. That contains all the best rice land and will now be declared a separate mahal. The rate in Gaonganna has been almost stationary: in the tukum it has dropped through extension of the occupied area. This is one of the really first class villages in spite of bad management. It has quite recovered 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 fallow in holdings.
1	Escheated Malik-makbuza.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	238	4 11 0	1 15 6	174	4 8 0	2 9 5	+31	75		
	Occupancy	238	4 8 0	1 14 3	...	...	...	+37	...	
		680	1 0 0	0 2 4	4575	64 8 0	1 6 7	+868	110		
		2879	39 8 0	1 5 11	4208	59 8 0	1 6 7	+3	114		
	All-round	918	5 11 0	0 9 11	4749	69 0 0	1 7 3	+134	107		
		3117	44 0 0	1 6 7	4382	64 0 0	1 7 4	+3	110		
				*Kind Without	158 rent... 209	5 0 0					

7	Dongargaon. Tukum.	Malik-makbuza	...	80'56	26 0 0	0 5 2	8r'55	38 0 0	0 7 5	+44	..25
			Escheated Malik-makbuza.	80'56	38 0 0	0 7 7	...	...	...	-2	...
			Absolute-occupancy	...	...	...	'09	...	...	...	...
			Occupancy	58'97	108 12 0	1 13 6	62'46	120 8 0	1 14 10	+3	62
				58'97	120 8 0	2 0 8	...	..	...	-6	...
8	Shiwapur ...	Malik-makbuza	...	227'98	287 0 0	1 4 2	+478'90	552 8 0	1 2 6	-8	'55
			Escheated Malik-makbuza.	371'56	535 14 0	1 7 1	*434'07	477 8 0	1 1 7	-20	'54
			Absolute-occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Occupancy	286'95	395 12 0	1 6 1	541'16	673 0 0	1 3 11	-10	'56
				430'53	656 6 0	1 8 5	*496'53	598 0 0	1 3 3	-18	'55
		Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	+Kind +Without	... 27'64 rent ... 16'99	75 0 0	...	...	...
			Escheated Malik-makbuza.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Absolute-occupancy	36'63	45 0 0	1 3 8	36'29	45 0 0	1 3 10	+1	80
			Occupancy	36'38	45 0 0	1 3 9	...	...	...	Nil.	...
				33'25	26 4 0	0 12 8	+68'31	45 15 3	0 10 9	-15	'51
		Malik-makbuza	...	58'84	33 6 0	0 9 1	*63'37	...	0 11 6	+18	'52
			Escheated Malik-makbuza.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Absolute-occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Occupancy	69'88	71 4 0	1 0 4	104'60	90 15 3	0 13 11	-15	62
				95'22	78 6 0	0 13 2	100'16	...	0 14 6	+6	63
		All-round	...	...	...	...	+Without	rent ... 44	...	...	...
		
		
		
		

A small but useful little village on the western bank of the Mul river. The malguzar is a Brahmin of Umner who seldom comes here; he has a small farm, all leased out at a rate of Rs. 2-8 0 per acre. Half the cultivation is rice land, very badly cropped at present: the only source of irrigation is the overflow channel from the adjoining village tank. Still the soil is rather above the average, and there is some juar as well as rice. The village is "ritb" and the tenants 6 B, 6 C and 3 D are Marars living at Petgaon. Many of them have rather high cash debts, and rents are in arrears. This may possibly be due to careless collection. Fallow figures are still high, and I would treat this village leniently; in years of short rain-fall there is no irrigation at all. One or two holdings are composite, but as rents are very uneven a rate of '55 will suffice for levelling: in its present state the village is depressed, but it should recover easily.

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	Ratnapur ... [Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy]	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Another small village on the bank of the Mul river. Proprietors are eleven Gonds, badly 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 unirrigated and very poor stuff 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 six 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.
		
		
		
		
	All-round	47'14	30 3 3	0 10 3	112'43	127 12 0	1 2 2	+77	'57	'60	[Sanctd. '30]
		46'61	76 4 0	1 10 2	49'02	13 12 0	0 4 6	—31	'23	'23	
				+Kind Without rent ... 15'92	... 47'49	114 0 0					

A tiny village in the middle of a forest. It has been lately purchased by a Kunbi soaker for Rs 200; quite a good price, though at present the only cultivation is 3 acres of cane land that is khudkhast. A good perennial stream irrigates about 20 acres; it could secure more land if properly managed. 14 acres are shown as khudkhast, but it is really this cane land 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 standard rate of '65 for it, as the irrigation is so secure. The land has been classed as mur-khand, but they are actually cropped is very small.

[illegible]

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	Bhadurni ...	Acres.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.				
					
					
		794	3 13 0	0 7 8	740	3 13 0	0 8 3	+8	...		
		794	3 13 0	0 7 8	...	...	...	+8	...		
		54 06	23 12 0	0 7 0	+86 00	29 0 6	0 5 5	—25	...		
		44 34	20 15 0	0 7 7	55 06	22 7 0	0 6 6	—29	...		
		62 00	27 9 0	0 7 1	93 40	32 13 6	0 5 8	—20	...		
		52 28	24 12 0	0 7 7	62 40	26 4 0	0 6 9	—25	...		
				+ Kind Without	...	6 9 6					
					...						
	All-round									35	

A very small village on the bank of the Mal river. There is one small bori and a little rice land, and also a few acres of juar, but the chief cultivation is in 45 acres of garden 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 Marars, classed 8 B, 4 C and 2 D: very rich men with plenty cattle. All reside here, except two men from Dongargaon. This village has made excellent progress: at settlement the cultivation was practically confined to the rice land. These gardens were later taken up at very low rents to clear the land. The village has been gradually improving and has never known depression. The rents now paid are quite nominal: most of the garden rents might 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.

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

Serial and Settlement No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	(Malik-makbuza	23'00	2 0 0	0 1 5	22'43	2 0 0	0 1 5	Nil.	'07		<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 depression, and debts are quite nominal.</p> <p>A deteriorated village on the Mul road. It has some wawar land, but both it and the rice land is very poor, and the irrigation of little use, the tanks badly need repairs; but will never get it. Proprietor is a rich Brahmin widow living at Mul. She has a large estate but neglects it badly. Both rice and rabi land is now fallow here. Tenants are classed 3 A, 3 B, 11 C, 5 D and 4 E: debts are unusually high, and many rents in arrears. They are mostly Kumbis, and this would be a respectable village if it were well managed. Rents are at present very low for all land. But the wawars here are on very poor soil and require at least normal rainfall. Recovery will be very slow here, and little can be done with rents. I would take a rate of '35 for levelling only; the true rate is now '33.</p>
15	Morwahi ...	23'00	2 0 0	0 1 5	...	...	...	Nil.	...		
	Escheated Malik-makbuza.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute-occupancy.	26'75	7 8 0	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	...
	(Occupancy	166'62	62 14 0	0 6 0	339'73	94 9 9	0 4 5	—36	'33		
		349'90	88 8 0	0 4 1	194'89	33 1 0	0 2 9	+8	'28		
	All-round	193'37	70 6 0	0 5 10	339'73	94 9 9	0 4 5	—24	'33	'35	
		349'90	88 8 0	0 4 1	194'89	33 1 0	0 2 9	+8	'28		
				+ Kind Without	137'11 rent...	61 8 9					

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

Serial and Settlement No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Increase per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
18	Kosumbi ...	Malik-makbuza ...	13'38	1 13 0	0 2 2	5'33	2 0 0	+ 177	Nil.		<p>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 Mohe-wahi, 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.</p> <p>A poor village, though tenants are prosperous. The soils are fair, but large areas are fallow and some holdings have been abandoned. The rise in cultivation is deceptive, new fallow area is large, and the village has deteriorated during the last 6 years. Proprietors are Nagpur Brahmmins. 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 jwar 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</p>
		Escheated Malik-makbuza.	13'38	0 12 0	0 8 1	...	...	— 26	...	
		Absolute-occupancy ...	44'06	11 4 0	0 4 1	6'63	5 12 0	Nil.	Nil.		
		Occupancy ...	463'78	111 12 0	0 3 10	45'33	11 4 0	— 37	'26		
			357'03	88 10 0	0 4 0	...	...	— 2	...	
					+ 357'72	66 10 6	0 3 0	— 22	'24		
					236'44	38 14 6	0 2 8	— 25	'24		
			518'59	133 5 0	0 4 1	403'95	77 14 6	— 24	'24		
			401'09	99 14 0	0 4 0	* 281'77	50 2 6	— 23	'24		
				† Kind Without rent	...	70'36	27 12 0				
					50'92						

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

Serial and Settlement No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	Malik-makbuza	166.63	5 0 0	0 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Escheated Malik-makbuza.	161.75	26 7 1	0 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute-occupancy	...	...	...	1065	13 8 0	1 4 3	+ 3.950	'39		
	Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 684	...		
		80.37	264 8 0	3 4 8	† 169.74	215 4 0	1 4 3	— 62	'46		
		65.12	82 0 0	1 4 2	* 67.96	69 4 0	1 0 3	Nil.	'44		
	All-round	80.37	264 8 0	3 4 8	169.74	215 4 0	1 4 3	— 62	'46		
		65.12	82 0 0	1 4 2	* 67.96	69 4 0	1 0 3	Nil.	'44		
			† Kind Without rent	...	92.75	146 0 0					
				...	9.03						

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.

A small but very good rice and cane village irrigated from perennial springs. It has been remarkably stable in the worst years. It contains a small but compact tukum, held by the Bokhars of Mul: that is now being treated as a separate mahal. It is at present held on quit rent. Proprietor of the gaonganna is a Brahmin of Nagpur. The soil here is rather above the average for a cane village, and all the land receives full irrigation: cane still covers a large area. This village has made excellent progress: it is now better occupied and cropped than in 1895. There is no home-farm in the gaonganna, and only a few acres in the tukum. Tenants are classed 2-A.

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

Serial and Settlement No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Bent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23	Mul Khas.—(Concid.)	Acres. ...	Bs. a. p. ...	Bs. a. p. ...	Acres. ...	Bs. a. p. ...	Bs. a. p. ...	...	...	...	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 sub-rents 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 tenants: the latter are rich, and rather indifferent cultivators. Considering the sub-rents, and rents of recent fixation, I would take a rate of '90 here, with margins for privileged tenants and others who have had wawar land. Many of the rents may be enhanced here freely, in spite of bad years. The home-farm valuation was too high at the summary settlement: hence the drop in assets.

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26	Antargaon ...	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		139'37	13 3 0	0 1 6	126'79	18 7 3	0 2 4	+ 56	'26		
		129'87	18 7 3	0 2 3	...	...	...	+ 4	...		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.50	
		85'19	39 6 0	0 7 5	61'53	20 10 0	0 5 4	— 28	'27		
		85'18	39 6 0	0 7 5	...	...	...	— 28	...		
		468'75	163 0 0	0 5 7	+ 548'15	179 13 0	0 5 3	— 6	'45		
		531'88	156 4 0	0 4 8	* 496'92	129 13 0	0 4 2	+ 12	'42		
		553'94	202 6 0	0 5 10	609'68	200 7 0	0 5 3	— 10	'42	[Sanctd. '40]	
		617'06	195 10 0	0 5 1	* 558'45	150 7 0	0 4 4	+ 3	'39		
			† Kind Without	Rent.	28'37	50 0 0					
					22'86						

demand. But at present, with the fallow land, nothing can be done beyond level rents. I propose a rate of '55. Increase in Malik-makbuza payment is due to a muafi resumption.

An average sized village close to Mul and also belonging to the Mul estates. It is "rich." 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 wabar land also, 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, 19-C, 2-D, and 2 E: they all live at Mul. This village suffered severely in both famines, and the cropping still shows depression. This is due probably to its being uninhabited. Rental arrears are high, from careless collection. Here again the rise in cultivation is deceptive. The rate has risen through the introduction of grain

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	(a)	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Escheated Malik-makbuza.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute-occupancy ..	163'50	147 7 0	0 14 5	121'58	130 7 0	1 1 2	+ 19	'73		
	Occupancy	131'38	149 11 0	1 2 3	119'58	126 7 0	1 0 11	- 6	'74		
		153'72	107 4 0	0 11 2	+ 297'80	173 1 0	0 9 4	- 16	'61		
		227'58	135 10 0	0 9 6	* 237'63	148 11 6	0 10 0	- 2	'63		
	All-round ..	317'22	254 11 0	0 12 10	419'38	303 8 0	0 11 7	- 10	'66		
		358'06	285 5 0	0 12 9	* 357'21	275 2 6	0 12 4	- 9	'70		
			(a) Kind + Kind Without rent	...	200 18'16 42'01	4 0 0 24 5 6					

A medium sized village on the Mal river. It is owned by 6 Brahmins, and they pay only half jama. 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 are very quarrelsome, and one or two of them have seen the inside of the local jail for theft. Tenants are Narars and Kunbis classed 3 A, 17 B, 9-C, 8 D and 1 E: quite up to the average. The soils look very poor, but the irrigation is none too good; and 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 satisfactory 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

distinctly well managed and the lambardar has a large farm. Rents are now not low, and are fairly even. Considering the general rates of this group, I would level up here with a rate of '75.

A village of much the same class as Chichala, but it has deteriorated. Its rice land is badly irrigated and cropped, and the rabi land is of little value: lately a little more ringni has been grown, but the cropped area is still below the figures of ten years ago. It is owned by 4 Brahmins and 2 Telis, none of them really rich. Some of the worst rice land here has been lately abandoned, and wawar land substituted for it. Tenants are classed 3-A, 6-B, 8-C and 9-D: mostly Telis, not quite so prosperous as figures show. Still rents are, as a rule well paid. A few Marars irrigate gardens from wells in the river bed. This village might have done well if better managed: it has deteriorated and should be treated leniently. I would take a rate of '65, but would raise the rents of richest men only.

A large but very depressed rice village. Its Brahmin malguzars own Dugala also, but never have been known to help a tenant. The tanks are shallow, and have never been repaired save by Government as a famine work: the irrigation is much below the standard: cultivated area shows an increase: but it is in poor wawar land and new fallow covers a large area: the village is still very depressed. Tenants are classed 4-A, 18-B, 27-C, 9-D and 2-E: rich men are non-resident and have small holdings: resident tenants are much poorer than figures indicate. Rental arrears are high, but due mostly from rich non-residents. This is a second-rate village, exceptionally mismanaged. Its tanks are respect-

30	Haldi	{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round	26'50	7 15 0	0 4 10	Nil.	...	'59	'65 [Sanctd. '55]	
			...	...	...	...	8 0 0	0 6 4	Nil.		
					
			250'13	205 12 0	0 13 2	...	175 4 0	0 11 0	— 16		'59		
			256'25	211 7 0	0 13 2	...	* 247'02	0 11 4	— 16		'60		
31	Virai	{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round	250'13	205 12 0	0 13 2	...	175 4 0	0 11 0	— 16		'59	'50	
			256'25	211 7 0	0 13 2	...	* 247'02	0 11 4	— 16		'60		
			...	Without	rent	...	...	...	...
			720'09	484 10 0	0 10 9	...	253 14 0	0 12 5	+ 16		'55		
			391'75	301 11 0	0 12 4	...	...	...	+ 1		...
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round	Nil.		'42	'50	
					
			...	...	...	...	+ 651 86	0 7 5	Nil.		'45
			444'38	224 8 8	0 8 1	...	288 10 8	0 8 2	+ 8		'47		
			720'09	484 10 0	0 10 9	...	556 8 8	0 9 1	± 16		'49		
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round	836'13	526 3 8	0 10 8	...	* 895'57	0 9 8	± 15		'49	'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
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		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
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		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
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		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
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		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round			'50	
						
						
						
						
		{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round						

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										12
32	Khalwar-peth.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
		
		
		20'28	9 8 0	0 7 6	...	...	...	Nil.	...	
		3'38	2 0 0	0 9 6	...	...	...	Nil.	...	
		...	...	...	† 48'00	28 4 0	0 9 5	Nil.	'27	
		20'15	15 0 0	0 8 3	# 32'07	20 4 0	0 10 1	22	'26	
		20'28	9 8 0	0 7 6	48'00	28 4 0	0 9 5	+ 25	'27	
		32'53	17 0 0	0 8 4	# 32'07	20 4 0	0 10 1	+ 21	'26	
			† Kind Without	...	7'99 on Rs. 8					
				rent	...					
				...	7'94					

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 little tank and rice is practically the only crop: the occupied area has risen well, but new fallow figures are very high, except in the home-farm which covers over half the area occupied. Tenants are classed 1-B, 3-C, and 2-D: only small men with one exception. More rice land has been taken out here, hence the rise in the rate. The village has been well managed, and made good progress until 1899. Since then tenants' land has been badly cropped, but land has 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.

A large village in the south of the group. An 8-anna share was bought by a rich Mahatta 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 area dependent on them 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 jvari is grown on a larger area. Tenants are classed S-A, 20-B, 37-C, 11-D, and 2-E: many of them are very rich, and debts are quite low. Very little land is sublet, and the village does not seem depressed in spite of the fallow land: it has been 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 trifling sum. Cane has not quite 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 enhancement. I would take '60 and give margins to the poorer tenants.

A small village adjoining Chiroli. It is much better than it looks and is now in identically the same prosperous condition as at settlement. It is held on half jama by 2 rich Mahomedans. 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 farm. The whole village area is very sandy, but it is productive rice land. Tenants are Marars and Golkars classed 10-B and 1-C: a wonderfully rich lot of cowherds: most of deal in ghi. This has been an

33	Chiroli	Malik-makbuza	34'13	29 2 0	0 13 7	40'87	41 7 0	1 0 3	† 20	'41	[Sanctd. '50]
		Escheated Malik-makbuza.	33'19	35 7 0	1 1 1	...	...	...	— 5	..	
		Absolute-occupancy	...	...	...	11'33	10 0 0	0 14 1	Nil.	'31	
		Occupancy	399'28	648 8 0	1 10 0	† 661'30	631 0 11	0 15 3	— 41	'44	
		All-round	548'90	618 10 0	1 2 2	* 624'60	627 11 1	1 0 1	— 16	'46	
			399'28	648 8 0	1 10 0	661'30	631 0 11	0 15 3	— 41	'44	
			548'90	618 10 0	1 2 2	* 624'60	627 11 1	1 0 1	— 16	'46	
					† Kind Without Rent	11'51	4 0 0				
						25'19					
34	Totewahi Mukasa.	Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Escheated Malik-makbuza.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute-occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Occupancy	206'09	103 8 0	0 8 0	† 147'82	173 2 0	1 2 9	+ 134	'57	
			141'93	154 3 0	1 1 5	* 67'73	114 2 0	1 11 0	+ 8	'63	
			206'09	103 8 0	0 8 0	147'82	173 2 0	1 2 9	+ 134	'57	
			141'93	154 3 0	1 1 5	* 67'73	114 2 0	1 11 1	+ 8	'63	
					† Kind Without Rent	66'48	59 0 0				
						136'1					

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) percent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Acres.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
35	Agri Tukum { Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				<p>exceptionally stable village all along, and fallow figures are always insignificant. 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.</p> <p>A very small village situated in the middle of jungle on the road from Mul to Charida. It is owned by Mul Brahmins, and is badly neglected. It has a large but shallow tank and the rice land is badly cropped. The village is now "rith," and old village site has been taken by the proprietor as a vegetable garden from which he makes large profit. Tenants are Gonds and Kewats classed I-B, 3-C and 1-D: they are short of cattle and seed. This village is still depressed. It was almost waste at last settlement: it has been better taken up since then, but during the last 5 years has once more fallen away. I would level rents here with a rate of '60. In good hands this would become an excellent village.</p>
			
			
			
			
			
		35-81	43 0 0	1 3 3	†39-94	51 0 0	1 4 5	+ 6	'55	'60	[Sanctd. '50]
		5-31	10 0 0	1 14 2	*20-54	40 0 0	1 15 2	—32	'66		
		35-81	43 0 0	1 3 3	39-94	51 0 0	1 4 5	+ 6	'55		
		5-31	10 0 0	1 14 2	*20-54	40 0 0	1 15 2	—32	'66		
				† Kind	9-75	11 0 0					
				Without Rent	9-65	...					

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
39	Dahagaon alias Man-kapur.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	A very small village in the midst of forest near Nalshwar. In 1892 it was sold to a Simpi for Rs. 260. It has a large tank which at present irrigates nothing: the only land cropped is 8 acres of rice and some small makai-baris. Four Gonds have small holdings and 11 acres are shown as home-farm: total area occupied is only 18 acres. A rate of '45 will suffice for fixing cash rents here.
	{ Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Escheated Malik-makbuza.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Absolute-occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Occupancy	7 97	32 8 0	4 1 3	16 29	5 12 8	0 14 9	—77	'46	'45	
		...	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...
	All-round	7 97	32 8 0	4 1 3	6 29	5 12 8	0 14 9	—77	'46	'45	
		
				† Kind Without	3 87	5 12 8	...	...	...	...
				Rent	2 42	...	...	...	...	...

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
41	Akapur Pattalwar.—(Concl'd.)	Acrea.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acrea.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acrea.			low indeed, and can well be put up as the men who pay them have cropped their holdings 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 siwai 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.

An open village practically forming part of Akapur : tenants of the latter place hold land here and it belongs to the Akapur malguzar : this village also is mortgaged with possession. It has several good deep boris, 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 lakh 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 here, and are now not dangerous. Rimgiri 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-A, 8-B, 10-C and 7-D : mostly Gondas ; but many of them are really substantial men. A great deal of absolute-occupancy tenants' land has been abandoned : holdings seem to change hands fairly 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 enhance freely ; it is only a "rich" village with inferior soil except in the rice land. A rate of '60 will suffice to raise the lowest rents.

from sub-letting. Individuals pay very small sums. On the whole I would touch 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 Kalar. Home-farm consists of a few acres of khudkachi only. The village has two valuable pieces of soils, one is along the bank of the "Mul" river mostly wadi but well taken up for vegetable gardens: the second is a piece of bersi rice land close to the abadi, and irrigated by two small tanks: it is very fertile and is generally double-cropped. The rest of the occupied area is very poor soil, growing only ringni. The rice area is still rather short, but it is only warpani land fetching small rents that is fallow: fallows are extensive in wadar land also, as the soil requires resting. There is a very large drop in cultivated area; but the village was exceptionally prosperous at the summary settlement and does not look badly depressed apart from the fallow figures. Tenants are classed A, 7-B, 11-C and 11-D: rather too many poor 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 holdings. Rents are paid up with ease. As rice is the important crop here, and fallow figures are so high I would treat this village somewhat leniently: it is recovering, but has no really good tank and its recovery is but slow. I propose to merely level the present demand. Sub-rents are at present little higher than actual rents. The present occupancy rate of '80 may be taken here.

Chiwandha Tukum,	{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round	4213	6 0 0	0 2 3	253	2 0 0	0 12 8	+ 463	'20	[Sanctd. '70]
		200	2 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	— 21	...
		
		39768	437 14 0	1 1 7	12147	140 3 0	1 2 6	+ 5	'71	
		15850	172 11 0	1 1 5	...	...	...	+ 6	...
Chiwandha Tukum,	{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy All-round	† 27628	268 15 0	0 15 7	Nli.	'80	[Sanctd. '70]
		31603	263 6 0	0 13 4	• 27486	...	0 15 8	+ 17	'81	
		39768	437 14 0	1 1 7	39769	409 2 0	1 0 6	— 6	'77	
		47453	436 1 0	0 14 8	• 30027	...	1 0 6	+ 12	'77	
				† Without Rent	142					

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. average incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
45	Tekari ... (Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy ... Occupancy ... All-round ...)	Acres. 21'68 21'68 ... 104'60 96'35 443'75 585'32 548'35 681'67	Rs. a. p. ... 12 2 7 ... 113 11 0 133 1 0 190 8 9 387 8 0 304 3 9 520 9 0	Rs. a. p. ... 0 8 11 ... 1 1 5 1 6 1 0 6 10 0 10 7 0 8 11 0 12 3	Acres. 25'93 79'06 ... † 552'11 * 484'69 631'17 * 563'75	Rs. a. p. 16 10 7 84 14 0 ... 348 3 6 ... 432 14 6 ...	Rs. a. p. 0 10 3 1 1 2 ... 0 10 1 0 11 6 0 11 0 0 12 3	Acres. Nil. + 15 ... — 1 — 22 + 48 — 5 — 23 — 10	'38 '46 ... '57 '64 ... '54 '60	... ... ... [Sanctd. '50]	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 wabar 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 wabar 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. Ringni covers only 150 acres so the loss of rice is exceedingly serious. The occupied area also has dropped: several holdings have been recently abandoned, and land seems in very poor demand for a village of this size. At settlement a family of Gandhis 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 Gandhis are also fairly well off: between them

† Without Rent

shareholders farm one-fourth of the area occupied. Rents are well paid up; very little land is sublet. Tenants are paid 10-B, 20-C.

The village is still badly depressed and 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 "boris," which irrigate 280 acres of rice land; hardly any land is warpani. The irrigation is not on the whole too good, but the soil is "bersi" and does not need full water. 260 acres are cropped 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 done yearly. The village has also nearly 700 acres of wawar land of fair class: ringni covers a large area, while linseed and wheat are also found. This variety in the cropping has helped the village considerably: it is distinctly prosperous, 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-A, 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 Gonds. Rents have been stationary since settlement: no land has been abandoned. Rents were practically left untouched at the summary settlement, while they were freely enhanced in the neighbouring villages of much lower class. Proprietor is the Kompti who owns Saoli: 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

60

46

Kheri

Escheated Mal k-m a k-buza.

Absolute-occupancy

Occupancy

AH-round

220 88	100 0 0	5 10	220 13	100 0 0	0 7 3	+ 24	'31
...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	..
...
190 69	111 2 0	0 9 4	170 51	114 14 0	0 10 9	+ 15	'52
190 69	119 2 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	+ 7	...
445 12	277 6 0	0 10 0	1577 41	324 3 8	0 9 0	— 10	'47
506 78	317 2 0	0 10 0	*568 70	...	0 9 1	— 10	'48
635 81	388 8 0	0 9 9	747 92	439 1 8	0 9 5	— 3	'48
627 47	436 4 0	0 10 0	*739 21	...	0 9 6	— 6	'48

† Without Rent 8 71

'60

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.				At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
								3					4	5	6	7	8
1	2				6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
47	Sadagarh ...	{ Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy ... Occupancy	15-81	2 13 0	0 2 10	Nil.	A poor little village recently purchased by a Bhat of Saoli from a Gond for Rs. 250 cash. The Gond has reserved the <i>sir</i> land and cultivates it without rent. The boris here are very small and the soil poor: there is some <i>juari</i> and minor crops to help out the rice but fallow figures are very high, and some holdings recently abandoned have not been taken up again: at present there is little demand for land here. The occupied area has almost doubled since settlement and there is a big rise in area cultivated; but it is a depressed village in spite of that. Tenants are only Gonds classed 4-B, 6-C and 1-D; they are not poor for their caste, but seem unable to get seed-grain and if the C class had not possessed a pair of bullocks each they would be classed as D. The Bhat has taken up 4 acres of <i>khudkasht</i> lately. At settlement there was nothing except the rice land; rate has dropped through extension to poor wawars. Rents are somewhat uneven, but well paid. It is impossible to do much with rents here, while the
			10-75	1 5 0	0 1 11	
			9-45	1 5 0	0 2 3	Nil.	
			57-31	25 3 0	0 7 0	16-15	12 0 0	0 11 11	+ 70	38	...	
			15-16	12 0 0	0 12 8	— 16	
		† 161-09	21 9 0	0 2 2	Nil.	15	...		
		22-18	6 6 0	0 4 7	* 75-04	...	0 4 7	— 53	33	...		
			
		57-31	25 3 0	0 7 0	177-24	33 9 0	0 3 0	— 57	19	...		
		37-34	18 6 0	0 7 10	* 91-19	...	0 5 11	— 62	35	...		

STATEMENT C.—Mul Group of the Chunda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Contd.)

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
49 Morwadli-Tukun.	{ Malik-makbuzi Extricated Makbuzi Absolute-occupancy Occupancy	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	An isolated rice village of medium size. It is however only a few miles from Patthri and Ragoli and in the hands of a Kohli: would be a really first class village. It has two first class tanks and the rice land (130 acres) is fully irrigated: cane used to cover a large area, but has now disappeared. The proprietor is a Brahmin of Mul: he had leased the village for debt to a Kunbi at settlement, and it was then prosperous; but since coming into possession himself he has taken little trouble with it though he lends grain to tenants and has 30 acres of khud-kasht. He is apparently trying to keep down assets at settlement by concealing rents and producing resignations of fields, executed when the Inspector arrived at the village. Rice covers only 85 acres this year and fallow figures are still high. Tenants are classed 1-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-
		2044	17 0 0	0 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		838	5 0 0	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	Nil.	...
		18631	277 12 0	1 7 10	† 15071	239 7 0	1 9 5	+ 7	85	...	
		5245	125 7 0	1 5 10	* 7731	116 2 0	1 8 0	+ 16	130	...	
...	All-round	20675	294 12 0	1 6 10	15071	239 7 0	1 9 5	+ 11	85	[Sanctd. 70.]	
		10031	130 7 0	1 4 10	* 7731	116 2 0	1 8 0	+ 22	130		
			
				† Kind	6707	123 5 0					
				Without Rent	633	...					

STATEMENT C.—*Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.*—(Contd.)

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
51	Mankapur ... { Malik-makbuza Escheated Malik-makbuza. Absolute-occupancy Occupancy Ab-round	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	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 jar 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 and assess leniently. Even in good years it is only a poor place. I would take a rate of '45 only.
		
		16'69	5 0 0	0 4 10	† 59'70	29 12 0	0 8 0	Nil.	'41	'45	
		...	...	...	*58'70	...	0 8 1	Nil.	'42		
		39'94	20 8 0	0 8 3				— 3			
		16'69	5 0 0	0 4 10	59'70	29 12 0	0 8 0	+ 66	'41		
		39'94	20 8 0	0 8 3	*58'70	...	0 8 1	— 3	'42		
				† Without Rent							
					1'00.						

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

Serial and Settlement Nos.	Name of Village and Mahal.	At last Settlement.			At Present.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence over that of last Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Reasons for rate.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
53	Piraji	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
	Malik-makbuza	57'95	4 0 0	0 1 1	59'20	10 0 0	0 2 8	+ 146	'18		
	Escheated Malik-makbuza.	57'95	10 0 0	0 2 9	...	...	...	-- 3	...		
	Absolute-occupancy	210'69	130 7 0	0 9 11	132'97	87 12 0	0 10 7	+ 7	'50		
	Occupancy	210'68	144 13 6	0 11 0	...	...	...	-- 4	...		
		45'75	17 2 6	0 6 0	† 184'39	82 6 0	0 7 2	Nil.	'50		
					* 167'80	...	0 7 10	+ 19	'53		
	All-round	210'69	130 7 0	0 9 11	317'36	170 2 0	0 8 7	-- 13	'50		
		256'43	162 0 0	0 10 1	* 300'77	...	0 9 1	-- 15	'51		
					† Without Rent 16'59						

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 (125 acres) is not well irrigated though 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 120 acres, but has let some out to tenants. Abandoned absolute-occupancy tenants' holdings have been let to occupancy tenants, at the higher rent originally paid, hence the rise in occupancy tenant rate: but new land of poor class pays little. The malik-makbuza is a resumed makta, and high profits are made from sub-rents in this area. Tenants are classed 1-A, 10-B, 11-C and 1-D, rather a prosperous lot of men on paper, but many are non-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 having become old fallow: the area actually cropped has fluctuated very little. This year more juari would

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.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

GRAND TOTAL.	Malik-makbuza	...	1,379'35	310 7 6	0 3 7	1,150'05	469 0 9	0 6 6	...	'28
	Escheated Malik-makbuza.	...	1,265'02	461 11 2	0 5 10	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute-occupancy	...	...	...	...	68'30	39 14 4	0 9 4	...	'45
	Occupancy	...	...	...	...	1,218'35	508 15 1	0 6 8	+ 86	'28
All-round		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 14	...
		...	4,043'97	3,274 0 0	0 12 1	(a) 185'29	1,610 10 2	0 13 11	+ 8	'53
		...	2,362'56	1,914 4 6	0 13 0	* 1,854'29	1,606 10 2	0 13 10	+ 7	'53
		...	7,387'57	8,180 12 6	1 1 9	† 12,628'39	9,608 7 8	0 12 2	-- 31	'53
		...	10,374'94	8,285 11 8	0 12 9	* 10,475'79	7,739 15 8	0 11 10	-- 5	'51
		...	11,431'54	11,454 12 6	1 0 0	14,484'68	11,219 1 10	0 12 5	-- 22	'53
		...	12,737'50	10,200 0 2	0 12 10	* 12,330'08	9,346 9 10	0 12 2	-- 3	'54 [Sanctd. 55.]
		...				(a) Kind 200	4 0 0			
		...				† Kind 1,280'84	1,868 8 0			
		...				Without Rent 871'76	...			

NOTE.—Summary Settlement figures are given in italics.

* This second line of figure excludes the area held on grain payments, and without rent, throughout the group.

CHANDA ;
The 12th July 1904.

Sectt. Press, Nagpur :—No. 809 Settlt.—3-10-05—45.



SUPPLEMENTARY.

**Rent Rate Report Statement C for the five ryotwari villages falling in the
Mul malguzari group of the Chanda Tahsil and Chanda District.**

सत्यमेव जयते

Serial number.	Name of village.	Detail of tract in which situated.	Area of Minhai.	Area of unoccupied numbers.	OCCUPIED NUMBERS.				UNIT RATE PROPOSED AND SANCTIONED.		Remarks and reasons for rate proposed.
					Area.	Present payments.	Rate per acre.	Unit incidence.	For unoccupied numbers.	For occupied numbers.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Belghat	In "Mul" group malguzari.	Acres. 55.54	Acres. 56.19	Acres. 198.29	Rs. a. p. 21 5 6	Rs. a. p. 0 1 9	.14	.25	.25	A small patch of wawar land adjoining Belghata malguzari: since 1898 its morand wawar land has been in good demand for ringni. 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.
2	Chikhi	Ditto	329.08	302.17	173.56	26 10 11	0 2 6	.26	.30	.30	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 Kumbis from the adjoining village. As this is a slightly more substantial village a rate of .30 may be taken.
3	Gangalwadi	Ditto	195.92	.84	172.29	41 7 0	0 3 10	.18	.25	.25	A small village that owns an abadi. Rice and jwar 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 Kumbis.

4	Chak Kantapeth...	In "Mul" group malguzari.	235-35	378-13	76-17	28	1	0	0	5	11	19	25	25	25	A very small village close to Totomach... village...
																A small patch adjoining Mankapur. It contains nothing better than morand soil, but there is some demand for land 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.
		Total ...	820-46	821-74	714-67	125	7	2	0	2	10	18	...	...	...

CHANDA :

The 13th July 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

R.-3.

RYOTWARI FORM B.

Abstract of Area and Assessment at date of Settlement for five Ryotwari villages in the Mul Group, Chanda Tahsil.

ALREADY OCCUPIED.							AVAILABLE FOR OCCUPATION.						MINHAL.		Total area.	Total deducted assessment.	Total revised assessment.
No. of Survey numbers.	AREA			Present payments.	Deducted assessment.	Proposed assessment.	No. of Survey numbers.	AREA		Deducted assessment.	Proposed assessment.	No of Survey numbers.	Area.				
	In cultivation.	Uncultivated.	Total.					Cultivable.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
103	Acres. 434-40	Acres. 230-27	Acres. 714-67	Rs. a. p. 125 7 2	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	53	Acres. 821-74	Acres. 821-74	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	74	Acres. 820-46	Acres. 2,350-87	Rs. ...	Rs. ..	

[Article 371 of the Central Provinces Settlement Code.]

R-5.**RYOTWARI FORM D.***Details of Cropping of Area in Cultivation in number already occupied. Mul (Ryotwari villages).*

Crops.														
	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rice.	Oilseed Tili.	Cotton.	Tur.	Gram.	Juari.	Others.	Total.	Double-cropped area.	Net cropped area.	New fallow.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Irrigated	67.62	...	...	...	...	...	1.16	68.78	...	...	...	...
Dry	...	60	15.05	23.62	4.00	3.85	3.50	220.48	24.88	295.98	...	...	...	...
Total	...	60	82.67	23.62	4.00	3.85	3.50	220.48	26.04	364.76	6.19	358.57	75.83	434.40

[Article 371 of the Central Provinces Settlement Code.]

R.-4.

RYOTWARI FORM C.

Details of Land Classing. Mul (Ryotwari villages).

	RICE LAND.					GARDEN LAND.		MINOR CROPS.	Total.				
	Warthani Tekar.	Warthani Suwan.	Warthani Jhilan.	Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari Marhan warpani.	Bari Marhan walit.	Mutfar-rikat.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bersi kanhar ...	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Morand
Khardi
Wardi
Bardi
Occupied
Unoccupied { Morand
Unoccupied { Khardi
Unoccupied { Wardi
Unoccupied { Bardi
Total

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Revenue Department.

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 Rent-rate 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.

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.

No.	Name of Village.	SANCTIONED RATE.		Remarks.
		For Ryoti.	For Sir.	
1	Bedewahi	50	50	
3	Komarwahi	60	60	
4	Alewahi <i>alias</i> Nawegaon	65	65	Only levelling up should be effected.
5	Golabhuj Tukum	55	55	
6	Tarbhuj	50	50	
9	Ratnapur	50	50	
10	Siwapur Tukum	50	75	
11	Padjhiri	50	50	
16	Maroda	60	60	Large margins will be necessary in many cases.
17	Chetegaon	45	45	
20	Katwan	75	75	
22	Rampur Tukum	45	45	
23	Mul Khas	70	70	With large margins to Malik-mak-buzas.
24	Vihirgaon Tukum	60	60	
26	Antargaon	40	40	
27	Tadala Rith	50	50	
28	Do. Tukum	60	60	
30	Haldi	55	55	
33	Chiroli	50	50	
35	Agri Tukum	50	50	
38	Haldi Tukum	85	85	
41	Akapur Pattalwar	45	45	
44	Chiondha Tukum	70	70	
45	Tekari	50	50	
48	Chargaon	50	50	
49	Murmadih Tukum	70	70	
50	Metegaon Makta	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 Brahmapuri Tahsil adjoining: those villages are fully secured by irrigation; 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.

5. The home-farm valuation appears high in that it exceeds the group standard rate. 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:—

	Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.		
		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
At Settlement, 1888	0 5 10	0 13 0	0 12 9	0 12 10
At present	0 6 8	0 13 11	0 12 2	0 12 5
As proposed	0 9 7	0 15 5	0 13 9	0 14 0
Increase per cent. of proposed over settlement rates	+ 64	+ 19	+ 8	+ 9
Increase per cent. of proposed over present rates	+ 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.

11. This group resembles the Kelzar group in cultivation only; it is true that it does 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—Rendewahi, 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,

Settlement Officer.

Statement showing Estates of Mul Group of Chanda Tahsil.

Estate.	Serial No. of Village in this and previous groups submitted.	Assets of Estate.		Proposed valuation of home-farm in the estate.	Tenants' payments in the estate excluding Malik-makbuza.		Increase in tenants' payments.	Revenue payable by the estate.		Revenue enhancement.	Excess of proposed revenue enhancement over proposed rental enhancement. (Difference of Cols. 8 and 11.)
		Settlement.	Proposed.		Present.	Proposed.		Present.	Proposed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chandulal, son of Fakirpatil, Wani of Dongargaon.	6 Tarbhuj ... 7 Dongargaon ...	1,217 4 0	1,215 0 0	192 8 0	746 0 0	877 0 0	131 0 0	620 0 0	695 0 0	75 0 0	-56 0 0
Pralhad Jaganath Fadnis of Nagpur.	16 Marora ... 19 Chicholi ... 20 Katwan ...	1,680 7 2	2,216 4 0	48 0 0	1,214 8 0	1,478 8 0	264 0 0	1,210 9 0	1,315 0 0	104 7 0	-159 9 0
Ragunath, son of Narain Bokhare of Mul and co-sharers.	17 Chitegaon ... 28 Todala Tukum ... 35 Agri Tukum ... 38 Haldi Tukum ...	957 11 10	1,120 4 0	136 8 0	850 8 2	889 8 0	38 15 10	413 1 2	565 0 0	151 14 10	+112 15 0
Kashirao, son of Amritrao, Brahmin of Nagpur and co-sharers.	18 Kesambi ... 21 Karwan ... 23 Mul khas ... 25 Gondvi Vihirgaon ... 26 Antergaon P. ...	2,605 9 10	2,605 4 0	105 8 0	1,977 7 2	2,159 8 0	182 0 10	1,684 0 10	1,560 0 0	-124 0 10	-58 0 0
Yasa, son of Bond Marar of Tekari and co-sharers.	40 Akapur T. alias Bijapur ... 43 Kukar Chinondha ... 45 Tekari ...	928 3 1	821 2 0	222 12 0	485 7 6	536 10 0	51 2 6	478 12 10	445 0 0	-33 12 10	-17 5 8
Mst. Bhorabai, widow of Venkaji, Brahmin of Mul and co-sharers.	41 Akapur ... 42 Marhegaon ...	297 2 10	387 4 0	12 4 0	315 11 0	349 4 0	33 9 0	169 12 9	195 0 0	25 3 3	-8 5 9
Mst. Anpurnabai, widow of Metaram, Komti of Saoli.	46 Kheri ... 48 Chargaon ... 52 Bharpalli ...	794 10 0	968 8 0	53 0 0	620 15 4	741 0 0	120 0 8	500 10 7	550 0 0	49 5 5	-70 11 3
Jairam, son of Ramchandra, Brahmin, and co-sharers.	Group Rajgarh ... 40 Borghat ... " Mul ... 1 Alewahi alias Nawegaon.	324 1 0	452 10 0	105 8 0	288 0 0	326 14 0	38 14 0	180 0 0	240 0 0	60 0 0	+21 2 0
Krishna Rao, son of Atmaram Deshpande of Mul and co-sharers.	Rajgarh Group ... 11 Sukdi ... 12 Kawadpeth ... 14 Weigaon ... 32 Rajgarh ... 46 Gowardhan ... " Mul ... 72 Bhadurim ...	1,652 0 6	1,943 0 0	15 8 0	1,304 15 9	1,521 12 0	216 12 7	996 0 0	1,160 0 0	164 0 0	-52 12 7
Rajol, son of Ganesh, Brahmin, of Mul, and co-sharers.	Group Rajgarh ... 15 Nawegaon ... " Mul ... 30 Haldi ...	781 9 0	927 4 0	81 0 0	653 15 0	781 4 0	127 5 0	451 0 0	525 0 0	84 0 0	-43 5 0
Anand Rao, son of Tanko, Brahmin, resident and co-sharers.	Group Rajgarh ... 19 Dugala ... 21 Vedi ... " Mul ... 31 Virai ...	650 7 7	700 12 0	0 4 0	956 4 8	651 12 0	55 7 4	328 8 0	365 0 0	36 8 0	-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. 1 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 Settlement 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. 1. 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,

Commissioner, Nagpur Division.

Assessment proposals for the Mul Group in the Tahsil and District of Chanda.

Memorandum No. $\frac{677}{11-147}$, 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 Tahsil of the Chanda District.

I.—Revenue Demand.

	As fixed at last Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Detail of Balances.		
				Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
(1866) Kamil-jama...	7,808 0 0					
(1888) ...	9,694 9 1	9,726 7 4				

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

At Settlement.		At Present.		Remarks.
Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	
1	2	3	4	5

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

Soil Class.	Position Class.											
												Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
				Please see separate statement attached.								

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 settle ment. { 1866...	87'44	5,886'97	...	...	137'49	...	...	...	...	3,164'79	1,709'24	10,085'93	13'50	=10,978'43
1888...	100'36	6,837'78	...	...	1,133'34	...	...	...	27'06	2,430'05	3,388'68	14,017'27	1,784'61	=12,292'66
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	467'76 =11,068'98
In 1895	...	215'99	7,432'28	304'07	63'38	199'26	109'87	...	74'35	2'18	2,789'33	2,033'20	13,223'85	1,115'23 =12,108'62

V.—Details of Village Area.

	Occupied Area.					Unoccupied Area.					Area irrigated.			Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.	
	Area in cultivation.			Area out of cultivation, i. e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree-forest.	Scrub-jungle 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.
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.															
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present	11,068'98	1,066'90	14,035'88	4,637'10	18,662'98	31'09	16,101'29	7,868'57	10,023'17	34,025'12	52,688'10	52,119'76	8,874	5,998'50	94	277	1,120	4,036
1895	12,108'62	1,981'86	14,090'48	4,304'93	18,395'41	...	...	...	...	34,298'66	52,694'07	...	...	7,078'27	169	321	...	...
Percentage on total area of areas in Cols. 4, 6 and 15	...	...	27	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last 1888 Settlement for Cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	12,202'66	...	13,562'50	...	17,687'70	...	...	...	in	...	49,852'92	...	...	5,632'58	87	147	1,055	3,736
1866	10,972'43	...	12,548'72	...	15,084'00	...	...	...	...	...	52,277'64	...	...	1,106'47	...	...	...	...

(a) Kind 250, Rs. 4
 + Kind 1,280'84 1,488-8-8 besides cash Rs. 379-15-4 Rs. 1,868-8-2;
 W. R. 871'76.

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	Held by Malguzars,			Held by Malik-mahdazas,		Held by Revenue-free Grantees,		Held by Absolute-occupancy Tenants,		Held by Ordinary Tenants,		Held rent-free or by Privileged Tenants,		Total occupied area (to agree with Column 6 of Table V).				
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.					
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present	1,774'08	677'22	2,451'30	577'85	82	1,195'86	4	35'75	164	1,856'29	1,445	12,650'88	...	...	...	259'58	...	...
1895	1,500'82	543'58	2,044'40	...	...	1,238'87	...	76'18	...	2,161'96	...	12,475'68	...	...	...	...	308	...

Statement showing the area in cultivation classed according to Soils, Position, &c., of Mul Group of Chanda Tahsil.

Soil Class.	Wheat Land.					Rice Land.				Garden Land.					Minor Crops.	Total.	
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthani Tekar.	Warthani Sawau.	Warthani Jhilan.	Warsalang.	Munkhand.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Aladi Walit.	Bari Marhan Warpani.			Bari Marhan Walit.	Bari Santa Patashal.	Bari Santa Motashal.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar	9 81	16 48	...	...	...	...	...	1 17
Bersi Kanhar	50	1 00	...	11 49	10 23	22 80	...	8 37	15 08	119 63	370 57	...	...	...	...	2 36	268 87
Khari	50	...	2 11	44 33	15	...	...	...	...	14 31
Ran	2 71	39	...	...	...	...	...	1 97
Imp	2 30	...	...	...	...	5 79	13 02	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murand	3 40	50	...	5 54	...	56 81	5 73	102 86	83 08	727 41	1,124 74	...	90	118 80	39 24	7 29	3,487 89
Khari	1 00	50	...	3 90	1 21	26 55	122 42	5 28	...	2 28	30	...	37 63
Ran	2 30	2 02	...	9 71	3 31	12 75	5 77	...	...	1 63	...	...	299 39
Imp	1 31	2 90	27 72	5 09	...	...	90	...	2 59	...
Ran Imp	1 00	2 85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi	2 30	7 06	5 79	70 03	86 08	14	...	5 60	1 44	...	785 14
Khari	03	36	68	27 91	19 65	8 58	...	2 87	...	...	10 92
Ran	50	2 18	73	1 70	...	...	...	...	...	70 95
Imp	3 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	1 00	36 02	286 74	152 25	1,184 41	1,283 19	1 06	77	136 53	104 94	39 10	965 83
Khari	98	12 37	12 51	62 34	237 76	18 05	72	5 22	12 73	71	472
Ran	8 87	3 21	10 13	56 65	...	...	1 29	1 32	...	38 01
Imp	1 50	15 10	...	...	...	56	...	...	39 12
Bardi	2 15	6 39	78	27 25	5 31	...	...	68	...	1 00	131 06
Khari	80	...	6 05	...	...	...	40	94
Ran	1 50	...
Rctari	23 35	22 42	10 76	8 99	...	...	...	1 50	46	...	31 57
Khari	58	...	93	2 10	65	...	12	...	...	1 35
Ran	30
Pandhri	7 78
Khari	1 74	1 08	...	1 30	56	...	2 00	...	...	8 19
Total	4 30	1 50	...	17 03	16 23	83 13	70 99	475 08	290 32	2,233 65	1,910 50	52 62	2 39	313 20	167 24	53 96	6,208 51
																	14,025 88

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.

READ—

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	...	...	Acres.	52,688
2.	Area under cultivation at last settlement	...	...	...	13,562
3.	Area now under cultivation	...	...	...	14,036
4.	Percentage of increase of (3) over (2)	...	...	Per cent.	3
5.	Percentage of rise of price of staple food-grain grown in group during currency of last settlement	...	...	...	30
6.	Total assessable assets at last settlement	...	...	Rs.	17,006
7.	Total assessable assets at present settlement proposed by the Settlement Officer	...	...	...	18,547
8.	Total assets as adopted by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	18,517
9.	Percentage of increase of (8) over (6)	...	...	Per cent.	9
10.	Total enhancements of rent including revenue payable by malik-makbuzas at present settlement—			Rs.	
	(a) effected by the settlement Officer	...	...	...	1,667
	(b) as accepted by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	1,627
11.	Average rate of rent per acre of ryoti area—			Rs. s. p.	
	(a) at last settlement	...	...	...	0 12 10
	(b) as now proposed by the Settlement Officer	...	...	...	0 14 0
	(c) as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	0 13 11
12.	Present revenue	...	...	Rs.	9,726
13.	Percentage of (12) on (6)	...	...	Per cent.	57
14.	Percentage of (12) on (8)	...	...	...	53
15.	Revenue now proposed by the Settlement Officer	...	...	Rs.	10,225
16.	Revenue now sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	10,085
17.	Percentage of (16) on (8)	...	...	Per cent.	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. 508-15-1 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.

6. The total revised assets of the group as sanctioned aggregate 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.

8. 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. 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 Settlement Department.

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.

1527

*Statement showing the Revised Assets and Jamas for the Mul Group of the Chanda Tahsil
in the Chanda District.*

Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik-makbuzas as revised.	Revised Rental Payable by				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percentage of revised revenue on revised malguzari assets.	Percentage of former revenue on assets of former Settlement.	REMARKS.
			Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
1	Bendewahi	...	...	22 8	...	22 8	23 8	5	21	21	50	
2	Rajoli	43 13	59 4	688 8	...	747 13	2,210 12	1,200	54	54	55	Realizable revenue Rs. 513.
3	Kombadwahi	3 0	27 0	145 4	...	173 4	263 0	135	51	51	46	
4	Alowahi alias Nawagaon	...	11 8	325 8	...	337 0	428 0	220	52	52	55	Realizable revenue Rs. 110.
5	Gollabhuj	...	...	8 10	...	8 10	123 2	80	61	61	57	Realizable revenue Rs. 58-8-0.
6	Tadbhuj	...	...	10 8	...	10 8	28 14	15	52	52	50	
7	Dongargaon Gaonganna	...	4 4	53 13	...	57 0	63 8	30	44	44	50	
	Dongargaon Tukam	72 0	129 4	706 0	...	835 4	1,136 12	690	61	59	51	Quit revenue Rs. 400.
8	Shiwapur Gaonganna	...	31 8	59 4	...	90 12	116 8	60	51	51	53	
9	Ratnapur	...	...	128 0	...	128 0	149 8	80	53	53	61	Realizable revenue Rs. 8.
10	Shiwapur Tukum	...	...	51 8	...	51 8	192 8	85	52	52	128	Realizable revenue Rs. 51-
11	Padjhari	...	...	15 0	...	15 0	73 8	20	41	41	60	
12	Bhadorni	...	5 0	45 2	...	50 2	52 10	25	46	45	50	
13	Chikhali	1 13	49 4	247 0	...	295 4	403 4	200	50	49	50	
14	Belgata	16 12	23 8	87 0	...	116 8	163 8	80	49	45	49	
15	Morwahi	3 0	...	101 8	...	101 8	104 8	60	57	57	50	
16	Maroda	78 0	29 12	1,363 0	...	1,392 12	2,005 8	1,175	50	58	76	Realizable revenue Rs. 1,163-8-0.
17	Chitagaon	...	11 0	380 8	...	391 8	467 4	250	54	54	53	
18	Kosambi	7 12	13 4	134 8	...	148 12	173 8	90	52	51	58	
19	Chicholi Rith	...	...	68 4	...	68 4	71 4	30	42	42	52	
20	Katwan	14 0	...	120 0	...	120 0	214 0	119	51	49	52	
21	Karwan Gaonganna	17 0	...	169 0	...	169 0	223 0	130	56	54	78	Realizable revenue Rs. 60-
	Karwan Tukum	...	...	85 4	...	85 4	172 4	80	46	46		
22	Rampur Tukum	...	...	15 0	...	15 0	70 8	20	42	42	47	
23	Mul Khas	111 0	306 8	1,163 12	...	1,439 4	1,895 8	1,000	59	57	64	
24	Vihirgaon	...	34 8	269 8	...	304 0	478 4	230	48	48	55	Realizable revenue Rs. 153-5-4.
25	Gondvihirgaon	13 8	...	146 4	...	146 4	170 8	90	53	50	58	
26	Antargaon	31 0	24 8	216 12	...	241 4	272 4	145	53	49	51	
27	Tadala Rith	46 4	70 8	86 8	...	137 0	194 8	110	57	49	48	
28	Tadala Tukum	...	...	407 12	...	407 12	490 12	250	51	51	54	
29	Chichala Mokasa	...	126 12	220 14	...	347 10	535 2	280	49	49	51	Quit revenue Rs. 120.
30	Haldi	8 8	...	209 0	...	209 0	288 0	140	53	53	53	
31	Virai	5 0	241 4	380 10	...	621 14	658 10	325	51	51	49	
32	Khalwadpet	...	...	33 8	...	33 8	66 8	25	38	38	46	
33	Chitrolli	86 0	...	728 12	...	728 12	1,065 12	580	52	53	57	
34	Totewahi Mokasa	...	...	211 12	...	211 12	238 8	130	55	55	50	Realizable revenue Rs. 66.
35	Agdi Tukum	...	...	56 2	...	56 2	89 2	45	51	51	41	
36	Manda Tukum	...	...	12 4	...	12 4	38 8	15	39	39	62	Realizable revenue Rs. 4.
37	Gottargaon	...	...	93 0	...	93 0	94 12	49	42	42	49	
38	Haldi Tukum	...	...	63 12	...	63 12	100 12	50	50	50	41	Realizable revenue Rs. 33-5-4.
39	Dahagaon alias Mankapur	...	...	8 8	...	8 8	23 12	10	42	42	57	
40	Akrpur Tukum alias Bijapur	...	1 8	25 2	...	26 10	53 12	30	56	56	71	Realizable revenue Rs. 20.
41	Akrapur Pattalwar	...	12 0	85 4	...	97 4	110 0	55	50	50	70	
42	Marhecan	13 0	32 4	225 0	...	257 4	272 4	140	51	50	60	
43	Kukud Chiwandha	16 4	11 0	24 0	...	35 0	119 12	65	54	50	57	
44	Chiwandha Tukum	4 0	153 12	268 14	...	422 10	490 6	230	50	50	47	
45	Tekadi	17 8	68 8	397 4	...	465 12	648 12	325	50	49	49	
46	Rhedi	149 0	123 4	391 12	...	524 0	705 8	425	60	52	65	
47	Sadagad	1 4	12 8	45 2	...	57 10	85 10	45	53	53	43	
48	Chargaon	4 0	2 8	105 4	...	107 12	158 4	85	54	53	45	
49	Murnadi Tukum	...	...	208 8	...	208 8	369	175	48	48	52	Realizable revenue Rs. 140.
50	Melegaon Mokasa	...	...	29 12	...	29 12	77 8	40	52	52	75	Realizable revenue Rs. 32.
51	Mankapur	...	...	32 4	...	32 4	59 0	20	34	34	53	
52	Bharpalli	...	24 8	64 0	...	108 8	125 0	65	52	52	53	
53	Piranji	18 0	97 0	163 4	...	260 4	288 4	160	52	50	51	
	Total	747 4	1,768 4	11,379 7	...	13,147 11	18,928 3	Kamli-jama Rs. 10,196	54	53	57	Realizable Rs. 8,630-8-0.

Rent-Rate Report for the Rajgarh Group, in Chanda Tahsil, District Chanda.

1. The Rajgarh Group of Chanda Tahsil is a compact strip of land lying between the Kelzar 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 Brahmampuri; 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 Garburi pargana of Brahmampuri.

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	B	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 ...	2	24	8	4	...	38
Pardbans ...	...	7	20	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	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 Garbhor, 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.

11. Of the total number of villages 25 are held by Brahmans, 7 by Kunbis, and 7 by 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. Dahagaon 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.

15. The only road that passes through this group is a half-finished road from Mul to 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 a table giving the present classification in detail is appended to Soils and cultivation. 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 murrām; 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.

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 fallow.	Total area occupied.	Area unoccupied.	Total area of the group.	Irrigated.	No. of wells.	No. of tanks.	Plough cattle.
At present ...	24,869	5,409	30,278	10,541	40,819	25,413	66,232	6,391	153	419	6,985
In 1895-96 ...	21,524	6,431	27,955	11,966	39,921	26,324	66,245	8,297	250	493	..
At Summary Settlement.	27,235	5,669	32,704	7,369	40,073	25,878	65,951	7,909	131	226	6,286
In 1866-68 ...	21,688	4,541	26,229	8,263	34,497	31,454	65,951	392	...	..	...

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.

23. The actual areas under crop in the same years are also given :—

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Tilli.	Gram.	Juar.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Double cropped.	Net cropped.
At Settlement 1866-68.	319	8,043	...	...	212	...	...	11,207	...	1,907	21,688	...	21,688
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	533	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.	Rent free held against malguzar by privileged tenants.	Total area occupied
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At present ...	3,004	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 Settlement	3,012	8,503	379	10,148	16,183	1,848	40,073
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:—

Class.	At Settlement.	At Summary Settlement.	Present.
	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 muafi 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 ...	...	...	...	...	.34
Malik sarkar ...	...	...	...	...	.49
Absolute occupancy...	...	...	...	...	.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	„	6	„
.55	„	7	„
.60	„	10	„
.65	„	7	„
.70	„	1	mahal.
.75	„	1	„
.80	„	1	„

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 kamil-jama of malik-makbuzas by 26 per cent; 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 homefarm and muafi land	1,504	8 0
Siwai	472	0 0
Total	16,767	7 10

* Quit revenue.

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 muafi 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
Grand 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.

51. The ryotwari villages that fall within this group are 7 in number. Two of them, Rudrapur and Ladholi, were originally malguzari villages. Rudrapur lapsed to Government for want of heirs; while Ladholi was 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 Dhaba that now form part of the Ghatkul Group.

52. The following tables give the occupied and cropped areas in these villages.

	Area in cultivation.	Old fallow or uncultivated.	Total area occupied.	Rent.
At present	1,439	780	2,219	426 0 0 0 3 1

	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rice.	Tilli.	Cotton.	Tur.	Gram.	Juari.	Other crops.	Total.	Double cropped.	Net cropped.	New fallow.	Total.
At present	17	19	16	1	8	2	1,140	64	1,267	...	1,267	172	1,439

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 :
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 sahuکار. 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 :—

	SETTLEMENT OF 1866.		SUMMARY SETTLEMENT, 1886.		Now.	
	Area.	Rate.	Area.	Rate.	Area.	Rate.
		Re. a. p.		Re. a. p.		Re. a. p.
Malik-makbuza ...	9,499	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 and Occupancy Tenant	...	...	...	... 45

The Settlement Officer proposes a standard of 60 and village rates giving estimated enhancements as follows :—

Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	... 26 per cent.
Absolute Occupancy Tenant	...	...	...	... 18 „
Occupancy Tenant	...	...	...	... 14 „
Absolute Occupancy Tenant and Occupancy Tenant	...	...	...	... 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.

As fixed at last Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	DETAIL OF BALANCES.		
			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.		REMARKS.
Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	
1	2	3	4	5

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

Soil Class.	POSITION CLASS.												Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	

See separate Statement attached.

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Timi.	Gram.	Juari and its mixture.	Cotton and its mixture.	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	3,937-78=27,235-07
At present ...	82-79	6,933-50	31-06	281-06	515-63	821-49	445-60	13,739-74	170-21	2,415-96	25,437-04	568-33=24,868-71
In 1895 ...	490-87	9,305-82	71-00	703-13	225-00							

V.—Details of Village Area.

	OCCUPIED AREA.					UNOCCUPIED AREA.							AREA IRRIGATED.			Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
	AREA IN CULTIVATION.			Area out of cultivation, i.e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree-forest.	Scrub-jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock, and roads and buildings.	Total area unoccupied.	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.				
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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	6,390-81	153	419	1,824	6,985
15	21,523-97	6,431-38	27,955-35	11,065-81	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 %	...	62 1/3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 %	...	...	...	...
are entries of Settlement Cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, and 19 (1888).	27,235-07	...	32,703-53	...	40,072-64	...	...	...	...	...	65,950-70	...	...	7,909-50	131	226	1,911	6,286
(68)	21,687-53	...	26,228-83	...	34,496-55	...	...	...	...	...	65,950-69	...	...	392-38	...	...	...	...

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	HELD BY MALGUZARS.				HELD BY MALIK-MAKBUZAS.				HELD BY REVENUE-FREE GRANTERS.				HELD BY ABSOLUTE-OWNERSHIP TENANTS.				HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.				HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.				HELD RENT FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occupied area (to agree with Col. 6 of Table V).
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19									
Present	...	2,311-43	6,928-85	3,004-28	568-50	322	8,297-67	10	162-43	492	9,297-08	1,920	41,956-14	196-08	293-57	40,819-20		
1895	...	2,022-39	5,463-31	2,568-73	8,273-50	...	297-74	...	9,773-74	...	18,585-58	421-47	...	39,921-16		
percentage on total occupied area of areas in Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16.	7 2/3	20 2/3	...	1 2/3	...	23 2/3	...	48 2/3	1 2/3		
impare entries of last Settlement for Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16 (1888)	3,012-16	8,502-68	...	379-39	...	10,147-53	...	16,182-81	1,848-02	...	40,072-64		
366-68)	2,218-69	9,409-17	...	585-38	...	11,802-75	...	7,149-57	330-99	...	34,496-55		
																			† Kind 23-65		Rs. 45-0						
																			Besides cash		...		5-4				
																			Total		...		50-4				
																			† Kind 771-20 Rs. 905-2-8, besides cash Rs. 162-8 = Rs. 1,087-10-8.								
																			W R. 1,225-38.								
																			Total		...		...	

* M. M. Maktedar Quit rent M. Sarkar or E. M. M. Total

† Kind 25 65 Rs. 45 0 Besides cash ... 5-4 Total ... 50-4

‡ Kind 771-20 Rs. 905-2-8, besides cash Rs. 1,067-10-8. W R. 1,225-38.

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

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 estimated enhanced income (col. 5 of Table X).	ANALYSIS OF INCOME ON WHICH ASSESSMENT BASED.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (col. 4 of Table VIII).	RESULTING FROM VALUATION.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, 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.

Actual increase (+ or decrease (-) of pro- posed on present re- venue.	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-)				Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent of proposed revenue over present revenue.	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) PER CENT IN		INCIDENCE PER ACRE IN CULTIVATION OF	
	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 X).	Net increase or decrease.		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

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 drawback 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 Raigarh Group.

Soils.	WHEAT LAND.					RICE LAND.					GARDEN LAND.					MINOR CROPS.			Total.	Percent- age.
	Lavan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Wardhani Tikar.	Wardhani Sawan.	Wardhani Jhilan.	Warsahang.	Murkhland.	Bari Santa Patasthal.	Bari Santa Moras thal.	Bari Akadi Warpani.	Bari Marhan Warpani.	Bari Marhan Walit.	Mutfarrikat.			
Kanhar Khari Ran	...	...	...	3-00	6-30	6-00	...	...	0-42	4-00	3-41	...	...	...	...	...	15-29 ... 38	43-30	...
B. kanhar Ran Imp.	75	75	...	35-98	118-29	69-48	1-20	44-21	22-88	64-263	534-52	...	...	...	...	10-27	1,729-39 15-77 42-46	3,481-52	12
Morand Khari Ran Imp.	5-17	22-03	7-64	37-00	20-68	86-38	147-99	312-55	116-48	2,180-08	836-89	2-91	2-81	1-83	58-01	...	11,161-19 140-82 427-40	16,132-61	53	
Khardi Khari Ran Imp.	...	8-03	30	7-75	...	11-85	121-12	101-96	76-31	384-39	50-80	...	80	...	4-61	...	4,333-73 58-13 80-11	6,016-69	20	
Nf. Ex. Khari M. Ex. Ran Nf. Ex.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619-75 14-13 13-00	...	...
Wardi Khari Ran Imp.	...	...	...	...	1-00	...	196-00	170-42	103-01	676-21	703-05	32-38	10-31	2-54	1-15	...	839-15 12-63 41-60	3,276-94	11
Nf. Ex. Khari Nf. Ex. Ran Nf. Ex.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112-27 6-24 6-77	...	...
Bardi Khari Ran Imp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	17-79	6-46	12-78	6-74	46	...	...	1-80	...	...	890-89 9-45 82	1,272-43	4
Nf. Ex. Khari Nf. Ex.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retari Ran Nf. Ex.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-93	6-68	5-85	1-60	...	...	...	...	...	15	3-26 ... 1-33	30-00	...
Pandhari Khari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-60 4-27	24-75	...
Total	5-92	30-81	7-94	95-98	180-98	179-60	546-65	784-37	375-90	4,344-39	2,431-79	48-17	18-96	49-52	9-17	253-79	20,816-12	30,278-24	100%	

Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

NOTE.—Italic figures relate to the Settlement of 1887-88 or Summary Settlement.

Serial No.	Settlement No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.				Revenue.	Percent- age of revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.	ASSETS AT PRESENT.				INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.		Increase per cent in cultiva- tion.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai in- come.	Total.			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Siwai in- come.	Total.	Actual.	Percent- age.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	218	Ashta	32 14 0	21 6 0	1 0	55 4 0	40 0	72	73 13 0	75 10 0	...	149 7 0	+94 3 0	170	(-)30
2	217	Werwa	102 14 0	125 9 0	1 10	230 1 0	90 0	39	...	...	...	...	(-)80 10 0	35	+5
3	...	Loni	107 8 3	45 9 0	5 0	158 1 3	70 0	44	105 10 9	45 4 0	2 0	153 14 9	+62 14 9	69	...
4	...	Kosambi	3 0 0	3 8 0	...	6 8 0	2 0	31	2 0 0	0 15 0	...	2 15 0	(-)4 2 6	55	+179
5	240	Dewada Khurd	1 0 0	2 6 0	15 0	16 0 0	10 0	62	26 10 0	0 11 0	5 0	32 5 0	+2 15 0	...	+72
6	232	Rampur	9 16 0	...	10 0	22 5 0	14 0	63	...	31 1 0	102 0	797 5 0	+16 5 0	45	...
7	233	Jam Tukum	747 8 0	...	...	747 8 0	360 0	47	664 4 0	...	...	...	+10 0 0	7	...
8	234	Jam Khurd	603 5 0	258 6 0	18 0	878 11 0	460 0	51	62 5 0	2 5 0	5 0	69 10 0	(-)87 6 0	9	(-)46
9	235	Pipri	122 8 0	...	16 0	138 8 0	47 0	34	...	...	...	...	(-)39 4 0	36	(-)8
10	237	Nateshwar	447 0 0	51 4 0	12 0	108 14 0	60 0	55	511 14 0	165 7 0	53 0	730 5 0	+232 1 0	47	(-)29
11	238	Sukri	300 12 6	492 11 6	27 0	820 8 0	450 0	55	125 15 0	2 14 0	25 0	153 13 0	(-)90 3 0	66	(-)20
12	236	Kawad peth	82 8 0	...	10 0	92 8 0	40 0	43	152 7 0	2 13 0	...	...	+9 11 10	7	...
13	263	Dahegaon	128 13 2	3 4 0	12 0	144 1 2	75 0	52	...	...	...	...	+30 12 0	24	+62
14	239	Welgaon	167 5 9	4 15 0	...	172 4 9	60 0	46	242 8 3	46 15 0	35 0	324 7 3	+155 15 1	93	...
15	253	Nawegaon	160 8 2	8 0 0	...	168 8 2	214 0	127	...	...	...	...	+57 11 6	18	(-)51
16	241	Bondala	140 13 9	110 14 0	15 0	268 11 9	176 0	66	14 2 0	0 2 0	...	...	(-)3 12 0	16	+192
			23 0 0	0 6 0	...	23 6 0	5 0	21	20 0 0	...	...	...	+17 10 0	170	+170
			19 10 0	0 6 0	...	20 6 0	10 0	94	...	...	...	...	+28 15 0	78	...
			2 4 0	...	...	10 10 6	15 0	41	55 8 0	5 7 0	...	65 15 0	+34 7 0	103	(-)20
			29 8 0	...	...	31 8 0	15 0	48	...	...	...	...	+45 15 0	29	...
			147 4 0	4 12 0	6 0	158 0 0	60 0	38	176 4 0	12 11 0	15 0	203 15 0	+7 3 0	31	+2
			184 3 0	5 9 0	7 0	196 12 0	260 0	61	...	...	...	...	+129 12 0	4	...
			408 2 0	11 10 0	...	419 12 0	180 0	62	504 0 0	45 8 0	...	549 8 0	+81 11 2	3	(-)16
			493 0 0	42 1 0	...	535 1 0	310 0	58	235 4 2	48 5 0	...	283 9 2	+9 15 0	4	...
			182 10 0	19 4 0	...	201 14 0	130 0	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			230 6 2	42 14 0	0 8	273 10 2	150 0	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

17	...	Korambi ...	...	148 10 0	0 7 0	1 0	150 1 0	108 0	72	186 7 0	0 4 0	...	186 11 0	+36 10 0	24	...	-5
18	...	Churul Tukum	...	185 15 0	1 1 0	...	187 0 0	127 0	68	306 14 4	...	39 0	362 4 4	+142 1 10	65	...	+11
19	247	Dugala ...	...	220 2 6	...	23	220 2 6	150 0	55	...	...	...	...	-30 7 8	70	...	+14
			...	330 10 0	0 5 0	...	401 12 0	220 0	50	32 0 0	0 10 0	...	32 10 0	+12 9 0	63	...	...
			...	19 12 0	0 5 0	...	20 1 0	10 0	46	...	...	...	...	-11 0 11	25	...	...
			...	41 12 11	1 14 0	...	43 10 11	20 0	...	616 6 6	110 1 0	...	786 7 6	...	...	...	...
20	...	Bhejgaon ...	(Gaonganna Santal Tukum	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 11 0	7 5 0	...	147 0 0	...	...	...	...
			{	479 13 0	31 1 0	1 0	511 14 0	293 0	57	736 1 6	117 6 0	...	933 7 6	+421 9 6	82	...	+8
			{	574 0 8	391 5 0	0 4	965 10 2	535 0	55	...	...	...	...	-32 2 8	3	...	...
21	249	Wedi ...	...	24 0 0	0 5 0	...	24 5 0	25 0	103	7 12 0	0 3 0	...	19 15 0	-4 6 0	18	...	-84
22	310	Phiskuti ...	...	16 11 0	0 1 0	...	26 12 0	25 0	93	...	...	...	...	-6 13 0	26	...	+29
23	255	Bor Chandli	...	291 0 0	55 14 0	...	346 14 0	260 0	75	370 11 6	63 15 0	...	434 10 6	+87 12 6	25	...	...
24	55	Kaoti ...	...	330 11 6	92 8 0	...	1 3 3 6	278 0	66	...	...	...	...	+14 7 0	3	...	...
25	322	Sindola ...	...	461 14 0	...	12	413 14 0	201 0	73	354 1 6	15 5 0	...	377 10 6	-36 3 6	9	...	-43
26	...	Usgaon ...	...	410 8 0	...	...	344 6 0	308 0	68	...	...	...	...	-78 11 6	17	...	...
27	316	Singapur ...	...	363 5 0	18 8 2	...	378 13 0	300 0	79	447 3 0	47 10 0	...	494 13 0	+116 0 0	31	...	-16
28	320	Saoli Tukum	...	386 5 1	23 7 2	...	500 12 3	220 0	63	...	...	...	...	-14 15 8	3	...	...
29	144	Chandli Buzurg	...	167 12 0	24 5 0	4 0	196 1 0	140 0	71	144 5 0	22 0 0	...	169 5 0	-26 12 0	14	...	-60
30	253	Bhaorala ...	...	216 5 8	36 2 0	4 0	356 7 0	100 0	62	...	...	...	...	-87 2 0 0	34	...	-38
31	282	Pardi ...	...	369 12 0	74 9 0	1 0	445 5 8	360 0	81	375 10 0	104 1 0	...	479 11 0	+34 6 0	8	...	...
32	428	Rajgarh Khas	...	426 11 8	142 10 0	...	569 5 8	380 0	67	...	...	...	...	-39 10 8	16	...	...
33	...	Chandapur ...	...	15 12 0	...	...	15 12 0	10 0	63	33 12 0	0 6 0	...	31 2 0	+18 6 0	117	...	+18
34	165	Churul ...	...	50 9 0	0 3 0	...	55 12 0	30 0	54	...	...	...	...	-27 10 5	39	...	-8
35	246	Babrala ...	...	333 4 0	17 13 0	...	361 12 0	120 0	33	306 2 7	27 15 0	...	334 1 7	-116 13 5	26	...	-1
36	...	Bembala ...	...	305 10 0	52 10 0	...	450 15 0	228 0	57	449 1 0	67 12 0	...	...	+155 6 0	43	...	...
37	136	Ghosri ...	...	420 9 0	99 6 0	...	521 3 0	300 0	58	...	...	...	...	-1 6 0	1	...	-23
38	220	Phutana ...	...	124 2 0	7 9 0	1 0	361 7 0	209 0	59	279 4 0	34 14 0	...	314 2 0	+181 7 0	137	...	...
39	235	Dighori ...	...	282 9 0	22 3 0	...	304 12 0	180 0	59	262 2 3	81 10 0	...	346 12 3	+146 9 3	73	...	...
			...	167 3 0	33 0 0	...	200 3 0	150 0	75	...	...	...	...	+105 8 8	12	...	-10
			...	828 8 0	10 8 0	...	375 15 0	220 0	59	930 5 8	41 3 0	...	991 8 8	-27 6 4	3	...	-29
			...	959 11 0	19 4 0	...	4,018 15 0	615 0	60	494 8 4	38 8 0	...	538 0 4	+53 10 4	11	...	...
			...	477 12 0	6 10 0	...	484 6 0	363 0	75	...	...	...	...	+463 7 4	36	...	...
			...	593 12 0	71 4 0	...	565 0 0	370 0	65	1,720 12 4	12 15 0	...	1,735 11 4	+14 5 0	1	...	...
			...	1,258 0 0	11 4 0	3 0	1,272 4 0	849 0	67	123 0 0	8 12 0	...	133 12 0	+21 6 0	19	...	-15
			...	1,629 14 4	88 8 0	3 0	1,721 6 4	1,050 0	61	...	...	...	...	-1 15 0	1	...	...
			...	91 6 0	21 0 0	6 1	135 11 0	70 0	52	1,106 4 2	7 3 0	...	1,133 7 2	+208 5 8	23	...	-20
			...	101 11 0	27 12 0	...	135 11 0	70 0	52	...	...	...	...	-51 6 10	1	...	...
			...	915 4 6	7 13 0	2 0	925 1 6	615 0	66	452 13 0	29 5 0	...	486 2 0	+145 5 0	43	...	-1
			...	1,112 11 0	36 3 0	6 0	1,184 14 0	230 0	67	...	...	...	...	-39 10 2	8	...	+20
			...	320 3 0	20 10 0	...	340 13 0	230 0	67	544 11 6	71 4 0	...	615 15 6	+148 12 6	32	...	...
			...	153 4 2	72 8 0	...	575 12 2	300 0	73	...	...	...	...	+29 0 6	11	...	...
			...	446 11 0	20 8 0	...	467 3 0	342 0	73	...	...	...	...	+91 14 6	27	...	+33
			...	520 3 0	174 13 0	...	635 0 0	450 0	66	342 0 6	84 11 0	...	431 11 6	-53 11 6	11	...	...
			...	261 9 0	78 4 0	...	339 13 0	200 0	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	570 13 0	135 10 0	...	185 7 0	280 0	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(concluded).

Serial No.	Settlement No.	Name of Village and Mabal.	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.				Revenue.	Percent- age of revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.	ASSETS AT PRESENT.				INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.		Increase per cent in cultiva- tion.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khud-kasht and muafi land.	Siwai in- come.	Total.			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khud-kasht and muafi land.	Siwai in- come.	Total.	Actual.	Percent- age.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
40	242	Borghat ...	Rs. a. p. 17 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1 12 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 18 0 0	Rs. a. 20 0 0	111	Rs. a. p. 29 15 0	Rs. a. p. 1 7 0	Rs. a. ...	Rs. a. p. 31 6 0	Rs. a. p. +13 6 0	74	+8
41	226	Junegaon ...	29 13 0	35 10 0	...	37 9 0	30 0 0	63	270 12 0	15 2 0	...	285 14 0	+52 11 0	23	...22
42	224	Toke ...	287 4 0	41 6 0	...	328 10 0	100 0 0	50	41 12 0	2 13 0	...	44 9 0	+26 3 0	143	...15
43	223	Pipri Deshpandey ...	16 10 0	1 12 0	...	18 6 0	10 0 0	54	...	...	...	...	+6 11 0	123	...38
44	241	Dawada Buzurg ...	47 6 0	3 14 0	...	51 4 0	26 0 0	51	267 15 6	39 3 0	5 0	312 2 6	+117 14 6	61	...10
45	228	Nandgaon ...	168 2 0	24 2 0	2 0	194 4 0	100 0 0	51	408 4 1	21 9 0	3 0	432 13 1	+29 2 1	11	...15
46	222	Gowardhan...	219 14 5	63 2 0	...	283 0 5	150 0 0	53	442 9 8	18 12 0	...	461 5 8	+43 13 1	3	...6
			344 12 0	44 4 0	...	389 0 0	280 0 0	63	...	...	...	...	+210 1 8	84	...
			412 0 8	5 0 0	...	417 0 8	180 0 0	72	351 3 3	20 4 0	...	371 7 3	+150 11 3	68	...
			241 6 0	9 14 0	...	251 4 0	250 0 0	61	...	...	...	...	+16 6 4	...	...
			431 9 0	43 3 0	...	474 12 0	180 0 0	82	...	...	...	...	+150 11 3	...	...
			220 12 0	...	...	220 12 0	280 0 0	62	...	...	...	...	+16 6 4	...	...
			349 12 0	23 1 6	...	372 13 6	280 0 0	62	...	...	...	...	+16 6 4	...	...
		1866-68 ...	11,841 11 2	754 6 6	130 0	12,726 1 8	8,135 0	64	14,790 15 10	1,504 8 0	472 0	16,767 7 10	+4,041 6 2	(+32)	-7%
		GRAND TOTAL (1888-89)	14,130 0 0	3,056 15 8	257 11	17,744 10 8	10,451 0	59	...	...	...	...	- 977 2 10	-6	...

CHANDA :

The 7th July 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT B.
Sanctioned factors for the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District used for Raigarh Group with the enhanced factor for Wardi Patashal.

Soils.	GOHARI.						Muthika	DHANAR.					GARDEN LAND.				REMARKS.
	Bantian.	Lawm.	Bandlia.	Sadhra.	Pathar.	Wahri.		Tekar	Saman	Jilani	Warsalang.	Murkheid.	IRRIGABLE IN- CLUDING CANE LAND (MOTAS- THAL).		IRRIGABLE IN- CLUDING CANE LAND (PAVAS- THAL).		
													Warpani.	Khari.	Ordinary.	Khari.		Ordinary.	Khari.
Kanhar	50	45	45	32	24	16	{ 20 }	..	45	50	55	65	{ 56 }	72	90	100	For "ran" deduct 25 per cent in the case of good soils and 33 per cent for Morand and soils inferior to it.
Pandhri	50	45	45	32	24	16	{ 20 }	..	..	..	..	..	45	64	80	..	
Bersi Kanhar	45	40	40	26	20	12	16	26	35	45	50	65	45	72	80	90	
Morand	35	32	32	18	14	10	12	18	23	35	45	60	36	50	60	80	For "khari"—
Khardi	..	30	25	12	10	8	{ 5 }	10	18	32	40	55	{ 25 }	..	..	..	Kanhar Pandhri .. { add 33 per cent.
Wardi	32	..	25	..	..	..	{ 5 }	6	8	..	..	..	40	65	80	80	Bersi kanhar Morand .. { add 50 per cent.
Retari	..	Never found					{ 3 }	6	8	..	..	..	{ 15 }	..	..	..	Wardi and other inferior soils. { add 75 per cent.
Bardi	..						{ 3 }	6	8	..	..	..	{ 15 }	..	..	..

NOTE—For "bari marhan warpani" land "gohari sadharan" factors are to be applied.

CHANDA:
7th July, 1904. }

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT C.—Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.	
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Incidence per acre.
1	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1 Ashti		(Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.30	A medium sized village on the southern border of the group. It is rather like the villages of the Chatakul group adjoining. It has a few acres of rice, but is really a wabar village. The soil is only very moderate: it looks fair but for some reason or other seems to have lost 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. Proprietors are a large family of Kunbis, only poor men: they have a very large farm. 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 quite 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 abandonment. It is a disappointing 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.
		E. Malik-makbuza...
		Absolute occupancy	10-87	3 13 0	0 5 7	10-60	5 0 0	0 6 11	+24	.28			
		Occupancy	10-87	5 0 0	0 7 4	...	...	...	(-)6	.23		
			203-19	29 1 0	0 2 3	+347-83	68 13 0	0 3 2	+41	.24			
		(All-round	502-09	97 1 1/2	0 3 1	*336 12	...	0 3 3	...	.24 .24		
			214-06	32 14 0	0 2 5	358-43	73 13 0	0 3 3	+34				
			502-96	102 14 0	0 3 3	...	...	...	...
				*Excluding W. R. area † W. R.	346-72 11-71	...	0 3 5						
		(Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Close to Ashti, but a rather smaller village. It also is owned by resident Kunbis, fairly rich men who lend gram. It has 100 acres of rice land which is still well cropped though the
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT C.—Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of incidence per acre on that former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4 Kosambi	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A small open field village with poor soils. It is owned by the Brahman malguzar of Pipri and Dewara. This village is uninhabited, and lies in a jungle a mile north of Pomurna (Kelzar group). The soil is of very poor class, but has been in some demand lately, and the occupied area has risen: holdings are also well cleared. Juari with some linseed and til are grown. The malguzar has taken up a few acres himself. Tenants all live at Pomurna: they are classed 1A, 7B, 9C and 7D: the poorer men are badly involved in debt; but others are very substantial 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 never 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.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Occupancy	4.50 96.96	1 0 0 9 15 0	0 3 7 0 1 8	1203.05 ...	26 10 0 ...	0 2 1 ...	(—) 42 + 25	.22 .22	...	
		(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	.22 .22	...	
...	...	(Malik-makbuza	13.37	10 8 0	0 12 7	+ 17 (—) 17	.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 now fully cropped, and even in 1899 the area under rice was large. Cane also is of importance, and has not disappeared: its area is increasing.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	6.37	6 0 0	0 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	30.43 39.25	41 1 0 46 1 0	1 0 8 1 2 9	39.38	46 1 0	1 2 9	+ 13...	.53	...

5 Dewada Kburd

...	Occupancy	...	306.16 380.84	706 7 0 550 4 0	2 4 11 1 7 2	+ 453.47 *423.19	607 11 0 560 15 0	1 5 5 1 5 2	(-).42 (-.8	.52 .51	<p>The proprietor is a Brahman, owning Pipri and other villages; he has rather high ancestral debts. Here the home-farm is very small. The occupied area here shows an increase, and it is extra rice land that has been taken up, mostly unirrigated. Tenants are classed 1A, 5B, 5C, 19D and 2E. Many large tenants are really badly in debt, and all require lenient treatment: they have done all they could to keep their land under crop in bad years, and have lost all their grain stocks. Some rents are badly in arrears. This is a high class village that will rapidly recover with normal rice years, but at present tenants require very careful treatment. The rate is quite low for a village of this class. Including grain payment the rate is now .52. I propose to take .60, and raise the richest men's rents only.</p>
	All-round		345.59 420.00	747 8 0 596 5 0	2 2 7 1 6 9	492.85 ...	653 12 0 ...	1 5 3 ...	(-.39 (-.7	.52 .51	
					† Kind W. R.	* 462.57 28.67 1.61	607 0 0 46 12 0	1 5 0			
...	Malik-mak buza	...	2.06 2.06	0 8 0 0 8 0	0 3 11 0 3 11	2.28 ...	0 8 0 ...	0 3 6 ...	(-).11 (-).11	.53	<p>A badly depressed little rith village, owned by the malguzar of Dewara: he pays no attention to it. At the Summary Settlement it was a flourishing small rice village; but the tank has been allowed to go to pieces, and much of the irrigated land has been abandoned, since 1895 when the village was still flourishing. Rice is the only crop here. Tenants are classed 3B, 11C, and 6D: only a very poor lot of men. The soil is poor, and the irrigation now is very feeble. Rents are paid chiefly in kind here they are somewhat uneven. The true rate of the village is .60. It is impossible to enhance rents here: the village has been deteriorating for many years, and will get still worse unless the proprietor looks after it better. He has no farm here.</p>
	E. Malik-mak buza...										
	Absolute occupancy		46.37 4.62	57 0 0 6 8 0	1 3. 8 1 6 6	...	...	...	...	.60
	Occupancy	...	37.94 123.17	65 0 0 86 5 0	1 11 5 0 11 3	† 89.05 * 38.79	61 13 0 23 5 0	0 11 1 0 9 7	(-).60 (-).1	.63	
...	All-round		84.31 127.79	122 0 0 92 13 0	1 7 2 0 11 7	89.05 ...	61 13 0 ...	0 11 1 ...	(-).52 (-).1	.60 .63 [Sanctd. .50]	<p>In this village I propose to keep the present rate of .60 to fix cash rents. A medium sized village of quite a different class. The malguzar is a resident Powar, rather extravagant, but a good landlord. He here farms 50 acres of rice land. The tank here is really first class, and is kept in good order: over 160 acres of land gets full irrigation and cane is still grown on a large area. The rice land is still well cropped, only the unirrigated holdings being fallow. There has been a very small drop in the occupied area, and fallows have slightly increased: but the village has made an excellent recovery.</p>
	Malik-mak buza	...	45.75 45.75	20 0 0 20 0 0	0 7 0 0 7 0	44.37 ...	20 0 0 ...	0 7 3 ...	+4 +4	.51	
	E. Malik-mak buza...										
	Absolute occupancy										
...	Occupancy	...	186.13 195.92	427 0 0 280 12 6	2 4 8 1 6 11	† 206.69 *27.48	491 14 0 5 8 0	2 6 1 0 3 2	+4 +66	.93 .39	
	All-round		186.13 195.92	437 0 0 280 12 6	2 4 8 1 6 11	206.69 ...	491 14 0 ...	2 6 1 ...	+4 +66	.93 .39	
					† Kind W. R.	*27.48 173.13 6.08	5 8 0 486 6 0	0 3 2			

6 Rampur

7 Jamb Tukum

STATEMENT C.—Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											13
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	(Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	89.40	82 8 0	0 14 9	40.59	36 8 0	0 14 5	(-).2	.47		
	...	67.35	55 11 0	0 13 3	...	...	...	+.9	.54		
	Occupancy	...	...	...	161.25	89 7 0	0 8 10	+	.57		
	...	14.61	73 2 2	0 8 2	157.93	...	0 9 1	+.5			
	(All-round	89.40	82 8 0	0 14 9	201.84	125 15 0	0 10 0	(-).32	.52	.60	
	...	210.76	128 13 2	0 9 9	...	...	...	+.3	.53	[Sanctd. 50]	
				W. R.	198.52	...	0 10 2				
					3.32						

Tenants are classed 2A, 3B, 19C, and 13D : all good cultivators; but as at Dewara they have exceedingly high cash debts, they have lost all their grain stock and have had to borrow large sums. Rental 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 high, considering the general rates of this group; and the malguzar has agreed to a slight reduction at fixation of cash rents.

This is a good village where both tenants and malguzars 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 Jamb Tukum, but a very different class of village. The irrigation is poor, and occasionally tenants have to buy water from the adjoining Tukum tank. The soil is poor and rice is the chief crop, though there are a few acres of juaari.

Proprietor is the Brahman of Dewara : he has no farm here; and when tenants are in arrears with rents he has taken their cattle with the tenants' consent. He is badly in debt, and is more a fool than knave. There is a very slight drop in the occupied area; but fallows are very high. The rice land is now two-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

STATEMENT C.—Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11 Sukdi	(Malik-makbuza ...	Acres.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p	Acres.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	...			Some good land is without rent. Rents are very uneven, and some look high: the true village 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 be given to some men. A jungle patch of 96 acres belonging to the Deshpandes of Mul: 59 acres are now occupied, but only 15 cropped. It is a rice growing patch, with no irrigation worthy of the name: six tenants (1B, 4C and 1E) have small holdings, they live at Wargao. The soil is all wadi. Rents are all in cash: such as they are they are well paid up. Holdings change hands frequently in a patch of this class, especially where better land is as now available in larger villages. I propose to level with the present rate of '55. The village was fully cropped at the Summary Settlement. Another small village belonging to the same Deshpandes: it has a small basti with a few Marar huts. It was said to have a "good tank" at Settlement, but it irrigated only 3 acres of rice. The soil is all poor. A few poor Marars have taken out small gardens to grow a little "Mirchi;" they have also a few acres of rice land. At present they pay grain rents, and the rate is low: it is only a poor patch. I propose to fix cash rents with a rate of '45.
	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Occupancy	63-50 67-53	23 0 0 19 10 0	0 5 10 0 4 8	† 58-96 ...	14 2 0 ...	0 3 10 ...	(—) 34 (—) 18	·55	·55	
	All-round	63-50 67-53	23 0 0 19 10 0	0 5 10 0 4 8	58-96 ...	14 2 0 ...	0 3 10 ...	(—) 34 (—) 18	·55	·55	
12 Kawadpeth	(Malik-makbuza	Nil.			Another small village belonging to the same Deshpandes: it has a small basti with a few Marar huts. It was said to have a "good tank" at Settlement, but it irrigated only 3 acres of rice. The soil is all poor. A few poor Marars have taken out small gardens to grow a little "Mirchi;" they have also a few acres of rice land. At present they pay grain rents, and the rate is low: it is only a poor patch. I propose to fix cash rents with a rate of '45.
	E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Occupancy	21-97 20-47	10 8 0 2 4 0	0 7 8 0 1 9	† 30-98 ...	20 0 0 ...	0 10 4 ...	+35 +400	·41	·41	
	All-round	21-97 20-47	10 8 0 2 4 0	0 7 8 0 1 9	30-98 ...	20 0 0 ...	0 10 4 ...	+35 +400	·41	·41	
				† Kind	30-98	20 0 0				Sanctd. '40	

STATEMENT C. — Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Rs. a. p.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16 Bondala	...	(Malik-makbuza	251-91	54 10 0	0 3 6	247-82	63 12 6	0 4 1	+17	·24		<p>Tenants are Kunbis classed 6A, 15B, 16C, and 8D; a very strong body of men, with quite nominal debts and large herds of cattle. Proprietors are 4 Brahmans with fairly large home-farm. Rents have been allowed to get into arrears: every tenant can pay up with ease. A very little land has been abandoned, but not in recent years; many holdings are composite</p> <p>I propose to take a rate of '60 here, with margins, in order to reach all tenants. Free enhancement is quite possible and the rate is now low, though it was raised at the Summary Settlement. This is one of the best villages in the group. Increase of malik-makbuza area is due to muafi resumption.</p> <p>Another good village of the same type as the one preceding. The soil is above the average, and the rabi crops are more important than the rice: but rice land is still fully cropped: though the irrigation is poor, the soil needs little water. Proprietors are a Brahman and a Kunbi, both rich: they have large farms. The decrease in cultivation here is deceptive: at Settlement holdings contained large areas of new fallow, which is now cropped: there has been a large rise in the cropped area, and the village is exceedingly prosperous, though the old fallow in holdings has increased. Juari, gram and linseed have all done well here recently.</p> <p>Tenants are classed 1A, 16B, 6C, and 7D: a very powerful lot of Kunbis who keep their own</p>
		E. Malik-makbuza...	250-80	63 5 6	0 4 0	...	...	...	+2			
		Absolute occupancy	496-06	128 0 0	0 4 2	390-51	130 14 0	0 5 4	+28	·44		
		Occupancy	405-62	130 14 0	0 5 2	...	40 9 8	0 4 4	+3	·34		
			122-57	36 2 8	0 4 9	*147-64	40 9 8	0 4 5	(-9	·35		
			496-06	128 0 0	0 4 2	539-94	171 7 8	0 5 1	+22	·41	·50	
		All-round	528-19	167 0 8	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	·42	[Sanctd. '55]	
					+W. R.	*538-15	171 7 8	0 5 1	...			
						179						

STATEMENT C.—Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		(Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			<p>Kurbis classed 10A, 25B, 20C, 7D and 4E: many of them live at Nawegaon, a mile or two away, and have large holdings of wawar land and plenty of cattle: residents are not quite so rich.</p> <p>Some of these tenants have got holdings in several villages and have not the time to plough them all. This village fell away soon after the Summary Settlement: but recently land has been in high demand. I would keep the rate somewhat low to allow for land wanting resting: but nearly all the rents may be raised. I propose a rate of '45: if enhancement is too free, some portion of holdings may be abandoned: on the whole the soil is only second class.</p> <p>A poor little depressed village near 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.</p> <p>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 of some value.</p> <p>Rice was the chief crop: but the rice land was nearly all fallow at attestation: there is some juari and til al-o. 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.</p>
		E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	189 62 27 12	19 12 0 3 12 0	0 1 8 0 2 3	...	...	...	...
		Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(All-round	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Dugala	...		189 62 120 00	19 12 0 41 12 11	0 1 8 0 5 6	133 89 ...	32 0 0 ...	0 3 10 ...	+ 130 (—) 33	.32 .36 .32 .36	.35	
					† W. R.	* 98 71 35 18	32 0 0 ...	0 5 2 ...				

seed. Rents here are extremely low though they were enhanced at the Summary Settlement: all holdings are composite and malik-makbuzas are cultivating tenants. The subletting 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 one preceding. 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 arrears are nominal and many holdings composite. The malik-makbuzas here were wrongly calculated at Settlement.

I propose a rate of 55 here, but would give big margins and not enhance too freely in the case of poorer soils.

A large village on the river bank: though a "Tukum" grant it is now a rabi village. 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 rabi land which has been rapidly taken up: juar now covers nearly 800 acres while the linseed and til figures are respectable. The wabar land nearer the village site is only very poor, and fallows here are always high: the land requires resting.

Proprietors are 11 Brahmins: 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

17 Korambi	...	(Malik-makbuza	193 56	25 6 0	0 2 1	91-88	20 0 0	0 3 6	+68	.44
		E. Malik-makbuza...	116-63	20 0 0	0 2 9	...	...	...	+27
		Absolute occupancy	576-13	123 4 0	0 3 5	360-09	100 6 0	0 4 6	+32	
		Occupancy	394-94	100 6 0	0 4 1	+260-13	66 1 0	0 4 1	+10	
		(All-round	276-12	65 9 0	0 3 10	*257-99	66 1 0	0 4 1	+7	
18 Churul Tukum	...	(Malik-makbuza	576-13	123 4 0	0 3 5	6-0-22	166 7 0	0 4 4	+27	.44
		E. Malik-makbuza...	670-06	166 15 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	+5
		Absolute occupancy	37-25	11 12 0	0 5 1	19-99	6 4 0	0 5 0	(-) 2	
		Occupancy	19-00	5 11 0	0 4 11	...	...	...	+2
		(All-round	851-22	208 6 6	0 3 11	+1,331-34	238 10 4	0 3 7	(-) 9	
		(Malik-makbuza	1,370-67	324 12 0	0 3 9	...	295 13 6	0 3 7	(-) 4	.45
		E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	*1,318-72	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	861-47	220 2 6	0 4 0	1,351-33	304 14 4	0 3 7	(-) 10	
		Occupancy	1,389-67	330 10 0	0 3 10	...	...	...	(-) 7
		(All-round	...	...	†Kind W. R.	*1,338-71	302 1 6	0 3 7	...

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 cash and 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 acres in 1899. 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 malguzars are rich. Gandhi's with a large home-farm; 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 Settlement 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 Gaonganna mahal I would raise rents fairly freely, except in the case of poor men; in the tukum mahal there is not quite so much scope for enhancement, but one or two rents may be raised. 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.

20 Bheigaon	(Malik-makbuza ...	198-56	13 0 0	0 1 1	5-63	4 8 0	0 12 9	+1,677	43
	E. Malik-makbuza...	194-69	46 10 8	0 3 10	...	...	...	+33	...
	Absolute occupancy	704-22	466 13 0	0 10 7	(a) 446-91	348 8 0	0 12 6	+18	42
	Occupancy	460-14	306 14 0	0 10 8	*421-26 +534-41	298 4 0	0 11 4	+17	40
	(All-round	270-90	220 8 0	0 13 0	*353-72	383 1 6	0 11 6	(-)12	53
Bheigaon Gaon-ganna.	(All-round	704-22	466 13 0	0 10 7	981-32	731 9 6	0 11 11	+13	47
		731-04	527 6 0	0 11 7	...	...	...	+9	45
	(Malik-makbuza ...	...	(a) Kind	...	*777-98	500 2 0	0 10 3	...	43
	Absolute occupancy	...	+ Kind	W. R.	25-65	59 4 0	...	...	40
	Occupancy	...	...	...	106-46	181 3 6	...	...	50
Bheigaon Tukum.	(All-round	...	...	...	71-23	4 8 0	0 12 9	...	53
		...	...	...	5-63	306 8 6	0 11 6	...	45
	(Malik-makbuza ...	...	(a) Kind	...	(a)425-93	296 4 0	0 11 4	...	44
	Absolute occupancy	...	+ Kind	W. R.	419-15	305 6 6	0 10 1	...	...
	Occupancy	...	...	...	+486-40	195 3 0	0 9 2	...	...
Santal	(All-round	...	...	...	342-17	611 14 6	0 10 8	...	55
		...	...	...	91-39	491 7 0	0 10 4	...	...
	(Malik-makbuza ...	...	(a) Kind	...	761-22	10 4 0	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	...	+ Kind	W. R.	6-94	110 3 6	...	...	...
	Occupancy	...	...	...	74-26	...	...	...	...
Santal	(All-round	...	...	...	69-57	42 0 0	2 0 1	...	64
		...	...	...	(a) 20-42	2 0 0	0 14 6	...	77
	(Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	221	77 11 0	1 9 11	...	66
	Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	+48-01	6 11 0	0 7 4	...	86
	Occupancy	...	...	...	14-55	...	...	...	...
Santal	(All-round	...	...	...	68-93	119 11 0	1 11 9	...	65
		...	...	...	16-76	8 11 0	0 8 4	...	83
	(Malik-makbuza ...	...	(a) Kind	...	18-71	40 0 0	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	...	+ Kind	W. R.	32-20	71 0 0	...	...	...
	Occupancy	...	...	...	1-26	...	...	...	...

No separate figures available for these mahals.

STATEMENT C.—Raigarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.	
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.					
													4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
21 Wedi		Malik-makbuza	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 is classed as "rad." 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 fallow: the incidence is high on account of this fallow in holdings. There is no irrigation and the soil is all poor. Four tenants have holdings, but will possibly have abandoned before announcement. They are "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 rate 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 jungle.	
		E. Malik-makbuza		50
		Absolute occupancy	94.44	24 0 0	0 4 1	13.02	2 8 0	0 3 1	(-) 24	.73			
		Occupancy	18.94	3 8 0	0 2 11	34.20	5 4 0	0 2 5	+ 6	1.10			
		All-round	65.87	13 3 0	0 3 2	*31.38	...	0 2 8	(-) 24	1.12			
22 Phiskuti		Malik-makbuza	231.75	94 0 0	0 6 0	97.28	53 13 6	0 8 10	+ 36	.37	65		
		E. Malik-makbuza	97.81	53 13 6	0 8 10		58	
		Absolute occupancy	298.22	197 0 0	0 10 7	205.52	128 5 0	0 10 0	(-) 6	.49			
		Occupancy	224.18	128 5 0	0 9 2	4517.24	188 9 0	0 5 10	+ 9	.50			
		All-round	178.72	148 9 0	0 13 4	*484.57	...	0 6 3	(-) 56	.52			
			298.22	197 0 0	0 10 7	722.76	316 14 0	0 7 0	(-) 34	.53			
			402.90	276 14 0	0 11 0	...	...	...	(-) 36	
					+ W. R.	*630.09	...	0 7 4					

made 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, 2C, and 8D: they have plenty of cattle, and some have holdings at Rajgarh. The rate has dropped by recent extension to open field land: this contains large areas of fallow, as it requires resting. Many holdings are composite.

Rents might be freely enhanced here: but tenants deserve leniency for their industry. A rate of '65 with large margins may be taken. The malik-makbuza 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 Brahman malik-guzar 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 juar generally covers over 200 acres, but for some reason or other the wabar 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 deep, and holdings are too large. Fallow figures are always exceptionally high.

Tenants are classed 4A, 16B, 5C, 6D, and 1E; a very strong body of men, with holdings at Rajgarh and elsewhere. They care little about their wabar land here, and pay nominal rents for it. One malik-makbuza pays Rs. 16-8-0 for his holdings and sublets for Rs. 118: one year he got Rs. 140: this is rice land.

Rents are very uneven. New tenants have paid higher rents hence the rise in rate. All malik-makbuzas 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 tenants. Here also settlement areas are wrong. Malik-makbuzas are still in possession of all their land.

23 Borchandli ...	(Malik-makbuza ...	477-25 437-12	139 10 0 159 1 0	0 4 8 0 5 10	384-02	139 1 0	0 5 10	+ 25	51
	E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	695-72 180-38	262 4 0 101 4 0	0 6 0 0 9 0	1-8 04	79 12 0	0 10 0	+ 67	61
	Occupancy	...	...	...	+297-53	135 4 6	0 7 3	+ 11	38
	(All-round	471-78	180 3 0	0 6 1	*274-21	...	0 7 11	+ 19	40
		695-72 652-16	262 4 0 281 7 0	0 6 0 0 6 11	425-57	215 0 6	0 8 1	+ 35	44
				† W.R.	*402-25 23-32	...	0 8 7	+ 17	46

STATEMENT C.—Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
24 Kaoti	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A large village between Rajgarh and the river. It is owned by four rich Kalaris, better landlords than men of this caste usually are. They farm nearly 100 acres themselves. The surface is undulating and stony; but the soil is of fair quality though only shallow. The village has 250 acres of good rice and well irrigated from two good tanks; it has a 500 acres under rabi crops, chiefly juar and linseed. The area occupied is slightly higher than at Settlement, but a larger portion is now old fallow: still fallow figures are always high in a village of this class, in this Tahsil. Tenants are mostly Kunbis, classed 1A, 15B, 13C, and 10D; quite an average lot of men even for this pargana, where tenants are rich, though some of them have lost their cattle: both debts and rental arrears are low. Rents are very uneven, and the richest men pay quite nominal rents. The rate has dropped through extension to very poor land. This village has fluctuated in recent years, but does not appear depressed: there has been no tendency to abandon land. I propose a rate of '65 to treat the village somewhat leniently.
		E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	264-28 243-13	115 9 0 123 0 0	0 7 0 0 8 1	232-82	108 15 0	0 7 6	...	43	...	
		Occupancy	678-13 616-32	244 12 0 313 5 1	0 5 9 0 8 2	752-74 725-11	338 4 0	0 7 2	+25 (— 12	57 58	...	
		All-round	942-41 850-45	360 5 0 480 5 1	0 6 1 0 8 1	985-56	447 3 0	0 7 3	+19 — 10	53 54	65	
25 Sindola	...	(Malik-makbuza ...	131-34 74-25	53 12 0 39 11 0	0 6 7 0 8 7	36-01	26 11 0	0 11 10	+80 +38	76	...	About the most depressed village in the group. In 1893 (when rental was Rs. 159 only) a Gond sold it to a Kunbi for Rs. 100 only. Since then the assets have dropped still further: the malguzar is a rich man, and may do something with the village later; but at present he
		E. Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	39-70 75-71	...	...	...	Nil	...
		Absolute occupancy	195-31 83-28	114 0 0 54 5 0	0 9 4 0 10 6	...	47 8 0	0 10 2	+9 (—) 3	78	...	
										

STATEMENT C.—Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. of present incidence per acre of that of former settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
27 Singapur	...	Malik-makbuza	A rich village lying on a ridge above the river. It has had a curious history: between 1893—97 no holdings at all were cropped: a large herd of cattle belonging to a deceased Brahman ran wild here and grazed down all the crops: they have now all been poisoned or have died a natural death and cultivation is reviving. Proprietor is the Kalar malguzar of Kaoti: he has no farm here. The soil is simply a tum layer on the top of rock and grows nothing but til and juar, with a very poor outturn. Holdings always contain mach fallow. Tenants are classed 6A, 16B and 6C: a very rich lot 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 away from the nearest basti and is such barren stuff. I would take as low a rate as 25 for this soil. Tenants set absolutely no value on their holdings still.
		E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	14.53	1 12 0	0 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Occupancy	110.37 366.56	14 0 0 50 9 0	0 2 0 0 2 8	380.79 261.46	33 12 0 ...	0 1 5 0 1 6	-29 -77	-21	-25	
		All-round	124.90 366.56	15 12 0 50 9 0	0 2 0 0 2 8	380.79 ...	33 12 0 ...	0 1 5 0 1 6	-29 -77	-20 -21	-25	
		Malik-makbuza	A small rice village held on 1½ jama in perpetuity; it has no basti, but lies close to that of S.oli (Mad group) and loses nothing by being "with". It has a small deep tank and several borts. Rice is the only crop, and the land is fully cropped still except one or two outlying patches. This village has completely recovered through its irrigation. Proprietors are 5 bankrupt Komtis: the village is mortgaged with possession to a Gaudhi. The soil is rather above the average for a rice village.
		E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	73.38 65.06	76 0 0 66 8 6	1 0 7 1 0 1	48.02 ...	64 8 0 ...	1 5 6 ...	+39 +31	-69	-70	
		Occupancy	122.47	237 4 0	2 1 7	139.79	241 10 7	1 11 8	-18	-70	-73	
		All-round	126.72	239 1 6	1 14 2	131.71	236 1 0	1 12 8	-8	-73	-73	

29 Chandli Puzung	All-round	19585 19278	333 305	4 10	0 0	1 1	11 9	3 4	18781	306	2	7	1	10	1	-4 +3	.69 .72	[Sanctd. 70.]	Tenants are classed 6A, 9B, 10C and 5D : all very rich men from Saoli. Rental arrears are always nominal. One or two rents are paid in kind. This is a really good little village ; it had two bad years, but recovered very rapidly. The rate on cash payments is 72. 1 pro, one to take a rate of 80 here, and raise payments slightly, as this is one of the best pure rice villages in the group.
	(Malik-makbuza	35187 39094	94 130	13 15	0 0	0 5	4 4		38494	135	15	0	0	5	8	+31 +6	.32		A large prosperous village close to Saoli. It has a good tank and 20 small boris, and the rice land has been fully cropped for three years. Here the soil is only very poor and shallow. Rice here is not all important : the village has 300 acres of rice, and 500 acres under juar and other rabi crops and the occupied area has lately gone up. Holdings always contain much fallow on account of the poor soil. Proprietors are Gandhis with a large farm, rich men and distinctly good landlords. Tenants are classed 2A, 14B, 19C and 5D : 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. Malik-makbuzas are actual tenants who cultivate. This is a village that has done well, and rents may be freely raised.
	(E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	0	8	4	+	.58		Some of the rents for new land are very low indeed, and a large occupancy area is still rent free. Many holdings are composite. Malik-makbuzas are actual tenants who cultivate. This is a village that has done well, and rents may be freely raised.
	(Absolute occupancy	44571 35019	214 180	0 0	0 0	0 8	8 3		30884	155	8	0	0	8	1	+3	.41		Some of the rents for new land are very low indeed, and a large occupancy area is still rent free. Many holdings are composite. Malik-makbuzas are actual tenants who cultivate. This is a village that has done well, and rents may be freely raised.
	(Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38087	145	10	0	0	6	1	+	.49		Some of the rents for new land are very low indeed, and a large occupancy area is still rent free. Many holdings are composite. Malik-makbuzas are actual tenants who cultivate. This is a village that has done well, and rents may be freely raised.
	(All-round	44571 53199	214 289	0 10	0 0	0 8	8 9		68971	201	2	0	0	7	0	-30 -9	.45 .50		Some of the rents for new land are very low indeed, and a large occupancy area is still rent free. Many holdings are composite. Malik-makbuzas are actual tenants who cultivate. This is a village that has done well, and rents may be freely raised.
	(Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			Some of the rents for new land are very low indeed, and a large occupancy area is still rent free. Many holdings are composite. Malik-makbuzas are actual tenants who cultivate. This is a village that has done well, and rents may be freely raised.
	(E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			Some of the rents for new land are very low indeed, and a large occupancy area is still rent free. Many holdings are composite. Malik-makbuzas are actual tenants who cultivate. This is a village that has done well, and rents may be freely raised.
	(Absolute occupancy	28538 28465	54 69	8 9	0 0	0 8	1 11		27131	69	9	0	0	4	1	+32 +4	.57		Some of the rents for new land are very low indeed, and a large occupancy area is still rent free. Many holdings are composite. Malik-makbuzas are actual tenants who cultivate. This is a village that has done well, and rents may be freely raised.
	(Occupancy	55384 70490	69 213	10 0	0 0	0 4	10		476402	209	11	0	0	4	5	+24 (-)	.56 .47		Some of the rents for new land are very low indeed, and a large occupancy area is still rent free. Many holdings are composite. Malik-makbuzas are actual tenants who cultivate. This is a village that has done well, and rents may be freely raised.
	(All-round	83921 98955	124 252	2 9	0 0	0 4	4 7		103533	479	4	0	0	4	4	+86 -5	.46 .43	[Sanctd. 45.]	Some of the rents for new land are very low indeed, and a large occupancy area is still rent free. Many holdings are composite. Malik-makbuzas are actual tenants who cultivate. This is a village that has done well, and rents may be freely raised.
30 Bhaora									259	4	0	0	4	2	0				Some of the rents for new land are very low indeed, and a large occupancy area is still rent free. Many holdings are composite. Malik-makbuzas are actual tenants who cultivate. This is a village that has done well, and rents may be freely raised.
									3104	20	0	0							Some of the rents for new land are very low indeed, and a large occupancy area is still rent free. Many holdings are composite. Malik-makbuzas are actual tenants who cultivate. This is a village that has done well, and rents may be freely raised.

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 of warar land occupied, but nearly 600 acres are fallow; this land all lies very high, and is simply a mass of stones. 400 acres are under juar, but little else can be grown, and the outturn is poor. All crops show a decrease here: this soil is useless without full rainfall. Proprietors are three Gandhis; they farm 120 acres, but are heavily in debt. Tenants are classed 2A, 17B, 21, 4D, and 2E: an average lot of Aharas; but the rich men set no value on their holdings as they have better land elsewhere.

32 Rajgarh	...	1275-69 1389-85	682 0 0 786 14 8	0 8 7 0 9 1	+ 1425-74 *1385-38	745 5 4 ...	0 8 5 ... 8 7	(-12) (-7)	.49 .50	.60	<p>is now fallow, and the rice cropping has almost recovered. Juar covers 500 acres also, and there are plenty of miscellaneous crops; but the wawar land is very poor, and full of stones. The basti looks prosperous, and the tenants are an exceptionally strong lot of all castes, classed 5A, 30B, 21C, and 4D: many of them are small shop-keepers. Two holdings are mortgaged; but both debts and rental arrears are low. The malik-makbuza plots are mostly resumed "muaf" 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.</p> <p>The drop in cultivation here is quite temporary: this is a good village which is rapidly re-covering.</p> <p>A few holdings are composite.</p> <p>I propose to take a rate of .60 here, and give margins to all who need it.</p>
	...	1520-16 1637-32	776 4 0 896 2 0	0 8 7 0 8 8	1675-81 ...	850 12 8 ...	0 8 1 ... 8 4	(-7)	.48 .49		
	...			+ W.R.	*1635-45 40-36	...	0 8 4				
33 Chandapaur	...	714-75 603-16	222 0 0 212 6 0	0 5 1 0 5 8	599-76 ...	207 12 0 ... 5 2 4	0 5 7 ... 7 11	+12 (-1)	.45	.55	<p>A large village close to Rajgarh, held by two Kunbis 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 Settlement the village had also nearly 600 acres of juar and miscellaneous crops: that figure has now dropped to under 300 acres: the rice land only is well cropped. But here also the wawar land is very poor and requires full rain. The occupied area has increased, but over half of it is fallow.</p> <p>Tenants are classed 4A, 12B, 18C, and 12D: with some "khamoris" quite an average lot, but quarrelsome. The village is divided into factions, and possibly 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 not be safe to enhance wawar rents with so much fallow and poor soil. Rental arrears are high, but disputed.</p> <p>I propose to take a rate of .55 here, and give margins.</p>
	Malik-makbuza	438-09 306-16	255 12 0 214 0 0	0 9 4 0 11 2	610-18 292-21	214 0 0 ... 67 10 0	0 11 7 ... 4 7	+24 (-1)	.71 .31		
	Absolute occupancy	115-91	676 6 0	0 9 6	+231-96 *151-02	...	0 7 2	+ (-3)	.42		
	Occupancy	438-09 420-07	255 12 0 281 6 0	0 9 4 0 10 9	524-17 ...	281 10 0 ...	0 8 6 ...	(-9) (-2)	.54 .61		
	All-round			+ W.R.	*443-23 80-94	...	0 10 2				

STATEMENT C.—Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
34 Churur		(Malik-makbuza ...	Acres.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	+38	.41		One of the largest villages in the district; it has two badis about a mile distant from each other. Proprietor is a rich Brahman who lives at Nagpur. The village has over 1,000 acres of 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 linseed, and occasionally wheat. The cropped area here has been maintained, though holdings contain more fallow in new land. There is no home-farm. Tenants are classed 24A, 53B, 69C 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 murram. 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.
		E. Malik-makbuza ...	1487-06	45 9 0	0 4 10	1464-51	606 8 0	0 6 8	+7			
		Absolute occupancy	1851-12	66 7 0	0 7 0	637-71	342 2 0	0 8 7	+23	.47		
		Occupancy	687-66	352 0 0	0 8 2	1935-45	772 2 4	0 6 5	5	.45		
		(All-round	1202-07	707 4 4	0 7 6	*1790-88	...	0 6 11	(—) 11	.47		
35 Babra		(Malik-makbuza ...	851-12	8 6 7 0	0 7 0	2573-16	1114 4 4	0 6 11	(—) 1	.46	.55	A small village held on half jama by a Brahman family who never come near it except to collect rents. It lies between Churur and Bemballa. The soil is of the poorest, and fallow covers two-thirds of the area occupied. Rice is the chief crop, and the rice land is mostly fallow: the irrigation is very poor. The wabar land is almost barren, and juar figures also have
		E. Malik-makbuza...	2189-69	1059 4 4	0 7 9	...	...	...	(—) 11	.47	
		Absolute occupancy	110-31	39 6 0	0 5 9	54-97	19 11 0	0 5 9	...			
		Occupancy	51-82	19 11 0	0 6 1	...	...	...	(—) 6	.67	
		(All-round	188-88	52 0 0	0 4 5	221-07	103 5 0	0 7 6	+70	.66		
			191-56	82 0 0	0 6 10	...	...	...	+10	.70	

STATEMENT C.—Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		(Malik-makbuza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		E. Malik-mak buza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	24 87	45 7 0	1 13 3	16 86	40 4 0	2 6 2	+30	.70		
		Occupancy	24 87	53 4 0	2 2 3	...	...	...	+11	.44		
			4 8 19	401 4 0	0 13 2	+1027 68	504 7 6	0 7 10	(-)40	.45		
			753 44	466 15 0	0 9 11	...	...	0 7 11	-121			
						*1022 89						
		(All-round	513 06	446 11 0	0 13 11	1 44 54	543 11 6	0 8 4	(-)40	.46	.55	
			778 91	520 3 0	0 10 8	...	...	...	(- )22	.45		
					+W.R.	*1039 75	...	0 8 5				
						479						

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 3A, 12B, 40C, 25D, and 3E; some poor tenants here have large holdings: malik-makbuza are mostly resident Kunbis. A large area of land is held rent free from encroachment.

Drop in absolute occupancy tenants' payments is due to one surrender: the area was wrongly surveyed at Settlement. Arrears are generally quite nominal.

Rents might be freely enhanced here if the tenants 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 Brahman: he has a large farm but is badly in debt and has mortgaged the village. Rice land covers 200 acres only; it is well irrigated and now fully cropped. The cropping here has been steadily improving for many years: a large area is always under juar and linseed. The soil is none too good, but is better than in many of the preceding villages: and wheat is occasionally found. Tenants are Khaira Kunbis classed 5A, 17B, 18C, and 11D: mostly very prosperous men. Debts are low and are being rapidly 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.

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 large area.

The proprietor is a Gandhi with a farm of over 200 acres; some he sublets for a rate of Re. 0 10 0. He has lost a lot of cattle lately and is rather badly indebted.

Tenants are Kunbis: classed 2A, 12B, 2C and 3D; most of them live in adjoining villages; they are very casual cultivators and have holdings too large to plough.

Many holdings here are composite. Some absolute occupancy tenants' 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 probably discover they have too much land and abandon it 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. The soil is all very fertile morand, and all available land is taken up by men from Dewara. The proprietors are Brahmans. There is no rice, juar is the chief crop. There is too much fallow in holdings, as they are really too large. Tenants are classed 5B, 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 for similar land is Re. 0-2-8. This is a distinctly flourishing patch and I would put the rate up to '30, the land is in excellent demand.

39 Diglari	(Malik-mak buza ...	331-37	99 13 0	0 4 10	323-72	116 10 0	0 5 9	+19	-30
	E. Malik-mak buza	318-94	116 10 0	0 5 10	...	...	...	(-)
	Absolute occupancy	414-44	161 12 0	0 6 3	39-46	29 12 0	0 12 1	+93	
	Occupancy	102-47	58 12 0	0 9 2	...	...	...	+32
	(All-round	308-50	174 7 0	0 7 0	*68-53	195 10 6	0 4 6	+	
40 Borghat	(Malik-mak buza ...	414-44	161 12 0	0 6 3	737-99	225 6 6	0 4 11	(-)	-45
	E. Malik-mak buza	501-08	233 3 0	0 7 5	...	...	...	(-)
	Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	*20-44	219 13 0	0 5 2	...
	Occupancy	...	...	...	235	5 9 6	...	...
	(All-round	...	...	...	55-20	...	...	...
40 Borghat	(Malik-mak buza	-24
	E. Malik-mak buza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	319-62	17 0 0	0 0 10	275-72	25 12 0	0 1 6	+80	
	Occupancy	274-37	27 9 0	0 1 7	...	...	...	(-)
	(All-round	12-31	2 4 0	0 2 11	*37-16	4 3 0	0 1 10	+	
40 Borghat	(Malik-mak buza	-19
	E. Malik-mak buza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	319-62	17 0 0	0 0 10	*35-70	...	...	(-)
	Occupancy	286-68	29 13 0	0 1 8	312-88	29 15 0	0 1 6	+80	
	(All-round	...	...	...	...	...	...	(-)
40 Borghat	(Malik-mak buza	-23
	E. Malik-mak buza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	319-62	17 0 0	0 0 10	*311-42	...	...	...
	Occupancy	286-68	29 13 0	0 1 8	1-46	...	...	...
	(All-round	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



STATEMENT C.—Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
41 Jungaon	...	(Malik-makbuza	A large village standing on an island in the river. It is badly scoured away by floods, and the surface is very undulating and stony. It has some rice land still well cropped, while the area under rabi crops is just as important as the rice land. The village has improved in recent years; it fell away slightly nine years ago. In 1901 a Re. 0-10-8 share was sold for Rs. 200 cash: the proprietors are now a Gandli Brahman and a Kunbi: they have only small farms. The large area without rent includes the home-farm of the shareholders who recently sold his share. The rate has dropped through expansion of the occupied area, and the leasing out of abandoned holdings at lower rents some years ago. The village has been fairly thriving of late and 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.
		E. Malik-makbuza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Absolute occupancy	857-34	197 9 0	0 3 8	693 04	210 8 0	0 4 10	+ 32	.36		
		Occupancy	776-38	225 15 0	0 4 8	+113-05	60 4 0	0 1 7	+ 4	.18		
		(All-round	320-69	61 5 0	0 3 1	*447 82	...	0 2 2	(—, 40	.26		
42 Tonk or "Toka"	...	(Malik-makbuza	857-34	197 9 0	0 3 8	1,206-09	270 12 0	0 3 4	(—) 9	.30	.40	A small village also on an island in the river. It is said to get some benefit from floods, but half the occupied area is fallow, which seems to belie that statement: juari is the chief crop, and is now sown on a reduced area, though the village is well taken up. The soil is not of high class, except in one or two corners.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	1,077-07	287 4 0	0 4 2	...	...	...	(—) 20	.34	
		Absolute occupancy	...	...	+ W. R.	*1,140-86 165-23	...	0 3 10	...	...

43 Pipri Deshpandey.	Occupancy	29-19 109-18	16 10 0 47 6 0	0 0 1 0 0 11	+ 126 08 ...	41 12 0 ...	0 5 4 ...	(-41) (-1-23)	.56 .64	[Sanctd. 56]	Tenants are chiefly Kewats, classed 1A, 7B, 4C and 4D, a very rich lot for their caste. But holdings change hands frequently here. In 1895 this village passed from a Kewat to two Gandhis for Rs. 100 debt-money. This is only a poor village, though tenants are rich. It is none too stable, and is now very poorly cropped. I would only level here with a rate of 60.
	(All-round)	29-19 109-18	16 10 0 47 6 0	0 0 1 0 0 11	126 08 ...	41 12 0 ...	0 5 4 ...	-4 (-23)	.56 .64		
	Malik-mak buza	340-13 318-09	37 6 0 44 11 0	+ W. R. 0 1 9 0 2 3	*120-92 5-16	...	0 5 6 ...	+24 (-)	.23		
	Malik-mak buza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44 Dewada Buzrug.	Absolute occupancy	364-36 516-42	130 12 0 111 8 0	0 3 2 1 3 7	519-65 ...	111 7 0 ...	0 3 5 ...	+ 822	[Sanctd. 56]	Another of the large open villages. The soil here is rather better but is still not uniformly good. Rice land is of little importance, though it covers over 100 acres: juar is the principal crop. The proprietor is a Kunbi: he used to have too large a farm, and some of it has gone to tenants: he is rather short of cattle. Tenants are Kunbis: classed 3A, 12B, 17C and 6D; many of them have no debts. A great deal of land here is sublet for profit. Malik-mak buzas are three Kunbis, they sublet 85 acres for Rs. 44-11-0 and have the remaining 250 acres as clear profit. Also 360 acres of other land is sublet for a rate of Rs. 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 escaped 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 class. I would take 35 with margins here.
	Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.25
	(All-round)	664-36 755-35	130 12 0 175 3 5	0 3 2 1 3 5	994-51 ...	223 4 6 ...	0 3 7 ...	+13 (-)	.25 .25		
	Malik-mak buza	...	...	+ Kind W. R.	*973-68 5-51 15-32	214 3 0 9 1 6	0 3 6...	...	.35
44 Dewada Buzrug.	Malik-mak buza	[Sanctd. 56]	Another of the large prosperous villages with only poor soil on the whole. Fallow figures are high, 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 Brahmins with a small home-farm. Tenants are Kunbis: classed 1A, 15B, 16C and 9D: several have very large holdings: three men have nearly 600 acres of absolute occupancy land between them. Rents are always well paid. Drop in cultivation here took place many years ago: the village has been quite stable for the last ten years and is now as prosperous as it ever was. A large area of the poorest land is sublet for low rents. Here also I would put rents up quite freely: the village is not affected by famine. I would take a rate of 60 to touch all classes of tenants.
	(All-round)	1,193-59 1,034-92	344 12 0 350 3 4	0 4 7 0 5 7	926-69 ...	329 3 4 ...	0 5 8 ...	+ 24 +	.48		
	Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.40
	Occupancy	208-50	82 13 4	0 4 6	*334-84	76 4 0	0 3 8	(-24)	.45		
44 Dewada Buzrug.	(All-round)	1,193-59 1,328-42	344 12 0 443 0 8	0 4 7 0 5 4	1293-97 ...	408 4 1 ...	0 5 1 ...	+ 11 (-)	.46 .47	[Sanctd. 56]	Another of the large prosperous villages with only poor soil on the whole. Fallow figures are high, 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 Brahmins with a small home-farm. Tenants are Kunbis: classed 1A, 15B, 16C and 9D: several have very large holdings: three men have nearly 600 acres of absolute occupancy land between them. Rents are always well paid. Drop in cultivation here took place many years ago: the village has been quite stable for the last ten years and is now as prosperous as it ever was. A large area of the poorest land is sublet for low rents. Here also I would put rents up quite freely: the village is not affected by famine. I would take a rate of 60 to touch all classes of tenants.
	Malik-mak buza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT C.—Rajgadh Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(concluded).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of present incidence per acre on that of former settlement.	Incidence per unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
45 Nandgaon	(Malik-makbuza ...	Acres. 524.40	Rs. a. p. 81 14 0	Rs. a. p. 0 2 6	Acres. 460.28	Rs. a. p. 92 4 0	Rs. a. p. 0 3 2	+27 (—) 3	.22		A large village that was sold in 1895 for Rs. 350 cash to two Gandhis by a Kumbi. Like some of its neighbors it fell away after Settlement, but has been improving since 1890. It possesses a weekly market and the tenants are fairly prosperous: classed 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 year is of slightly more importance than the rice; there is one good tank, but on 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 area and assets are as much as they were at Settlement. Malik-makbuzas pay a very low rate, and the subletting rate on over 200 acres is Re. 0-9-6. This is another of the good stable villages. I would take a rate of .60 and give margins to malik-makbuzas.
	E. Malik-makbuza ...	448.75	92 4 0	0 3 3	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	436.56	159 8 0	0 5 10	231.29	95 8 0	0 6 7	+13	.46		
	Occupancy	375.71	111 14 0	0 6 6	†811.94	254 13 8	0 5 0	+7	.46		
	(All-round	690.64	230 7 0	0 5 4	*779.83	...	0 5 3	(—) 6	.49		
46 Gowardhan	(Malik-makbuza ...	436.56	159 8 0	0 5 10	1,043.23	380 5 8	0 5 4	(—) 9	.46	.60	Another good village of exactly the same class as the preceding in every respect; it has the same soils and crops and has been improving for the last eight years. Proprietors are the Mul Deshpandes, very unsympathetic landlords. Tenants are resident Kumbis: classed 2A, 16B, 9C and 5D: a wonderfully strong lot with absolutely no debts; nearly all of them have composite holdings. Rents here are never in arrears, save when suspended: 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.
	E. Malik makbuza...	590.13	149 7 0	0 4 1	...	...	...	...
	Absolute occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Occupancy	299.93	69 0 0	0 3 8	*505.34	210 15 3	0 6 9	+84	.40		
	(All-round	488.89	200 5 0	0 6 7	†468.65	200 11 3	0 6 10	+3	.42		
		299.93	69 0 0	0 3 8	505.34	210 15 3	0 6 9	+84	.40	.50	This is another village where I propose to enhance freely. I would take a rate of .50 and give big margins to plot proprietors.
		488.89	200 5 0	0 6 7	...	...	...	+3	.42	
				† Kind W. R.	*468.65	200 11 3	0 6 10				

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

GRAND TOTAL ...	(Malik-makbuza ...	9,409-17 8,502-68	2,310 0 6 2,623 0 10	0 3 11 0 4 11	8,224-46 73-21	2,600 7 10 17 2 4	0 5 1 0 3 9	+30 +	.34	-60 Standard -50 Sanctd.
	E. Malik-makbuza...	...	...	...	8,297-67 73-21	2,617 10 2 3,865 0 8	0 5 1 0 6 8	...	.49
	Absolute occupancy	14,802-75 10,147-58	5,453 9 0 4,739 11 6	0 5 11 0 6 6	9,297-03 9,271-38	3,814 12 8 8,308 5 0	0 6 7 0 6 10	+13 +	.34	
	Occupancy	7,149-57 16,182-81	4,078 1 8 7,667 3 8	0 9 2 0 7 7	19,568-14 17,571-56	7,210 10 4	0 6 7	-25 -70	.42	
									.47	
	All-round	21,952-32 26,330-39	9,531 10 8 11,806 15 2	0 6 11 0 7 2	28,865-17 26,812-54	12,173 5 8 11,055 7 0	0 6 9 0 6 7	-2 -6	.45	
				(a) Kind + Kind	25-65 771-20	59 4 0 1,067 10 8			.45	
	W. R.	1,225-38								

* These figures exclude grain payments and without rent areas.

CHANDA :
Dated the 7th July 1904.

Supplementary Rent-rate Report Statement for the 7 Ryotwari Villages falling in the Rajgarh Malguwari Group of the Chanda Tahsil and District.

No.	Name of village.	Details of tract in which situated.	Area of minimal numbers.	Area of unoccupied numbers.	FOR OCCUPIED.				RATES PROPOSED AND SANCTIONED.		Remarks and reasons for rate proposed.
					Area.	Rent.	Rate per acre.	Unit incidence.	For unoccupied.	For occupied.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Uthalpeth	In Rajgarh malguari group.	59.05 Acres.	193.19 Acres.	98.68 Acres.	Rs. a. p. 31 3 6	Rs. a. p. 0 5 1	.25	.25	.25	A small village that was surveyed and soil classed, but not settled in 1897. It has rather better soils than other ryotwari villages of this group, but is very depressed at present. There is a little rice land, and tenants have constructed one or two small horts; but that land is now all fallow: a little juar is at present the only crop. Tenants all live at Baboon or Nalashwar. Rents are paid at patch rates; as this is so small a village, with non-resident tenants, I would accept present rates as fair.
2	Khandala Rith	Do.	646.50 Acres.	447.03 Acres.	736.31 Acres.	Rs. a. p. 115 12 0	Rs. a. p. 0 2 6	.27	.30 [Sanctd. 40]	.30 [Sanctd. 40]	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 ringni 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 at Pipri and Welgaon, and this cultivation lies very near the boundaries of those villages; this village will probably now have an abadi of its own. Unoccupied numbers are on very poor soil. The tenants are rather short of cattle, though of good cultivating castes. For some unexplained reason the patwari has 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.
3	Rudrapur	Do.	181.61 Acres.	490.42 Acres.	712.65 Acres.	Rs. a. p. 165 7 6	Rs. a. p. 0 3 9	.46	.45	.45	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. Juar and til are the paying crops; the village is "rith" and the cropped area has dropped since the summary Settlement. 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.

R.-3.

RYOTWARI FORM B.

Abstract of Area and Assessment at date of Settlement for Ryotwari villages No. 7, in the Kajgarh Group Chanda Tahsil.

ALREADY OCCUPIED.										AVAILABLE FOR OCCUPATION.					MINHAL.		Total deduced assessment.	Total revised assessment.
No. of survey numbers.	Area.			Present payments.	Deduced assessment.	Proposed assessment.	No. of survey numbers.	Area.		Deduced assessment.	Proposed assessment.	No. of survey numbers.	Area.	Total area.				
	In cultivation.	Uncultivated.	Total.					Cultivable.	Total.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
182	1,439.47	780.41	2,219.88	426 7 0	..	..	173	2,223.79	2,223.79	..	..	197	2,728.73	7,226.40	Rs.	Rs.

R-5.

RYOTWARI FORM D.

Details of Cropping of Area in Cultivation in number already occupied for the Ryotwari villages, Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil.

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	..	..	..	..	..	5.57	22.84	..	..	..	..
Dry ..	.28	17.14	1.85	16.28	1.00	8.15	1.66	1,139.64	58.13	1,244.13	..	..	..	..
Total	..	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

No. 5570.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Revenue 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 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. Ely 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).

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.

Assessment Report of the Rajgarh Group, Chanda Tahsil and District.

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 now brought out is of 27 and 16 per cent, respectively, in these two classes of payments.

2. The effect upon rates is given in the following table:—

	Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.		
		Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
At settlement, 1888 ...	0 4 11	0 6 6	0 7 7	0 7 2
At present ...	0 5 1	0 6 8	0 6 10	0 6 9
As proposed ...	0 6 5	0 7 10	0 7 10	0 7 10
Increase per cent of proposed over settlement rates.	+31	+24	+3	+9
Increase per cent of proposed over present rates.	+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-makbuzas 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.

5. In two villages of this group, Dewara and Jamb Tukum, the grain payments were 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 rupee higher than in Mul, since Mul lies in the centre of a rice-growing tract.

6. The home-farm and "muafi" land has been valued at the sanctioned village rate.
 Home-farm. 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 10 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.
 Revenue. 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.
10. Considering the large rise in the proposed rents it should be possible to work up 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.
11. The percentage of assets taken in this group varies between 41 and 64; in 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.
12. 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.
15. At present rents and revenue are paid in two equal kists; it is proposed to continue 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.

Estates.	Serial No. of villages in this and previous groups submitted.	ASSETS OF ESTATE.		Proposed valuation of home-farm in the estate.	TENANTS' PAYMENTS IN THE ESTATES EXCLUDING MALIK-MAKBUZA.		Increase in tenants' payments.	REVENUE PAYABLE BY THE ESTATE.		Revenue enhancement.	Excess of proposed revenue enhancement over proposed rental enhancement (difference of columns 8 & 11).
		Settlement.	Proposed.		Present.	Proposed.		Present.	Proposed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Raju, son of Meng Patel, Kanbi, resident and co-sharers.	3 Werva	158 1 3	213 4 0	71 12 0	107 10 9	138 4 0	30 9 3	72 0 0	125 0 0	53 0 0	+22 6 9
	3 Loni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Kosambi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Dewada Khurd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 Rampur	1,326 3 11	1,317 0 0	43 0 0	1,020 9 0	1,128 8 0	101 15 0	693 0 0	725 0 0	32 0 0	-69 15 0
Vithal Rao, son of Gopal Rao Dixit, of Dewada.	8 Jamb Khurd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 Pipri Dixit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11 Sukdi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12 Kawadpeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14 Velgaon	1,621 14 6	1,892 8 0	15 8 0	1,272 1 11	1,473 4 0	201 2 1	981 0 0	1,135 0 0	154 0 0	-47 2 1
Shririshna, son of Shridher Munshi, Brahmin, of Nagpur.	32 Rajgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	46 Gowardhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17 Korambi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34 Charur	3,093 4 4	3,693 8 0	19 4 0	1,854 7 6	2,214 2 0	359 10 6	1,963 15 0	2,250 0 0	286 1 0	-73 9 6
Anand Rao, son of Tanko, Brahmin, of Mul and co-sharers.	36 Bembala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19 Dugala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhai Patel, son of Ramchandia Patel, Khar, resident and co-sharers.	21 Wedi	70 6 11	52 12 0	0 4 0	39 12 0	42 0 0	2 4 0	45 0 0	30 0 0	-15 0 0	-12 12 0
	24 Kaoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27 Singapur	595 8 3	642 0 0	66 8 0	480 15 0	572 8 0	91 9 0	350 0 0	385 0 0	35 0 0	-56 9 0

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 home-farm 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 per cent) 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 raise malik-makbuza revenue by 26 per cent. The actual enhancements 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 assessment. 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,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture

V.—Details of Village Area.

	Occupied Area.					Unoccupied area.						Area irrigated.			Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.									
	Area in cultivation.			Area cut of cultivation, i. e., waste and fallow of more than three years.		Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree-forest.	Scrub-jungle and grass.	Under water, hills and rock, and covered by roads and buildings.	Total area unoccupied.	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.					Total.								
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.	Acres.	Acres.															Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19									
At present	24,568 71	54,095 53	30,278 21	10,549 91	40,819 20	4 31	7,786 10	11,309 53	6,229 01	25,413 05	66,232 25	6,102 91	287 90	5,390 81	153	419	1,824	6,985									
In 1895	21,523 97	6,431 38	27,955 35	11,965 81	39,921 16	...	...	...	...	25,323 01	66,444 77	...	...	8,297 19	250	493	...	...							
Percentage on total area of areas in Cols. 4, 6 and 15.	...	...	46 %	...	62 %	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 %	...	...	...	...					
Compare entries of last settlement for Cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 1888-1866-68)	27,235 07	...	31,703 53	...	40,672 64	...	...	...	...	...	65,950 70	...	...	7,909 50	131	226	1,911	6,286		
	21,687 53	...	26,228 83	...	34,496 55	...	...	...	...	...	65,950 69	...	...	392 38	...	...	...	...					

Rs. a.

(a) 25 65 in kind value 45 0
 Besides cash 5 4
 × 771 20 kind value 905 2 8 besides cash 162 8
 = 1,067 10 8 without rent 1225 38

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	Held by Mahuzas.			Held by Malik-makbuzas.			Held by Revenue-free Grants.			Held by Absolute-occupancy tenants.			Held by Occupancy-Tenants.			Held by Ordinary Tenants.			Held Rent-free or by Privileged Tenants.		Total occupied area (to agree with Col. 6 of Table V).
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	No. of ordinary tenant right.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	As grant from mal-guzar.	In lieu of service.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Acres.	Acres.	
At present	2,311 23	692 85	3,004 08	568 50	392	8,297 67	10	162 43	432	9,297 03	1920	10,568 14	+	203 57	421 47	196 08	40,819 20	39,921 16	...	...
In 1865	2,022 39	546 34	2,568 73	...	...	8,273 90	...	297 74	...	9,773 74	...	18,585 58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16.	...	...	7 %	...	...	20 %	...	1 1/2	...	2 1/2	...	48 %	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Compare entries of last settlement for Cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16 (1888-1866-68)	...	...	3,012 16	...	...	8,502 68	...	370 30	...	10,147 58	...	16,182 81	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,818 02	40,072 64
	...	...	2,218 69	...	...	9,499 17	...	585 38	...	14,862 75	...	7,149 57	...	...	...	...	...	...	330 99	34,496 55

+ Malik-makbuzas ... 2,583 08

Makdadar ... 48 0 0

Quit-rent ... 358 58

Malik Sarkar or Escheated Malik-makbuzas. 73 21

8,297 67

2,617 10 12

VIII.—Details of Siwai Income.

Source, 1866—68.	1	Amount at former settlement, 1888.	2	Amount in year of present settlement.	3	Amount assumed as average	4	Remarks.	5
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Mohwa	152 0 0	124 0 0				
Tamaind	26 0 0	21 0 0				
Jungle	2 0 0	1 0 0				
Cane daes	145 0 0	127 0 0				
Mango and tamaind	16 0 0	13 0 0				
Sitaphal	10 0 0	8 0 0				
Sindi	11 0 0	9 0 0				
Water daes	110 0 0	95 0 0				
	130 0 0	257 11 0		472 0 0	398 0 0				

X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.

Compare as at last settlement.									
Payments of malik-makbuzas as proposed.	Payments of tenants as proposed.	Annual value of sir, khudkasht, and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai receipts.	Total.	Compare as at last settlement.				Total.
					Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht, and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.		
I	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.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	..	11,841 11 2	754 6 6	130 0 0	12,726 1 8 (1866)	
3,320 2 0	14,108 6 0	2,196 0 0	398 0 0	20,022 8 0	14,430 0 0	3,056 15 8	257 11 0	17,744 10 8 (1888 89)	...
...

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

Malik-makbuzas.	Tenants.			Total.
	Absolute occupancy.	Ordinary.	...	
	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(1866—68)	...	...	...	...
Incidence per acre	2,310 0 6	5,453 9 0	4,078 1 8	9,531 10 8
1. At last settlement (1888)	...	...	...	...
2. Incidence per acre	2,623 0 10	4,139 11 6	7,567 3 8	11,805 15 2
3. At present	...	...	...	...
4. Incidence per acre	2,617 10 2	3,863 0 8	8,308 5 0	10,173 2 8
5. As proposed	...	...	...	...
6. Incidence per acre	3,320 2 0	4,543 10 0	9,564 12 0	14,108 6 0
Unit incidence of proposed payment.	...	...	...	...
7. Increase per cent of proposed over present payments.	...	...	...	...
8. Compare as deduced from rates in 1895	4 0 3 7 0	4,793 2 0	9,622 7 0	14,415 9 0
	2,578 12 5	4,085 11 4	8,873 10 0	12,964 5 4

IX.—Details of Annual Value of Sir, Khudkasht and Land held by Privileged Tenants.

Sir and Khudkasht.		Area held by Privileged Tenants.		Valuation adopted.			
Area leased out.		Area cultivated by Magdazars.		Total rental value (columns 3 and 4).			
Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compare actual paid to magdazar.	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compare actual paid.	For sir and khudkasht.	For area held by privileged tenants.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
296 0	325 7 11	1 625 0 0	267 5 0	...	2189 7 0	1,924 0 0	273 0 0
0 8 4	0 9 2	0 10 8	0 8 9	...	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 8 11
Incidence per acre.							
Unit incidence entered in Column 7.						48	

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former settlement (column 9 of Table X).	Percentage of proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced income (column 5 of Table X).	Analysis of Income on which assessment based.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and columns 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (column 4 of Table VIII).	Resulting from valuation.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i. e., column 7 of Table IX, minus column 2).	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants, excluding cash receipts (i. e., column 8 of Table IX, minus column 5).	Rent enhancements proposed (difference between line 5 and line 3, columns 2 and 6 of Table VII).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10,542 15 0	.. 11,865	59	59	15,116 7 9	398 0 0	1,598 8 1	272 0 0	2,637 8 2
Sanctioned	... 12,080	...	60	...	...	...	...	...

XII.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (-) ¹ of proposed on present revenue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (-)				Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. of proposed revenue over pre- sent reve- nue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. in		Incidence per acre in cultivation of	
	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.		Area in cultiva- tion col- umn 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (columns 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former settle- ment.	Proposed revenue on pre- sent area.
1	2	3	4	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	- 860 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-makbuzi and Malguzari Lands.

Revised payments on malik-makbuzi lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzari as drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (column 5 of Table X, minus column 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.
3,320 2 0	... 2,807 0 0	513 2 0	15	9,058 0 0	54
Sanctioned	...	...	...	9,273 0 0	56

The 19th October 1904.

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT III.—Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position &c., for the Raigarh Group.

Soils.	Wheat land.					Rice land.				Garden land.						Minor crops.		Total.	Per cent.		
	Lawan.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhla.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Wartahani Tekar.	Wartahani Sawan.	Wartahani Jhilan.	Waralrang.	Murkhand.	Bari santa pataethal.	Bari santa motaethal.	Bari abadi warpani.	Bari abadi wali.	Bari marhan warpani.	Bari marhan wali.			Multarikat.	
Kanhar	3'00	6'30	6'00	...	...	42	4'00	3'41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'29	43'30	...
Khari	2'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran	2'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betsi kanhar	...	75	...	35'98	118'29	69'48	1'20	44'21	25'88	64'53	53'52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,799'59	...	...
Khari	5'24	21'51	1'69	...	3'51	40	65'08	57'65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'77	3,481'52	12
Ran	2'00	...	...	49	4'95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42'46	...	...
Improvement	8'00	2'00	...	...	...	16'99	19'98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand	5'17	22'03	7'64	37'00	20'63	86'58	147'99	318'25	116'48	2,180'08	886'89	2'91	2'81	1'83	58'01	2'14	...	...	11,161'19	...	...
Khari	2'21	4'40	...	17'35	44'66	16'83	162'19	83'52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140'82	16,139'61	53
Jlan	1'00	12'72	...	33'39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427'40	...	...
Improvement	4'86	4'30	...	...	30	37	39'63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardi	...	8'03	7'30	7'75	...	11'85	121'12	101'96	26'31	384'39	50'80	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	4,953'48	...	...
Khari	1'19	9'01	2'89	13'42	3'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72'26	6,016'69	20
Ran	30	5'18	2'94	6'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93'11	...	...
Improvement	2'37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardi	1'00	...	196'00	170'42	103'01	616'21	703'05	32'38	10'31	2'54	49'04	2'15	...	...	951'42	...	...
Khari	17'04	26'66	6'72	47'84	54'89	9'50	5'04	...	...	...	...	...	18'87	...	...
Ran	16'14	37'49	5'48	34'92	24'71	3'38	...	...	...	...	...	...	48'27	3,270'94	11
Improvement	17'79	6'46	12'78	6'74	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,122'61	...	...
Khari	1'99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'83	1,271'43	4
Ran	3'34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvement	1'66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betari	7'93	6'68	5'85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'59	30'00	...
Ran	1'60	...	1'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhari	1'76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khari	3'53	8'86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'26	24'75	...
Total	5'92	30'81	7'94	95'98	186'98	179'60	546'65	784'37	375'90	4,244'39	2,431'79	48'17	18'96	98'18	49'52	9'17	253'79	20,816'28	50,278'24	100	

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)	...	—7
5.	Percentage of rise of price of staple food-grain grown in group during currency of last settlement	...	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 by malik-makbuzas at present settlement—		
			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. s. 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 Settlement Officer	...	11,865	
16.	Revenue now sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner	..	12,080	
				Per cent.
17.	Percentage of (16) on (8)	...	...	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 tenants.		At the regular Settlement of 1866-68.	At the summary Settlement of 1888.	At present.	As revised.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Absolute-occupancy	...	0 5 11	0 6 6	0 6 8	0 7 10
Occupancy	...	0 9 2	0 7 7	0 6 10	0 7 10
All-round	...	0 6 11	0 7 2	0 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. $\frac{165}{XI-4-53}$.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Survey and Settlement Department.

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 Famas for the Rajgarn Group of the Chanda Tahsil
in the Chanda District.*

Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik- makbuzas as revised.	REVISED RENTAL PAYABLE BY--				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percentage of revised revenue on revised malguzari assets.	Percentage of former revenue on assets of former Set- tlement.	Remarks.
			Absolute- occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
1	Ashta ...	...	5 8	90 4	...	95 12	202 4	100	49	49	39	
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 0	500	56	55	52	
6	Rampur ...	0 8	...	95 12	...	95 12	103 4	35	34	34	55	
7	Jamb Tukum...	25 0	...	453 4	...	453 4	682 8	375	55	54	55	
8	Jamb Khurd ...	...	31 12	107 8	...	139 4	161 12	80	49	49	52	
9	Pipri Dixit ...	...	...	176 12	...	176 12	191 4	95	50	50	52	
10	Nalashwar ...	...	...	238 8	...	238 8	361 4	210 Realizable 105	58	58	66	
11	Sukdi ...	...	...	15 8	...	15 8	19 12	10	51	51	52	
12	Kawadpeth ...	...	...	20 4	...	20 4	26 8	10	38	38	96	
13	Dahegaon ...	...	10 0	40 8	...	50 8	74 12	30	40	40	48	
14	Welgaon ...	...	53 4	135 4	...	188 8	205 12	110	53	53	51	
15	Nawegaon ...	39 8	266 0	333 0	...	599 0	690 4	410	60	58	59	
16	Bondala ...	105 4	155 8	56 8	...	212 0	385 8	230	60	51	55	
17	Korambi ...	23 8	120 0	73 8	...	193 8	217 8	130	60	57	68	
18	Churul Tukum	3 12	8 12	384 8	...	393 4	476 12	265 Realizable 177	56	55	55	
19	Dugala ...	...	...	35 10	...	35 10	47 6	80	42	42	46	
20	Bhejgaon Gaon- ganna.	5 8	373 8	407 4	...	780 12	1,006 8	550	55	54	56	
20	Bhejgaon Tukum	...	46 6	86 4	...	132 10	174 10	100 Realizable 66-12	57	57		
21	Vedi ...	...	2 8	14 10	...	17 2	27 10	10	36	36	93	
22	Fiskuti ..	71 8	136 12	247 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 ...	...	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	46	62	
26	Usegaon ...	186 0	95 12	65 12	...	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	60	51	
29	Chandli Buzurg	205 12	184 6	169 4	...	353 10	686 14	445 Realizable 435	65	56	60	
30	Bhaorala	87 0	222 8	..	309 8	350 4	180	51	51	59	
31	Pardi	285 4	...	285 4	354 0	200	55	55	59	

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*Statement showing the Revised Assets and Famas for the Rajgarh Group of the Chanda Tahsil
in the Chanda District—(Concl'd.)*

Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik- makbuzas as revised.	REVISED RENTAL PAYABLE BY—				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percentage of revised revenue on revised malguzari assets.	Percentage of former revenue on assets of former Set- tlement.	Remarks
			Absolute- occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	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	Chandapur ...	253 4	185 0	117 4	...	302 4	604 12	697 400 Realizable	66	53	65	
34	Churur ...	700 8	388 4	1,018 4	...	1,406 8	2,141 4	376 1,350	63	53	63	
35	Babrula ...	...	19 4	110 12	...	130 0	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 0	...	628 4	779 12	460 Realizable	59	59	65	
39	Dighori ...	142 0	24 0	237 0	...	261 0	543 12	230 320	59	50	58	
40	Borghat ...	...	32 0	5 6	...	37 6	39 6	20	51	51	63	
41	Jungaon ...	...	227 14	125 14	...	353 12	374 8	180	48	48	50	
42	Tonk ...	...	...	30 0	...	30 0	38 0	20	53	53	51	
43	Pipri Deshpam- dey.	54 0	152 8	131 12	...	284 4	400 0	220	55	51	53	
44	Dewada Buzurg	...	391 4	110 8	...	501 12	556 4	330	59	59	63	
45	Nandgaon ...	157 8	118 0	331 4	...	449 4	648 4	385	59	51	61	
46	Gowardhan ...	199 0	...	241 4	...	241 4	459 4	310	68	54	62	
	Total ...	3,319 10	4,471 2	9,950 0	...	14,421 2	20,530 14	Kamil- jama 12,060 Realizable 11,487-4	59	54	59	

Rent-Rate Report of the Vihar Group of Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

1. The group now under report is the portion of the Rajgarh pargana which lies between the Wainganga river and the Mul group. On the north it 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 Garhchiroli passes through the centre of the group, from Saoli to Vihar, 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, Vihar and Pathri. The best of these three is Saoli: Vihar 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 abandoned. 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	„	12	„
Kohli	„	6	„
Teli	„	5	„
Gurdi	„	4	„
Mana	„	3	„
Kompti	„	1	„
Gonds	„	2	„
Marar	„	1	„
Gaoli	„	1	„
Mahratta	„	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 classification is given below :—

Tenants.

Caste.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
Kunbi	... 24	169	182	67	442
Teli	... 16	84	111	41	252
Marar	... 4	49	86	45	184
Mahar	... 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

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.

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 occupied.	Total unoccupied.	Total area of the group.	Irrigated.	No. of wells.	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 1888.	28,120	2,901	31,021	6,075	37,096	45,309	82,405	13,789	78	256	8,192
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.

15. The distribution of this occupied area is appended:—

	Home-farm.	Malik-makbuza.	Revenue free grantees.	Absolute occupancy tenants.	Occupancy.	Held rent free against malguzar.	Total area occupied.
At present ..	8,235	3,235	97	6,450	18,406	460	36,881
In 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	37,096
At Settlement 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 natural 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 :—

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Tilli.	Gram.	Juar.	Cotton.	Lakh.	Others.	Total.	Double-cropped.	Net cropped area.
At Settlement 1866.	360	13,378	...	...	544	...	...	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	1,120	24,205
In 1895 ...	598	16,265	258	119	410	43	188	8,544	5	...	3,618	30,048	2,374	27,674

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 soils. 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.

Rates. 25. The appended table shows the changes in acreage rates since Settlement.

					Malik-mak- buza.	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	...	...	...	...	0 7 8	0 11 6	0 10 10	0 11 0

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 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	·15	and	·20	1	village.
„	·21	„	·25	3	villages.
„	·26	„	·30	5	„
„	·31	„	·35	5	„
„	·36	„	·40	9	„
„	·41	„	·45	7	„
„	·46	„	·50	7	„
„	·51	„	·55	10	„
„	·56	„	·60	5	„
„	·61	„	·65	5	„
„	·66	„	·70	3	„
Over	·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	...	...	...	...	·49

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	„
·45	„	14	„
·50	„	7	„
·55	„	5	„
·60	„	5	„
·65	„	4	„
·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 cane. 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,

Revenue.

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 Aimgaon 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 held by privileged tenants	...			...	7,325
Siwai receipts	...	...	...	...	1,800
Total malguzari assets	...	...	..	...	27,425
Total for both malik-makbuza 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 kamil-jama 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 Garbhor 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.



Memorandum No. ²⁸¹¹₁₁₋₁₄₇, 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. The enormous 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 —

				ACREAGE RATES.			
				Malik-mak buza.	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	...	...	...	0 7 8	0 11 6	0 10 10	0 11 0
Unit incidences	...	...	...	·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. I 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. In 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—

	Rs.
Tenants' payments	18,800
Valuation of home-farm and land held by privileged tenants...	7,075
Siwai	1,800
Total malguzari assets	27,675
Malik-makbuza	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.

As fixed at last Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	DETAIL OF BALANCES.		
			Year	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs	Rs. a. p.				
(1866) ... 13,152					
(1888) ... 16,072	16,098 3 11				

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

AT SETTLEMENT		AT PRESENT.		REMARKS.
Name of each shareholder	Extent of share.	Name of each shareholder.	Extent of share.	
1	2	3	4	5

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

Soil Class.	POSITION CLASS.												Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	

IV.—Cropped Area classified according to Crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Tur.	Linseed.	Till.	Gram.	Juar.	Cotton.	Lakh.	Others.	Total.	Area double-cropped.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
(1896)	360.03	1337.65	...	...	544.39	...	...	8944.54	..	...	1955.21	23218.52	...	=23181.82
(At Settlement 1888)	740.88	15746.47	10.06	..	1886.74	...	...	7419.97	...	...	6622.41	32400.53	4280.81	=28119.69
At present	...	219.73	11923.39	22.74	43.79	578.16	215.68	341.41	9781.47	36.43	841.71	1327.36	25339.87	1129.02 =24204.85
(1895)	...	597.73	16295.41	268.05	118.97	409.51	42.72	188.29	8543.61	5.00	...	3618.44	30047.76	2373.74 =27675.02

V.—Details of Village Area.

	OCCUPIED AREA.					UNOCCUPIED AREA.							AREA IRRIGATED.			Number of irriga- tion wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough- cattle.
	Area in Cultivation.			Area out of culti- vation, i.e. waste and fallow of more than three years	Total area occupied.	Groves	Tree- forest.	Scrub- jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock, and covered by roads and buildings.	Total area un- occupied	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.					
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
At present	24204.85	3615.10	27849.95	9031.46	36881.41	50.29	24324.09	12258.13	10183.35	46815.86	83697.27	10689.51	104.62	10771.13	56	462	2,191	7,533	
(1856)	2767.40	4492.50	32166.61	6587.66	38751.77	...	...	...	...	42444.97	83699.23	...	...	12848.01	128	511	...	...
Percentage on total area of areas in cols. 4, 6 and 15	...	...	33	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (1888)	28119.69	...	31021.10	...	37096.43	...	...	...	...	...	82405.19	...	...	13789.23	78	256	2,150	8,192
(1866)	23181.82	...	2975.75	...	31909.59	...	...	...	...	...	82405.48	...	...	491.90	...	...	...	...

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	HELD BY MALGUZARS.			HELD BY MAJLIK-MAKBUZAS.		HELD BY REV. NUFFREES.		HELD BY ARSO-LUTS OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.		HELD BY RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occupied area (to agree with col. 6 of Table V.)			
	As sir.		Total.	Area of total leased.	No of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	Area.	No. of hold-ings.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
At present (1895)	Acres.	6693.55	1539.60	8233.15	1316.45	234	Acres.	97.24	450	(a) Acres.	2103	(b) Acres.	18405.68	...	...	Acres.	271.44	188.85	36881.41
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16		5770.94	1706.76	6977.70	...	...	...	137.73	...	7611.70	...	20439.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	33751.27
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16 (1888)		...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	307.27
(1866)		...	...	8278.35	...	...	...	73.04	...	8030.56	...	16396.28	...	...	...	...	1008.38	...	1 1/6
..		...	...	5701.78	...	...	...	142.64	...	12620.26	...	9197.4	...	...	...	...	220.88	...	...
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
														

* Malik-makbuza
Do. quit-rent
Do. Makta
M. S.
Total

2726.31 = Rs. 1,231 7 4
141.98 = " 30 12 0
26.84 = " 9 0 0
339.87 = " 274 6 10
3235.00 = " 1,515 10 0

(a, 7-92 on kind Rs. 10 besides cash Rs. 4-6 = 14-6 and 11-66 W. R.
(b, 1274-48 on kind Rs. 1,257-2-2 besides cash Rs. 540-1-8 = 1,797-3-10 and 1022-25 W. R.

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

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 estimated enhanced income (Col. 5 of Table X).	ANALYSIS OF INCOME ON WHICH ASSESSMENT BASED.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (col. 4 of Table VIII).	Resulting from valuation.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, 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.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—)					COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) PER CENT IN		INCIDENCE PER ACRE IN CULTIVATION OF	
	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 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

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 drawback 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

CHANDA :
Dated the 27th March 1905. }

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer

Comparative Statement of Assets and Revenue for the Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(concluded).

Serial No.	Settlement No.	Name of Village and Mahal.	ASSETS AT LAST SETTLEMENT.				Revenue.	Percent- age of revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.	ASSETS AT PRESENT.				INCREASE IN ASSETS SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.		Increase per cent in cultiva- tion.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khud-kasht and muah land.	Siwai in- come.	Total.			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khud-kasht and muah land.	Siwai in- come.	Total.	Actual.	Percent- age.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
56	343	Donala	40 12 0 115 12 0 113 0 0 160 5 0 631 4 0 724 12 0 14 0 0 12 0 0 347 2 0 549 3 0 616 7 0 33 0 0 80 4 0 133 3 0 189 15 0 235 11 0 215 12 0 199 12 9 297 6 0 19 8 0 232 13 0 173 8 0 169 9 0 400 5 0	Rs. a. p. 17 4 0 56 9 0 9 8 0 34 5 0 32 0 0 86 0 0 45 2 0 76 9 0 60 7 0 86 4 0 120 8 0 149 4 0 ... 6 10 0 78 9 0 67 3 0 28 13 0 54 4 0 103 14 3 190 9 0 5 11 0 4 13 0 11 8 0 67 12 0 80 5 0 99 2 0	Rs. a. 6 0 20 0 8 0 6 27 0 25 0 7 0 60 0 ... 3 0 8 0 5 0 40 0 22 2 2 0 5 14 3 0 21 2 70 0 11 4 21 0 30 4	Rs. a. p. 58 0 0 172 5 0 128 8 0 214 10 0 671 4 0 810 12 0 59 2 0 138 15 0 434 9 0 496 4 0 676 11 0 815 11 0 33 0 0 89 14 0 219 12 0 262 2 0 304 8 0 322 2 0 305 11 0 433 13 0 28 3 0 51 11 0 314 5 0 252 8 0 270 14 0 529 11 0	Rs. 25 60 75 115 450 520 30 60 270 300 520 20 40 100 130 160 175 240 270 15 25 175 175 180 300	43 35 58 54 67 64 51 43 62 60 61 61 45 46 50 53 54 79 62 53 48 56 69 66 57	Rs. a. p. 30 7 3 115 0 0 ... 512 8 0 8 7 0 360 7 0 633 9 0 89 7 0 192 9 5 186 15 0 175 11 0 ... 15 8 0 111 10 3 315 6 8 ... 18,605 14 7	Rs. a. p. 64 7 0 21 15 0 ... 53 2 0 45 3 0 65 8 0 112 12 0 ... 5 5 0 23 6 0 49 2 0 190 4 0 8 8 0 59 7 0 92 15 0 ... 6,327 7 0	Rs. a. 4 0 20 0 ... 13 0 ... 210 0 35 0 25 0 ... 5 0 2 0 8 0 10 0 ... 9 0 6 0 10 0 ... 1,802 8	Rs. a. p. 98 14 3 159 15 0 602 10 0 203 10 0 460 15 0 771 5 0 99 12 0 217 15 5 244 1 0 375 15 0 33 0 0 177 1 3 418 5 8 ... 26,735 13 7	Rs. a. p. +40 14 3 -73 6 9 +31 7 0 -51 11 0 -62 10 0 -202 2 0 +234 8 0 +151 11 0 +26 6 0 -35 5 0 +94 10 0 -74 6 0 +66 12 0 +9 14 0 -1 12 7 -44 2 7 -60 7 0 -78 1 0 -57 14 0 -4 13 0 -13 11 0 -137 3 9 -75 6 9 +147 7 8 -111 5 4 +6,075 10 6 -2,044 13 10	+71 -13 +24 -25 -9 -25 +397 +111 +6 -7 +14 -9 +202 +11 -1 -17 -20 -21 +23 +17 -36 -44 -30 +34 -21 +29 -7	-56 ... -17 ... -31 ... -62 ... -17 ... +6 ... +23 ... -11 ... -29 ... -42 ... -31 ... -46 ... -23 ... -10 ...
		TOTAL	16,894 13 4 18,826 10 4	2,984 5 9 9,149 1 1	781 0 805 0	20,660 3 1 28,780 11 5	13,152 16,072	64 56	6,327 7 0	6,327 7 0	1,802 8	26,735 13 7	+6,075 10 6 -2,044 13 10	+29 -7	-10 ...

CHANDA :
The 27th March 190 .P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

Sanctioned factors of Chanda Tahsil used for Vihar Group.

Soils.	GOHARI.						Mutferkat.	DHANAR.					GARDEN LAND.*				REMARKS.	
	Banchan.	Lawan.	Bandhia.	Sadharan.	Pachur.	Wahuri.		Tekra.	Sawan.	Jhilari.	Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Warpani.	Ordinary.	Khari.	Irrigable including cane land (motasthal).		Irrigable including cane land (patasthal).
Kanhar	50	45	45	32	24	16	20	...	45	50	55	65	56	72	80	90	100	For "Kan" deduct 25 per cent in the case of good soils and 33 per cent for Morand and soils inferior to it.
Pandhri	50	45	45	32	24	16		16	...	35	45	50	65	45	64	72	90	90
B. Kanhar	45	40	40	26	20	12	16	26	35	45	50	65	45	64	72	90	90	For "Khari":—In Kanhar, Pandhri add 33 per cent, in B. Kanhar and Morand add 50 per cent, in Wardi and other inferior soils add 75 per cent.
Morand	35	32	32	18	14	10	12	18	23	35	45	60	36	50	60	67	80	
Khardi	...	30	25	12	10	8	5	10	18	32	40	55	25	40	50	65	80	
Wardi	32		25	15
Retari	...						3	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardi	...																	

Note.—For "Bari, Marhan, Warpani" land "Gohari, Sadharan" factors are to be applied.

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District.

[(i) Italic 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 and acreage rate of 1888.]

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Saoli	..	(Malik-makbuza	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	..	43 } .51 .72 }		A large village on the main road, 8 miles distant from Mul. It and Bothli are quite the best villages in the group. The malguzar is a Kumpti widow who seems to manage it well; she has three other villages in the vicinity and here farms 130 acres. Of the 800 acres of rice land, 550 gets first class irrigation from two excellent tanks and some large boris: less than 100 acres get no water. The rice area is now 650 acres; but it is only poor land that is not cropped. The mukhand area here is on good soil and over 100 acres are still double cropped. The cropped area is still short, but there is so large an area 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 jwar 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 men, many of them having shops and large holdings in surrounding villages. Debts are low and mortgages rare: some individual rents run up to Rs. 60. Nearly all holdings here are composite. Arrears are nominal.
		E. Malik-makbuza	..	..	..	51 09	95 12 10	1 14 0	..			
		Absolute occupancy	{ 302 75 228 10	426 9 0 361 6 0	1 6 7 1 9 4	* 161 83 170 17	245 13 5 296 5 0	0 14 8 1 10 1 1 11 10	+78 +75 +15	.66		
		Occupancy	{ 832 10 1,675 19	1,033 4 0 1,283 10 0	1 3 10 0 12 3	† 1,687 97 1,581 74	1,184 11 3 ..	0 11 3 0 12 0	(-) 43 (-) 8	.52 .53		
		All-round	{ 1,134 85 1,003 29	1,459 13 0 1,645 0 0	1 4 7 0 13 10	1,863 80 1,751 91	1,481 0 3 ..	0 12 8 0 13 6	(-) 38 (-) 2	.54 .56	.60	
						* W. R. † W. R.	11 66 106 23					

Rate 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 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 bersi, 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 the village is one of the stablest in the pergunnah : it seems never to have known famine.

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 Gurdhis 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 Gurdhis also, rich men who lend a lot of grain : they farm over 550 acres themselves. Rent rate has dropped through good holdings going to the home-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

2 Bothli Gurdhi	(Malik-makbuza ..	{ 42.56	22 1 0	0 8 4	64.26	34 1 0	0 8 6	+2	.22	.55
	E. Malik-makbuza ..	{ 42.56	22 1 0	0 8 4	..	..	..	+2		
	Absolute occupancy	{ 172.69	124 2 0	0 11 6	172.55	132 13 0	0 12 4	+7	.41	
	Occupancy	{ 484.40	324 4 0	0 10 9	* 766.58	421 0 6	0 8 9	(-),19	.42	
	All-round	{ 501.73	386 12 6	0 12 4	699.67	..	0 9 8	(-),29	.44	
		{ 657.09	448 6 0	0 10 11	939.13	553 13 6	0 9 5	(-),14	.42	
		{ 673.82	519 9 6	0 12 4	872.22	..	0 10 2	(-),24	.43	
					* W. R.	66.91				

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mabal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
3 Pandhar Sarar	...	(Malik-makbuza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	are now in possession of their land. At the summary Settlement rents were left alone : this village was treated very leniently indeed. It is now one of the very best in the Tahsil and I would put up rents freely all round. I propose '55 with margins. A small village adjoining Bothli and owned by the Gurdiproprietors 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 better demand than it is in many similar villages of poor class. The soil is of the poorest. There has been some increase in the rice area since Settlement; hence new holdings have fetched higher rents. Cash rents are paid as a rule, and there are no arrears. 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 position. Great credit is due to the malgu-
		E. Malik-makbuza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Absolute occupancy	38 03 38 03	18 12 0 20 0 0	0 7 11 0 8 5	37 34 ..	20 0 0 ..	0 8 7 ..	+8 +2	27		
		Occupancy	46 37 46 50	14 0 0 17 11 0	0 4 10 0 6 1	*73 45 71 93	33 4 0 ..	0 7 3 0 7 5	+50 +19	40 40		
		All-round	84 40 84 53	32 12 0 37 11 0	0 6 3 0 7 2	110 79 109 27	53 4 0 ..	0 7 8 0 7 10	+23 +7	33 34	30	
						* W. R.	1 52					

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.	
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
5 Mundhala Makta.	..	(Malik-makbuza ..	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	..	..	
		E. Malik-makbuza			
		Absolute occupancy {	40-12 2075	37 13 0 15 5 0	0 15 1 0 11 10	* 20-70 1278	20 5 0 5 15 0	0 15 8 0 7 5	+4 +32				
		Occupancy {	213-06 223-47	218 0 0 177 4 0	1 0 4 0 12 8	+ 196-13 135-61	277 7 1 137 1 1	1 6 8 1 0 3	+39 +79				
		All-round {	253-18 214-22	255 13 0 192 9 0	1 0 2 0 12 7	216-83 148-39	297 12 1 143 0 1	1 6 0 0 15 5	+36 +5				
						*Kind 7-92 +W.R.60-52	Rs 10-0-0 Rs. 99-0-0	and cash and cash	Rs. 4-6-0. Rs. 41-6-0.				
<p>A beautiful rice village of large size held on a quit-rent of Rs. 289 in perpetuity by a Kohli family. They are well off, and farm over half the occupied area; but two of them are very quarrelsome and they have split the village into four pattis. Rice in normal years covers over 350 acres: at present it is only sown on 275 acres, as tenants are poor, and in one of the pattis a good deal of sir land is fallow.</p> <p>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 though fallow figures are somewhat high, this village has never fluctuated violently: the cropping is steadily recovering, as the lambardar lends tenants plenty of seed. The occupied area has dropped since Settlement, but the surrenders are not recent. Fallow figures are high, but are mostly in poor wawar land.</p> <p>Tenants are classed 5 A, 3 B, 9 C and 6 D. A class are the proprietors who hold tenant land in each other's pattis, and pay rents for it: the regular tenants are a very poor lot of men: both debts and arrears are much higher than usual, and the number of plough cattle is very small.</p> <p>Rise in the rate here is due to grain being valued higher than at Settlement: every tenant pays partly in cash and partly kind. With the tenants so poor it is impossible to enhance generally here. I would simply</p>													

A beautiful rice village of large size held on a quit-rent of Rs. 289 in perpetuity by a Kohli family. They are well off, and farm over half the occupied area; but two of them are very quarrelsome and they have split the village into four pattis. Rice in normal years covers over 350 acres: at present it is only sown on 275 acres, as tenants are poor, and in one of the pattis a good deal of sir land is fallow.

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 though fallow figures are somewhat high, this village has never fluctuated violently: the cropping is steadily recovering, as the lambaradar lends tenants plenty of seed. The occupied area has dropped since Settlement, but the surrenders are not recent. Fallow figures are high, but are mostly in poor wawar land.

Tenants are classed 5 A, 3 B, 9 C and 6 D. A class are the proprietors who hold tenant land in each other's pattis, and pay rents for it: the regular tenants are a very poor lot of men: both debts and arrears are much higher than usual, and the number of plough cattle is very small.

Rise in the rate here is due to grain being valued higher than at Settlement: every tenant pays partly to cash and partly kind. With the tenants so poor it is impossible to enhance generally here. I would simply

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 fully cropped and there is some jua land, now mostly fallow as the rains prevented sowing.

Tenants are classed as 4 A, 5 B, 15 C and 5 D in the Tukum, and 3 A, 1 B, 2 C and 1 D in the Gaogannah: the rich men are the malguzars themselves. Actual tenants have very high debts, but here pay their rents well. Grain rents are paid here, and the rise in prices has put on the enhancement justifiable; present rents are by no means high for the class of land. Sub-rents for sir land run up to Rs. 4 per acre. There is a very large home-farm.

Here again I would take the present rate on grain payments after conversion to cash rents: tenants will not stand enhancement with their present debts. That will still leave rents quite easy: the irrigation here is of the very highest class, all the rice land is secured and cane frequently covers a large area. I propose .55 for both mahals.

6 Saimara	..	(Malik-makbuza .. E. Malik-makbuza .. Absolute occupancy { Occupancy { All-round {	{ 28.56 28.56 .. 9.50 5.00 212.13 164.88 221.63 165.88	{ 17 8 0 22 12 0 7 0 0 5 5 4 261 12 0 197 5 0 268 12 0 202 10 4	{ 0 9 10 0 12 9 0 11 9 1 1 1 1 3 9 1 2 2 1 3 5 1 3 1	{ 10.11 .. 9.06 .. 333.76 196.48 242.32 205.54	{ 8 8 0 .. 10 14 0 399 2 11 215 12 3 410 0 11 226 10 3	{ 0 13 5 .. 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 1 7 1 3 2 1 1 8	{ +36 +5 .. +63 +12 -3 .. -1 ..	{ 24 .. 35 57 55 56 53	6 Saimara
7 Saimara Gaon- mahal.	..	(Malik-makbuza .. E. Malik-makbuza .. Absolute occupancy { Occupancy { All-round {	{ 18.75 11.75 .. 18.75 11.75	{ 17 0 0 27 12 0 17 0 0 27 12 0	{ 0 14 6 2 5 9 0 14 6 2 5 9	{ 26.18 18.84 26.18 18.84	{ 43 13 5 25 13 5 43 13 5 25 13 5	{ 1 10 10 1 5 11 1 10 10 1 5 11	{ +85 -20 +85 -20	{ 57 50 57 50	7 Saimara Gaon- mahal.
8 Saimara Tu- kum	..	(Malik-makbuza .. E. Malik-makbuza .. Absolute occupancy { Occupancy { All-round {	{ 28.56 28.56 .. 9.50 5.00 193.38 153.13 202.88 158.13	{ 17 8 0 22 12 0 7 0 0 5 5 4 244 12 0 169 9 0 251 12 0 174 14 4	{ 0 9 10 0 12 9 0 11 9 1 1 1 1 4 3 1 1 9 1 3 10 1 1 9	{ 10.11 .. 9.06 .. 307.58 177.64 316.64 186.70	{ 8 8 0 .. 10 14 0 355 5 6 189 14 10 366 3 6 200 12 10	{ 0 13 5 .. 1 3 2 1 2 6 1 1 1 1 2 6 1 1 3	{ +36 +5 .. +63 +12 -9 +1 -7 +1	{ 24 .. 35 57 56 56 54	8 Saimara Tu- kum

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tehsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7 Tambegarhi Mendha.	..	(Malik-makbuza ..	Acres	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	..	..	..	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 Chiknara also; but he seems only half witted, is badly in debt, and cannot plough his home-farm (160 acres) and is moreover entirely in the hands of a Kalar Kandar: 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 wadi and second rate morand, but the irrigation is first class. Tenants are only Gonds and the Kalar Kandar: 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 best 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
		E. Malik-makbuza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Absolute occupancy	20.02	11 4 0	0 8 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Occupancy	{ 91.13 82.80	47 0 0 140 8 0	0 8 3 1 11 2	*50.32 .42	67 8 0 0 8 0	1 5 6 1 3 1	+161 —21	.44 .32	..	
		All-round	{ 111.75 82.80	58 4 0 140 8 0	0 8 4 1 11 2	*50.32 .42	67 8 0 0 8 0	1 5 6 1 3 1	+161 —21	.44 .32	.40	
					*On kind W. R.	43.88 Rs. 6.02	54-0 0 & cash	Rs. 13-0-0				

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued.)

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12 Meha Buzrug	..	(Malik-makbuza ...	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	-27 } -30 } -33 } +60 } -8 } .. } -12 } +20 } -11 }	.27 } .13 } .23 } .29 } .30 } .28 } .29 }	.35	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 nearly 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 1 A, 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. 1 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
		E. Malik-makbuza..	{ 51.31 11.19 ..	{ 16 0 0 3 10 8 ..	{ 0 5 0 0 5 2 ..	{ 7.84 .. 38.07	{ 3 10 8 .. 6 4 0	{ 0 7 6 .. 0 2 8				
		Absolute occupancy	{ 239.91 17.63 ..	{ 114 12 0 12 4 0 ..	{ 0 7 8 0 13 4 ..	{ 45.91 16.04 ..	{ 9 14 8 12 4 0 ..	{ 0 3 6 0 12 3 ..				
		Occupancy	{ 139.10 ..	{ 119 4 0 ..	{ 0 10 1 ..	{ *211.42 192.04	{ 118 2 0 111 2 0	{ 0 8 11 0 9 3				
		(All-round	{ 239.91 203.78	{ 114 12 0 131 8 0	{ 0 7 8 0 10 4	{ 227.46 208.08	{ 130 6 0 123 6 0	{ 0 9 2 0 9 6				
			*On kind W. R.			3.39 Rs. 7-0-0 15.99						

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17 Saikhara ..		(Malik-makbuza ..	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	..			A small but distinctly good rice village. Here the proprietors are no less than 24 Kurbis: there are 6 tenants (3 B and 3 C), but their holdings are very small. Practically the whole of the occupied area is Settlement sir: outlying portions of it are fallow, as 17 of the shareholders are in D class, and their sir is leased for debt, at a rate of Rs. 2-4-0. As in most rice villages the soil is only poor and sandy, but the irrigation is on the whole quite first class from two tanks. The surface is even, and little land is unirrigated. The total cropped area has kept up well as some miscellaneous crops have been grown in the rice fields, and little land is fallow, except in outlying fields. The occupancy land is very poor stuff, and the drop in assets by valuing home farm at tenant's rate is quite fictitious. A rate of Re. 1-8-0 was taken for first rate rice land here at Settlement: that may be taken now. The sirai is from mohwa, and wood cut to defray expenses in repairing tanks. The malguzars deserve lenient treatment for keeping the village going; but it would be better for them in the end if they made the whole village over to the lamhardar and paid rents for their holdings as tenants. I propose a rate of .45.
		E. Malik-makbuza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Absolute occupancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Occupancy	{ 9.75	5 0 0	0 8 2	*17.49	5 12 0	0 5 3	—36	.23		
		(All-round	{ ..	..	..	11.52	3 12 0	0 5 2	..	.26		
			{ 9.75	5 0 0	0 8 2	17.49	5 12 0	0 5 3	—36	.23		
			{ ..	..	..	11.52	3 12 0	0 5 2	..	.26		
						*On kind W. R. 3-24	2.73 Rs. 2-0-0					

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		Malik-makbuza	..	..	..	5 07	4 6 0	0 13 10	..	30		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.
		E. Malik-makbuza...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			A larger village very like Gewara Khurd : here there is also a Gandli family in possession with one member a Saokar of somewhat bad repute.
		Absolute occupancy	168 75 157 62	165 8 0 166 15 0	0 15 8 1 0 9	155 29	157 15 0	1 0 3	+4 3	68		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 acres which have never been fallow. Still the rice area has on the whole been well maintained, and does not include much fallow land of any value. Juari figures have 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.
		Occupancy	214 62 240 73	234 3 0 253 5 0	1 1 6 1 0 5	*262 95 248 75	236 13 0	0 14 5 0 15 3	—18 —12	62 63		
		All-round	383 37 406 35	399 11 0 420 4 0	1 0 8 1 0 7	418 24 404 04	394 12 0	0 15 1 0 15 8	—9 —9	64 65	55 [Sanctd. 45.]	
						* W. R.	14 20					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 demand.

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

[illegible]

29 Dongargaon...	All-round	{ 1004-50 1036-32	377 14 0 499 15 6	0 6 0 0 7 10	1067-04 911-45	513 15 8 429 7 6	0 7 9 0 7 6	+29 -1	.53 .51	.65 [Sanctd. '55]	<p>rice area also will be fully sown : no land has been abandoned.</p> <p>Soil is very fertile for its class ; and much of the morand is very near to bersi. Fallows 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.</p> <p>Proprietors are Manas with fair means : this village is mortgaged, but the debt will be paid off.</p> <p>Tenants are classed 4 A, 17 B, 18 C, and 5 D : an exceptionally rich lot of men with plenty of cattle.</p> <p>Some of them are in arrears with their rents, as 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.</p> <p>Present rents are easy for this class of village : several holdings are sublet 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.</p> <p>Valuation of home-farm at all round rate gives a fictitious drop in assets : it is nearly all rice land.</p> <p>This village is like Bothli and Kheri, one of the really stable class, and I propose to enhance fairly freely with a rate of '65.</p> <p>A flourishing village of medium size on the river bank. Proprietors are 15 Kunbis, very small men and no better than tenants, though they cultivate nearly 200 acres and sublet no land.</p> <p>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 fertile for its class.</p>		
	Malik-makbuza E. Malik-makbuza	{ 83-50 82-87	32 0 0 38 12 0	0 6 2 0 7 6	86-98 .. -57	38 12 0	0 7 2.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.36.. ..		.85 {	
	Absolute occupancy Occupancy	{ 253-60 164-25	149 10 0 114 13 0	0 9 5 0 11 2	87-55 176-80	38 12 0 114 13 0	0 7 1 0 10 5	-7 +11	.. ..	.45.. ..		.43 .47	.44 .46
	All-round	{ 253-60 242-49	149 10 0 158 9 0	0 9 5 0 10 6	352-93 320-75	193 0 0	0 8 9 0 9 8	-7 -17	.. ..	.44 .46		.50	

plenty of it being beisi, 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-makbuza here are cultivators but do not 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 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. I propose 45 only.

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 Kurbis, 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

34 Nimgaon ..	1,550-70 1,299-11	993 8 0 8 2 12 0	0 12 7 0 11 4	1,219-00 1,198-97	790 5 8 0 10 7	0 10 4 0 10 7	.. 10 -18 -9	45 46 46
..	..	..	..	* W. R.	..	..	..	..
Malik-makbuza ..	18-75 5-62	8 13 0 6 0 0	0 7 6 1 1 1	5-04 ..	6 0 0 ..	1 3 1 ..	+ 15+ + 12	49
E. Malik-makbuza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Absolute occupancy	258-50 248-65	227 12 0 238 5 0	0 14 1 0 15 4	209-60 ..	234 9 0 ..	1 1 11 ..	+27 +17	71
Occupancy	598-29 607-78	594 13 0 627 9 0	0 15 11 1 0 6	*694-11 436 13	671 6 0 416 14 0	0 15 6 0 15 4	-3 -6	82 80
All-round	856-79 856-73	822 9 0 865 14 0	0 15 4 1 0 2	903-71 645 73	905 15 0 651 7 0	1 0 0 1 0 2	+4 -1	79 77
..	..	..	* Kind W. R.	242-44 Rs. 15-54	139-0-0 and cash Rs.	115-8-0.	..	70 [Sanctd. '60.]

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence per acre on the basis of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	cres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		(Malik-makbuza			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 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 khar and bersi : rice is of little importance, but 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 for this group. Tenants are classed 27 B, 35 C and 10 D : their debts are very low, and many of them hold land in Ningaon also. Rents are well paid, only one or two small sums being in arrears from poorer tenants.
		E. Malik-makbuza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Absolute occupancies	{ 18-50 8-70	12 11 0 3 12 0	0 11 0 0 6 11	9-72 ..	..	2	—44 —11	34	
		Occupancy	{ 553-56 585-37	304 11 0 335 12 0	0 8 10 0 9 2	*744-30 597-56	..	0 9 1 0 8 11	+3 —1	53 54		
		All-round	{ 572-06 594-07	317 6 0 339 8 0	0 8 2 0 9 2	754-02 607-28	6 0 0 337 6 0	0 9 0 0 8 11	+10 —2	53 53	60	
			* On kind W. R.			107-76 Rs. 38-98	Rs. 28-0-0		= Rs. 87			

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Trade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) 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.	
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
37. Belgata or Belgaon.	..	(Malik-makbuza ..	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A small village close to the road. The Brahman proprietor owned Vichora also, but has lost part of both villages to Buty. No home-farm now remains, except a patti of 80 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 rabi: 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 however 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 taken up, but fallow figures are rather too high still. The village has only just maintained its position. Tenants 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 original rent. Rents are paid partly in cash, partly grain, and there are no arrears. Tenants want to discontinue grain payments now. The rate is higher than in many better villages and rents should only be levelled. The village is distinctly worse off than it was before 1898, though tenants are rich. I would not go above 75.	
		E. Malik-makbuza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Absolute occupancy	856	8 7 0	0 15 9		
		Occupancy	{ 184-59 182-23	167 0 0 156 13 0	0 14 6 1 0 5	*2	195 5 0 92 5 0	0 15 6 0 13 5	+7 +6	-90 -94			
		All-round	{ 193-15 182-23	175 7 0 156 13 0	0 14 6 1 0 5	2 100 5	195 5 0 92 5 0	0 15 6 0 13 5	+7 +6	-90 94	-75 [Sanctd. 60]		
					* On kind W. R	89-16 Rs. 3-10	50 and cash	Rs. 53 =	Rs. 103.				

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.				AT PRESENT.				Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per sol-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
		Rental.		Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.						
		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.						
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
40 Vihar Khurd	Malik-makbuza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	E. Malik-makbuza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Absolute occupancy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Occupancy ..	{ 295.53 308.03	{ 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 0 8 4	{ +12 --6	{ .38 .39				
	All-round ..	{ 295.53 308.03	{ 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 0 8 4	{ +12 --6	{ .38 .39				
				* Kind W. R.	8.71 Rs. 5-0-0 30								
<p>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.</p> <p>Though nearly all the irrigated land has been fully cropped this year, the village has not really recovered, and tenants are none too rich. I would only level with 50.</p> <p>A small village on the road owned by 11 Kunbis, of whom eight are really labourers; the other three farm 82 acres, but only one is rich. Both soils and irrigation here are poor: 30 per cent of the rice land is still fallow, and the juar area is now no higher than at Settlement, though it has lately risen considerably. Area occupied is the same as at Settlement, 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 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. Rate has dropped through one or two plots of the poorest land now fetching lower rents than at Settlement. This village should have done better than it has. The poorest soil gets the best of the irrigation, and tenants have not much debt. But it wants a good lambardar to finance the poorer tenants. In its present condition I would only maintain the present demand with a rate of 35.</p>													

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 only 20 per cent of the very worst land is now fallow. The wawar land is berst with some kanhar, very productive; and the juar has here made up the loss in the rice. A very little rice land has been abandoned; it paid rather high rents, and in its place 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 pay a very small share of the rental demand. Debts are very low in most cases, but one or two of the B class have an old cash debt 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.

This is not a bad village: a slightly higher 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 75.

A large village close to Vihar, that seems only slightly depressed. Proprietors are 11 Kunbis, only poor men, farming 80 acres: they own Vybad Khurd also. Both soils and irrigation here are good: over 300 acres of rice land is well irrigated. Rice covers 335 acres against a normal of 420 acres, and juar 350. The juar area has rapidly risen in recent years: wheat used to be grown but has now disappeared. Some kanhar is found, and there is plenty of berst: the rice land only is on inferior soil. The

rice land only is on inferior soil. The

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rice land only is on inferior soil. The

Malik-makbuza	1281 1287	1405	9 11 0	0 11 0	.. -90	33
E. Malik-makbuza	..	..	..	..	..	69
Absolute occupancy	12466 11266	11039	124 14 0	1 2 0	-2 +1	72
Occupancy	33232 42178	322 11 3 313 2 0	0 15 0 0 13 9	..	-10 -12	72
All-round	45686 63984	360 30 0 571 16 0	0 15 7 0 14 9	..	-9 +8	71
		34 Rs 77-8-3	Rs. 32-6-0			75 [Sanctd. 60]
		* On kind 72 W. R. 12-23				
Malik-makbuza	2031 2031	1868	11 0 0	0 9 5	+9 +9	40
E. Malik-makbuza	..	..	..	..	..	43
Absolute occupancy	27800 18181	166-21	162 10 0	0 15 8	+44 +3	46
Occupancy	47266 64110	616-28 614 48	477 5 0	0 12 5 0 12 5	+6 +3	46
All-round	75066 82291	782-49 780-69	639 15 0	0 13 1 0 13 1	+15 +3	45
		* W. R. 1-80				50

STATEMENT C.—Vihar

the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT		Incidence per acre.	AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	per cent.		Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4			7	8	9	10	11	12	13
48 Samda Buzurg ..		(Mahik-makbuza ..	665	a. p.	as. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	—36 +28	35		A large village on the river bank close to Vihar, owned by Dompail and the Gandli malguzars of Vihar, both rich men, though they farm no land here. For a riverain village, its soils are very disappointing, much being of the stony type found in the Rajgarh group. It has an excellent tank and several boris: 365 acres get mukhand 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 contain large areas of mohwa groves. At present the village is distinctly depressed: nothing of value has taken the place of the rice. Tenants are classed 8A, 12B, 32C and 15D: a poor lot on the whole, though only a few have heavy debts. Malik-makbuzas are mostly of the priest type, and do not hold in other rights: they sublet for profit, and the fallow mohwa land is in their holdings. Other holdings are all composite, and do not sublet for profit.
		E. Malik-makbuza	..	0 14 0	0 7 2	671.75	191 6 0	0 4 7	..	49		
		Absolute occupancy	845.22	554 0 3	0 9 1	673.58	335 2 0	0 8 0	—12	61		
		Occupancy	135.82	480 0 0	0 8 8	312.64	230 8 1	0 11 10	—8	62		
		All-round	1000.54	146 1 0	1 1 3	294.11	..	0 12 6	—37	53		
				554 0 3	0 9 1	986.22	565 10 1	0 9 2	+1	53		
				626 1 0	0 9 10	967.69	..	0 9 4	—7			
					* W. R.	18.53						

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. Assessment 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 mal-guzars are a Kunbi and a Gandli, the former Dompatil owns Gogaon and Arpalle in the Garchiroli group and the Gandli 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 wabar land, with a good area of kanhar and berst ; 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 300 ; 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 malik-makbuza 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 bad time indeed. I would take .45 here but would leave rents almost untouched.

{ 348.50 350.87	68 10 2 94 8 0	0 3 2 0 4 4	58.62 ..	39 12 0 ..	0 10 10 ..	+242 +150	.90
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.53
{ 806.37 682.90	534 7 0 476 5 0	0 10 7 0 11 2	477.11 ..	366 11 0 ..	0 12 4 ..	+17 +10	.43
{ 638.81 789.47	400 3 0 527 15 0	0 10 0 0 10 8	*871.43 837.27	555 9 0 ..	0 10 2 0 10 7	+2 -5	.46
{ 1,445.18 1,471.77	934 10 0 1,004 4 0	0 10 4 0 10 11	1,348.54 1,314.38	922 4 0 ..	0 10 11 0 11 3	+6 ..	.47 .49
		* W. R.	34.16				

.45

har Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

PRESENT.		AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of present incidence per acre on that of former settlement.	Incidence per unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
cres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
{ 40-94	11 0 0	0 4 4	38-33	11 0 0	0 4 7	+6		
{ 40-94	11 0 0	0 4 4	..	..	..	+6		
..		
{ 179-68	68 3 0	0 6 1	127-86	77 8 0	0 9 8	+60		
{ 117-80	86 2 0	0 9 4	..	..	..	+
{ 34-20	9 7 0	0 4 5	*40-46	12 7 0	0 4 11	..		
	..	..	39 48	..	0 5 0	+11		
{ 179-68	68 3 0	0 6 1	168-32	89 15 0	0 8 7	+41		
{ 182-00	95 9 0	0 8 5	167-84	..	0 8 7	+2		
			* W. R.	..				
{ 188-75	47 0 0	0 4 0	189-47	69 0 7	0 5 10	..		
{ 188-12	63 0 7	0 5 4	..	..	..
..	..	..	1-00	..	..	+46		
{ 155-75	113 15 0	0 11 8	189-47	69 0 7	0 5 10	+9		
{ 96-98	79 15 0	0 13 2	82-53	29 15 0	0 14 9	+26		
			..	..	..	+12		
{ 582-53	238 14 0	0 6 7	*615-63	338 3 6	0 8 9	+33		
{ 558-69	556 4 0	0 10 2	536-09	..	0 10 1	-1		

A small village between Samda and Vihar, owned by the malguzars of those villages. It has only poor soils and is dependent on the Samda tank, some distance away, for its irrigation.

A little jwar is grown in outlying fields, but the area under all crops has dropped seriously, though little land has been abandoned.

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 total demand. The irrigation is only classed as warsalang in bad years the tank does not irrigate land so far away as this is.

Here also little should be done with rents, 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.

Another large but depressed village close to Vihar. Proprietors are six fairly rich Telis: one of them bought a 4 anna share recently for Rs. 300 cash. They farm 173 acres. Irrigated rice land covers 340 acres, but only 280 acres are now cropped with rice. The area under rabi crops has also fallen considerably, and the poorest tenants have abandoned 100 acres of land and absconded.

All-round	{ 738-28 655 67	{ 352 13 0 456 3 0	{ 0 7 8 0 10 8	{ 648-16 568-62	{ 338 2 6 ..	{ 0 9 1 0 10 4	{ +18 -3	{ .52 .56	.45		
Malik-makbuza	{ 21-75 21 75	{ 2 0 0 5 13 4	{ 0 1 6 0 4 3	{ 21-65 ..	{ 5 13 4 ..	{ 0 4 4 ..	{ +189 +2	{ .13			Remaining tenants are classed 2A, 23B, 12 C and 8D, a distinctly good lot. The malik-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.
E. Malik makbuza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			The siwai is from mohwa, the forest is distinctly valuable in this village.
Absolute occupancy	{ 68-41 56 75	{ 49 7 0 26 3 6	{ 0 11 7 0 7 5	{ 36-18 ..	{ 25 9 6 ..	{ 0 11 4 ..	{ -2 +53	{ .30			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.
Occupancy	{ 217-28 218-81	{ 144 4 0 147 7 0	{ 0 10 7 0 10 9	{ * 235-70 229-34	{ 158 11 0 146 11 0	{ 0 10 9 0 10 3	{ +2 ..	{ .27 .25			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.
All-round	{ 285-69 275-56	{ 193 11 0 173 10 6	{ 0 10 10 0 10 1	{ 271 88 265 52	{ 184 4 6 172 4 6	{ 0 10 10 0 10 5	{ .. +	{ .27 .26			Homefarm covers 230 acres. It is a pure rice village. of the Garburi stamp; nearly all the rice land (340 acres) gets full irrigation, and only a very small area of dry land is now fallow. The cropped area here has recovered well; old fallow is in miscellaneous land which seems never to be ploughed.
			* On kind * W.R. 371	2-65 Rs. 12-0-0				Home farm	.45		Tenants are classed 4A, 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.

57 Kadholi	All-round	{	{	61-40 146-43	40 12 0 115 12 0	0 10 7 0 12 8	37-02 35-06	30 7 3 28 12 0	0 13 2 0 13 1	+24 +4	.38 .39	[Sanctd. -40.]	is really the only crop, but of the land occupied nearly half is fallow. 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. I would leave rents alone now, with a rate of .30.																																																																																
															{	{	28-50 28-50	2 0 0 4 0 0	0 1 1 0 2 3	32-68 ..	4 0 0 ..	0 1 11 ..	+77 -15	.15																																																																						
																									{	{	267-85 177-50	111 0 0 70 10 0	0 6 8 0 6 4	137-39 *194-51	49 10 0 61 6 0	0 5 9 0 5 1	-14 -9	.45 .34																																																												
																																			{	{	205-45	85 11 0	0 6 8	172-77	59 14 0	0 5 7	.. -24	.37																																																		
																																													{	{	267-85 332-95	111 0 0 156 5 0	0 6 8 0 6 6	331-90 310-16	111 0 0 109 8 0	0 5 4 0 5 8	-20 -18	.38 .40																																								
																																																							{	{	352-10 309-14	146 6 0 171 15 0	0 6 8 0 8 11	300-46 ..	153 1 0 12 8 0	0 8 2 0 9 641 } 1-02 }																														
																																																																	{	{	673-03 546-40	484 14 0 455 14 0	0 11 6 0 13 4	321-53 334-98	165 9 0 273 11 0	0 8 3 0 13 1	+24 +14	.71																				
																																																																											{	{	131-77	96 15 0	0 11 9	*197-82 158-80	103 4 0 102 4 0	0 8 4 0 10 4	.. -22	.59 .65										
																																																																																					{	{	673-03 678-17	484 14 0 552 13 0	0 11 6 0 13 1	532-80 493-78	376 15 0 375 15 0	0 11 4 0 12 8	-1 -13	.67 .69

..	{	{	61-40 146-43	40 12 0 115 12 0	0 10 7 0 12 8	37-02 35-06	30 7 3 28 12 0	0 13 2 0 13 1	+24 +4	.38 .39	[Sanctd. -40.]	is really the only crop, but of the land occupied nearly half is fallow. 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. I would leave rents alone now, with a rate of .30.																																																																																
															{	{	28-50 28-50	2 0 0 4 0 0	0 1 1 0 2 3	32-68 ..	4 0 0 ..	0 1 11 ..	+77 -15	.15																																																																						
																									{	{	267-85 177-50	111 0 0 70 10 0	0 6 8 0 6 4	137-39 *194-51	49 10 0 61 6 0	0 5 9 0 5 1	-14 -9	.45 .34																																																												
																																			{	{	205-45	85 11 0	0 6 8	172-77	59 14 0	0 5 7	.. -24	.37																																																		
																																													{	{	267-85 332-95	111 0 0 156 5 0	0 6 8 0 6 6	331-90 310-16	111 0 0 109 8 0	0 5 4 0 5 8	-20 -18	.38 .40																																								
																																																							{	{	352-10 309-14	146 6 0 171 15 0	0 6 8 0 8 11	300-46 ..	153 1 0 12 8 0	0 8 2 0 9 641 } 1-02 }																														
																																																																	{	{	673-03 546-40	484 14 0 455 14 0	0 11 6 0 13 4	321-53 334-98	165 9 0 273 11 0	0 8 3 0 13 1	+24 +14	.71																				
																																																																											{	{	131-77	96 15 0	0 11 9	*197-82 158-80	103 4 0 102 4 0	0 8 4 0 10 4	.. -22	.59 .65										
																																																																																					{	{	673-03 678-17	484 14 0 552 13 0	0 11 6 0 13 1	532-80 493-78	376 15 0 375 15 0	0 11 4 0 12 8	-1 -13	.67 .69

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal.	Details of Class and Grade.	Class of Tenants.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		(Malik-makbuza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		E. Malik-makbuza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Absolute occupancy {	93-75 69-74	33 0 0 26 8 0	0 5 8 0 6 1	70-75 ..	26 8 0 ..	0 6 0 ..	+6 -1	.30		
		Occupancy {	110-88	53 12 0	0 7 9	162-03 140 65	62 15 0 ..	0 6 3 0 7 2	.. -19	.41 .47		
		All-round {	93-75 180-62	33 0 0 80 4 0	0 5 8 0 7 1	232-78 211-40	89 7 0 ..	0 6 2 0 6 9	+9 -13	.37 .40		
62 Sirsi	..											

*W. R. 21-38

and even unirrigated land is now cropped 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.

A small village, with soils of the Sakri type, little is really good but little is very bad; fields are undulating, but soils are fairly deep. Rice land is irrigated from boris only, but is fully cropped and rabi crops are covering larger areas now than before, though little is found better than juar. Holdings contain little fallow. Proprietors are the Gandhi malguzars of Jibgaon: in this village they have no farm.

Tenants are Marars and Kunbis, classed 3A, 5B, 2C, and 3D; very rich men with hold-

.40
[Sanctd.
.45.]

STATEMENT C.—Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil, Chanda District—(continued).

Number and Name of Village and Mahal	Details of Class and Grade	Class of Tenants	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.			AT PRESENT.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of incidence per acre on that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil-unit.	Unit-rate proposed and sanctioned.	Remarks and reasons for rate.
			Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.	Tenant area.	Rental.	Incidence per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
65 Jibgaon ..	..	( Malik-makbuza ..	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				<p>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.</p> <p>Over 50 per cent of the occupied area is now old fallow, much of the land here requires resting. A good many holdings are composite: no land is sublet and there are no arrears. I would only take .55 now to level up the very lowest rents.</p> <p>Quite the most deteriorated riverain village in the group. Its unenviable state is chiefly due to the harsh methods of its Gandhi malguzars: they exact rents that are not due, seize crops if those rents are not paid, take begar for every conceivable work, and generally do their best to dispossess tenants and take their land. They already farm 257 acres between them, and all lend money. They have several villages in this group.</p> <p>The soil is only poor, but not so bad as has been found in the worst villages. Irrigation is becoming quite nominal, owing to 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 ploughing time two-thirds of the wawar land is now fallow.</p>
		E. Malik-makbuza ..	144-25 144-25	15 12 0 28 6 0	0 1 9 0 3 2	155-35 ..	28 6 0 ..	0 2 11 ..	+67 —8	.45		
		Absolute occupancy ..	185-69 70-00	97 15 0 50 6 0	0 8 5 0 11 6	49 63 ..	25 12 0 ..	0 8 4..	..	.87		
		Occupancy ..	182-31 303-39	86 1 9 158 10 0	0 7 7 0 8 4	155-65 145-26	121 9 0 ..	0 12 6 0 13 5	+65 +50	.71 .75		
		All-round ..	368 00 373 39	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	+44 +29	.74 .77	.45 [Sanctd. .40]	
					* W. R.	10-39						

Grand Total for the group.										
Malik-makbuza ..	{ 3,726.55 3,509.52	1,427 1 6 1,336 1 4	0 6 2 0 6 6	2,895.13 ..	1,271 3 4 ..	0 7 0..	....	.37 .46	.38	
E. Malik-makbuza ..	..	..	..	339.87	274 6 10	0 12 11	.. + 24 + 18	.. + 7 + 7	..	
Absolute occupancy	{ 12,620.26 8,050.56	8,492 12 1 5,741 14 10	0 10 9 0 11 5	6,450.05 ..	4,636 11 8 ..	0 11 6..	....	.51 .51	..	
Occupancy	Excluding	kind and	W. R.	6,430.47	4,622 5 8	0 11 6	..	..	..
..	{ 9,497.48 16,336.23	6,974 15 9 11,743 16 2	0 11 9 0 11 6	18,405.68 ..	12,423 8 9 ..	0 10 10 ..	- 8 - 6	.49 .45	..	
All-round	Excluding	kind and	W. R.	16,108.15	10,636 4 11	0 10 7	..	..	..
..	{ 22,117.74 24,426.84	15,467 11 10 17,490 9 0	0 11 2 0 11 5	24,855.73 ..	17,060 4 5 ..	0 11 6 ..	- 1 - 4	.50 .49	(Stand- ard 45.)	
	Excluding	kind and	W. R.	22,539.42	15,248 10 7	0 10 10	..	..	..

* 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. 1,022.25.

CHANDA :

The 27th March 1905.

P. HEMINGWAY,
Settlement Officer.

Supplementary Rent-rate Report Statement for the 7 Ryotwari villages falling in the Rajgarh Malguuari Group of the Chanda Tahsil and District.

No.	Name of village.	Details of tract in which situated.	Area of unoccupied numbers.	Area of occupied numbers.	FOR OCCUPIED.				RATES PROPOSED AND SANCTIONED.		Remarks and reasons for rate proposed.
					Area.	Rent.	Rs a. p.	Unit incidence.	For un-occupied.	For occupied.	
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Chak Pandher Sarad	In Vihar group malguuari.	128-80	89-84	192-40	Rs a. p. 5 10 7½	0 0 6	07 [sanctd. 30]	45	45	A few acres of land surveyed at survey time to allow for expansion in Pandher Sarad malguuari; 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 crops of value will grow on it. A very low rate should be taken here. The whole may be classed as ran. Tenants are only Gouds with no resource. I propose to value at the standard rate 45 and give big margins for resting fallows.
2	Mowar	Do.	150-50	1154	281-43	87 14 3	0 5 0	39	45	45	A small village adjoining Nipandra: it is a ryotwari village in which the malguuari rights have been abandoned. It has no rice land at all: jwar 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 6A, 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.
3	Rajoli	Do.	90-60	22-38	65-62	52 6 10	0 12 5	42	45	45	A very small ryotwari village, never yet settled, near Nawagan. 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 rents are well paid up. I would level up the rents in this village to the standard, making some allowance for cesses.

E-3.

RYOTWARI FORM B.

Abstract of Area and Assessment at date of Settlement for 5 Ryotwari villages, in the Vihar Malguzari Group, Chanda Tahsil.

ALREADY OCCUPIED.						AVAILABLE FOR OCCUPATION.						MINHAL.		Total deduced assessment.	Total revised assessment.	
No. of survey number.	Area.			Present payments.	Deduced assessment.	Proposed assessment.	No. of Survey numbers.	Area.		Deduced assessment.	Proposed assessment.	No. of survey numbers.	Area.			
	In cultivation.	Uncultivated.	Total.					Cultivable	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
155	665.72	626.05	1,291.77	235 8 8½	..	..	63	823.76	823.76	Rs.	Rs.	58	723.64	2,839.17	Rs.	Rs.

RYOTWARI FORM C.

Details of Land Classing for the 5 Ryotwari villages in Vihar Group, Chanda Tahsil.

	WHEAT-LAND.		RICE-LAND.					GARDEN-LAND.		MINOR CROP.			
	Pathar.	Sadharan.	Warthenia lekac.	Wartheni sawan.	Warthenia Jhilau.	Warslang	Murkhand	Bari murhan warpani.	Bari murhan walit.	Mutfarkat.	Total.	Acres.	Acres.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kanhar ..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84.24 8.05 ran.	92.41	..	..
B. Kanbar ..	..	85	..	..	..	..	2.60	.03	.50	329.43 22.84 ran.	356.25	..	..
Morand ..	10	1.00	1.35	1.10	..	.80	11.27	.72	.88	423.78 99.59 ran.	540.59	..	..
Khardi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.60 .52 kh.	3.12	..	..
Wardi ..	..	..	1.73	2.49	4.29	3.35	12.25	.44 ran	..	209.14 41.28 ran.	274.97	..	..
Bardi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.56	23.56	..	..
Retari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.87	.87	..	..
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	..	..
Bersi Kanbar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.78	1.78	..	..
Morand ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	362.09	362.09	..	..
Khardi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.26	28.26	..	..
Wardi ..	..	..	..	1.80	..	..	..	..	..	427.83	427.83	..	..
Bardi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	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	1.38	2,067.86	2,115.53	..	..

R-5.

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.

	CROPS.										
	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rice.	Oilseed.	Tur.	Gram.	Juar.	Others.	Total.	Acres.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Irrigated	..	..	30-80	..	..	..	..	68	31-48	..	..
Dry	-95	27-98	5-39	24-98	2-53	-85	411-08	59-24	533-00	..	..
TOTAL	-95	27-98	36-19	24-98	2-53	-85	411-08	59-92	564-48	..	101-24
										..	665-72

No. 4584.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Revenue 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 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 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 Vihar Group in the Chanda Tahsil of the Chanda District.

No.	Name of village.	Sanctioned rate.		Remarks.
		For Ryoti.	For Sir.	
4	Pendhri makta ...	'50	'50	With margins.
5	Mundhala makta ...	'50	'50	Some of the higher rents may need reduction.
8	Chikmara ...	'60	'60	
20	Samda Khurd ...	'35	'35	
21	Akapur ...	'40	'40	For levelling purposes.
22	Karoli ...	'40	'40	
23	Gewara Buzurg ...	'45	'45	
24	Gewara Khurd ...	'45	'45	For levelling purposes.
26	Saotala ...	'40	'40	
28	Bormala ...	'55	'55	
32	Niphendra ...	'50	'50	For levelling up only. No reduction will probably be necessary.
34	Nimgaon ...	'60	'60	
37	Belgata or Belgaon ...	'60	'60	
41	Vichora ...	'60	'60	For levelling up.
56	Donala ...	'40	'40	
58	Harama ...	'35	'35	
60	Londholi ...	'40	'40	For levelling purposes.
62	Sirsi ...	'45	'45	
64	Jamb Buzurg ...	'40	'40	
65	Jibgaon ...	'40	'40	

Ryotwari Villages.

				For occupied Survey Nos.	For un-occupied Survey Nos.	
1	Chak Pandher Sarad ...			'30	'30	With margins on occupied numbers.
4	Wadoli chak ...			'40	'40	With margins on occupied numbers if necessary.
5	Donala alias Salebhatti ...			'35	'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:—

	Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.			
		Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
At settlement, 1888	0 6 6	0 11 5	0 11 6	...	0 11 5
At present	0 7 8	0 11 6	0 10 10	...	0 11 0
As proposed	0 8 8	0 12 2	0 12 0	...	0 12 0
Increase per cent of proposed over settlement rates ...	+ 33	+ 7	+ 4	...	+ 5
Increase per cent of proposed over present rates ...	+ 13	+ 6	+ 11	...	+ 9

3. It will be noted that the valuation of the home-farm is somewhat higher than the 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-farm 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.

6. As was forecasted, the revenue proposals are simply a redistribution of the present kamil-jama. At the summary settlement the revenue absorbed Revenue. 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 malguzars 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.

9. 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.

10. 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 10th 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 resettlement. 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.

2. The Vyhar group lies in a bend of the Weinganga in the south-east corner 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 enhanced. Deterioration consequent on the famine was as severe as in any parts of the Rajgarh 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 appear 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.

5. 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 because 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, $\frac{1}{4}$ from the mohwa nut and $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 which Rs. 1,080 is derived from the waste lands. The incidence of this sum per acre of waste is only 4 pies—a low figure considering the large number of mohwa trees. But as the Settlement Officer points out, the remote situation of the group, the scarcity of labour renders the crop of less value than it might be, the estimate of siwai income from water-dues should be a safe average, seeing that as elsewhere it is based on actuals for the period including a number of years when it was unusually small.

7. Assuming that the Settlement Officer's home-farm valuation in No. 5 is reduced by Rs. 50 the revised assets are as follows:

		Rs.	a.	p.	
Malguzari rents	...	18,595	14	0	
Valuation of home-farm and land of privileged tenants.	by pri-	7,279	12	0	
Siwai	...	1,465	0	0	
		<hr/>			
Total	...	27,340	10	0	
Malik-makbuza	...	1,899	12	0	(of which Rs. 145-12-0 is unrealizable).
		<hr/>			
Grand Total	...	29,240	6	0	(of which Rs. 145-12-0 is unrealizable).
		<hr/>			

The total of the summary is 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 reported further on the improvement made by the malguzar in that village. If 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 no case exceeds the permitted without progressive assessment in accordance with the order of the Jambulgata group of the Warora Tahsil. The malguzari revenue will be Rs. 700 less than the demand now realizable. 52 per cent of assets seems a reasonable figure considering the poverty of many of the malguzars and the character of the group, which is a tract of poor soils and except in a few villages of poor irrigation also. There is also *prima facie* nothing unreasonable in the reduction of revenue in a group which has suffered as this has done. On general grounds the assessment which I propose appears suitable and I hope I have found that the arguments I have used when considering the assessments in this group are sound.

9. If orders are passed now on the assessments of all villages except Nos. 5 and 30, announcement can proceed in respect of these two villages and during announcement proceedings the enquiries necessary to the proper disposal of Nos. 5 and 30 can be made.

10. The Settlement Officer's proposal regarding instalment may be accepted.

11. In accordance with recent orders the settlement will not be announced.

RANDEN,

Commissioner of Settlements and Direct

and Records,

Central Provinces.

General Assessment Statement for the Vyhar 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.		
			Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. (1866) 13,152 (1888) 16,072	Rs. a. p. ... 16,098 3 11 ...				

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

At Settlement.		At Present.		Remarks.
Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	Name of each share-holder.	Extent of share.	
1	2	3	4	5

III.—Area in Cultivation classed according to Soil

Soil Class.	Position Class.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.

V.—Details of Village Area.

Unoccupied Area.				Area Irrigated.				Number of irrigation wells.	Number of ploughs.	Number of cattle.	
Tree forest.	Scrub-jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock, covered by roads and buildings.	Total area unoccupied	Total area of the group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.				
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

VI.—Details of Holdings.

Area of total leased.	Held by malik-makbuzas.		Held by revenue-free grantees.		Held by absolute-occupancy tenants.		Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by superior class in ordinary tenant right.		Held by ordinary tenants.		Held rent-free or by privileged tenants.		Total occupied area (to agree with column 6 of Table V).
	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malik-zar.	In lieu of service.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,316'45	234	3,245'00	7	97'24	450	6,450'05	2,163	18,405'08	...	...	...	...	271'44	188'85	36,881'41
...	...	3,193'31	...	127'74	...	7,041'70	...	20,430'55	...	...	...	...	304'27	...	36,754'27
...	...	9	...	...	...	18	...	50	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	3,309'82	...	73'04	...	8,030'56	...	16,396'28	...	...	...	...	1,008'28	...	37,096'43
...	...	3,720'55	...	142'64	...	12,680'26	...	9,497'48	...	...	...	...	220'88	...	31,909'59

+ M. M. 2,726'31
 Do. on quit rent 141'08
 M. M. Makia 26'84
 M. S. 329'87
 3,235'00

Kind + a 792 Rs. 10 besides cash Rs. 14-6-0 (+ b) kind 1,274'48 Rs. 1,257-2-2 besides cash Rs. 540-1-8.
 Without Rent 11'66-4-6. W. R. 1,022'25
 Rs. 1,797-3-10.

XI.—Assessment Proposals and Comparisons.

Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (column 9 of Table X).	Percentage of proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced income (column 5 of Table X).	Analysis of income on which assessment based.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and columns 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (column 4 of Table VIII).	Resulting from valuation.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i. e., column 7 of Table IX, minus column 2).	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants, excluding cash receipts (i. e., column 8 of Table IX, minus column 5).	Rent enhancements proposed (difference between line 5 and line 3, columns 2 and 6 of Table VII).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p. 16,098 3 11 Realizable 15,363 14 0	Rs. a. p. 16,110 0 0 15,386 6 0	Per cent. 56 ...	Per cent. 54 ...	Rs. a. p. 19,984 10 9 ...	Rs. 1,595 ...	Rs. a. p. 5,920 3 10 ...	Rs. a. p. 283 4 0 ...	Rs. a. p. 1,828 15 5 ...
[Sanctioned.	15,731 0 0	...	55	...	1,445	5,663 15 10	...	1,889 15 5]

XII.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (—)					Compare increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent in		Incidence per acre in cultivation of	
	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.	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).	Present revenue on area of former settlement.	Proposed revenue on present area.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		— 1,566 13 1	+ 790	+ 831 6 7	Nil.	— 10	+ 3	0 8 4	0 9 3
		1,823 00 1	+ 640	+ 485 15 7	2	...	+ 2	...	0 9 0]

Revised Revenue between Malik-makbuza and Malguzari Lands.

Amount of revised assets relinquish-malguzar drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (column 5 of Table X minus column 1).
4	5	6	
	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.
		14,639 8 0	53
		14,135 3 0	52]

the Estates of Vynar Group.

	4	5	Tenants' payments in the estates excluding milk-mahbuz.		8	Revenue payable by the estate.		11	12	
			Present.	Proposed.		Present.	Proposed.			
ori Marka	1,506 7 2	2,004 10 0	779 0 0	886 3 6	1,091 10 0	205 6 6	910 8 0	1,060 0 0	149 8 0	-55 14 6
Abala	1,943 0 0	1,834 8 0	747 8 0	838 3 0	910 12 0	72 9 0	795 0 0	975 0 0	180 0 0	107 7 0
Jaimara	679 11 4	809 0 0	299 0 0	265 6 0	279 12 0	14 6 0	320 0 0	385 0 0	65 0 0	+50 10 0
f Meh Buzurg	361 8 0	615 4 0	126 12 0	389 12 0	453 8 0	93 12 0	215 0 0	310 0 0	95 0 0	+1 4 0
7. Tambegathi Mendha	543 6 0	436 10 0	139 0 0	296 10 4	260 6 0	-36 4 4	330 0 0	245 0 0	-85 0 0	-121 4 4
8. Chikmara	753 10 6	794 10 0	137 4 0	560 5 8	606 10 0	46 4 4	450 0 0	440 0 0	-10 0 0	-56 4 4
14. Palebarsa	207 5 6	275 0 0	37 12 0	145 2 6	184 8 0	39 5 6	110 0 0	125 0 9		5 6
15. Mehkurd	1,029 3 8	1,045 2 0	129 8 0	805 4 0	884 14 0			550 0 0	-10 4 7	-89 14 7
21. Akapur	810 9 6	592 14 0		315 7 0	370 10 0	-4 13 0	385 0 0	320 0 0	-65 0 0	-69 13 0
22. Karoli	3769 15 0	3,563 2 0	706 12 0	2,149 12 10	2,362 8 0	212 11 2	2,300 14 5	2,030 0 0	-270 14 5	-483 9 7
Yeshwantao, son of Raoji Maratha.										
Pandurang, son of Sitaram and Co-sharer.										
Raju, son of Krishna Mana										
Aktu, son of Lahu Kunbi and Co-sharer.										
Lachmana, son of Asre di Gandhi.										
Group Vynar.										
38. Gogson										
Group Vynar.										

STATEMENT III.—Area in cultivation classed according to Soils, Positions, &c., of the Year Group in the Chandra Taluk.

[illegible]

Statement showing the Estates of Vyhar Group.—(Concl'd.)

Estate.	Serial number of villages in this and previous groups submitted.	Assets of estate.		Proposed valuation of home-farm in the estate.	Tenants' payments in the estates excluding malik-makbuza.		Increase in tenants' payments.	Revenue payable by the estate.		Revenue enhancement.	Excess of proposed revenue enhancement over proposed rental enhancement (difference of columns 8 and 11).
		Settlement.	Proposed.		Present.	Proposed.		Present.	Proposed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	<i>Group Raigarh.</i>										
	11. Sukdi										
	12. Kawadpeth										
	14. Weigaon										
	32. Rajgarh										
	46. Gowardhan										
	<i>Group Mul.</i>										
	12. Bhadurni										
	<i>Group Vyhar.</i>										
	43. Ambhora										
	<i>Group Mul.</i>										
	50. Metegaon Makhuza										
	<i>Group Vyhar.</i>										
	62. Sitsi										
	63. Pedgaon										
	65. Jiboaon										
	<i>Group Garchiroli.</i>										
	14. Dewapur										
	23. Sonapur										
	25. Garchiroli										
	27. Lanjeda										
	<i>Group Vyhar.</i>										
	33. Antorgaon										
		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.	
		1,729 4 6	1,968 0 0	35 8 0	1,304 15 5	1,521 12 0	216 12 0	1,032 0 0	1,170 0 0	138 0 0	-78 12 7
		832 6 0	736 0 0	196 8 0	456 13 5	486 4 0	29 6 7	475 0 0	410 0 0	65 0 0	-94 6 7
		3,231 1 10	3,495 8 0	28 0 0	2,122 4 11	2,534 8 0	412 3 1	2,055 13 11	2,105 0 0	49 2 1	-363 1 0

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

1697

Survey and Settlement Department.

No. $\frac{218}{XI-4-49}$

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.	Gross area of the group	...	...	...	Acres.
2.	Area under cultivation at last settlement	...	...	...	83,697
3.	Area now under cultivation	...	...	...	31,021
					27,850
4.	Percentage of increase of (3) over (2)	...	...	...	Per cent.
5.	Percentage of rise of price of staple food-grain grown in group during currency of last settlement.	...	...	...	→10
					30
6.	Total assessable assets at last settlement	...	...	...	Rs.
7.	Total assessable assets at present settlement proposed by the Settlement Officer.	...	...	...	28,781
8.	Total assets as adopted by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	29,612
					29,267
9.	Percentage of increase of (8) over (6)	...	...	...	Per cent.
10.	Total enhancements of rent including revenue payable by malik-makbuzas at present settlement—	...	...	...	2
	(a) effected by the Settlement Officer	...	...	...	Rs.
	(b) as accepted by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	1,829
					1,890
11.	Average rate of rent per acre of ryoti area—	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.
	(a) at last settlement	...	...	...	0 11 5
	(b) as now proposed by the Settlement Officer	...	...	...	0 12 0
	(c) as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	0 12 0
12.	Present revenue	...	...	...	Rs.
					16,098
13.	Percentage of (12) on (6)	...	...	...	Per cent.
14.	Percentage of (12) on (8)	...	...	...	56
					55
15.	Revenue now proposed by the Settlement Officer	...	...	...	Rs.
16.	Revenue now sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	16,110
					15,731
17.	Percentage of (16) on (8)	...	...	...	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 muafi 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 sanctioned.

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'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. $\frac{219}{\text{Xl}-4-49}$.

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. $\frac{253}{\text{XI-4-16}}$

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Survey and Settlement Department.

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.

Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik-makhuzas as revised.	Revised rental payable by				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percent- age of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percent- age of revised revenue on re- vised malgu- zari assets.	Percent- age of former revenue on as- sets of former settle- ment.	Remarks.
			Absolute- occupancy tenants.	Occu- pancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.				
1	Sadli ...	296 4	304 0	1,353 0	...	1,667 0	2,150 12	1,265	59	59	56	R. J. Rs. 1,250
2	Bothil Gurd	67 0	57 8	513 14	...	681 6	1,208 10	670	55	54	67	R. J. Rs. 650.
3	Pancharsad	...	23 8	20 4	...	51 12	61 12	30	49	49	53	
4	Pendhal Makta	...	8 8	251 6	...	352 14	765 14	405	53	53	52	Q. R. Rs. 270.
5	Mundhala Makta	...	23 12	262 12	...	285 8	773 12	420	54	54	52	Q. R. Rs. 289.
6	Saimara Gaonganna	...	...	46 0	...	46 0	77 4	40	52	52	56	
	Do. Tukum	13 0	13 12	265 6	...	282 2	662 14	265	55	55	49	Q. R. Rs. 292.
7	Tamnegari Mendha	...	...	100 6	...	100 6	277 2	125	45	45	51	
8	Chikamara ...	29 0	...	219 0	...	219 0	415 4	200	48	45	44	
9	Patthi ...	6 0	...	379 6	...	379 6	1,233 4	550	45	44	52	
10	Gaidongri Tukum	...	8 0	247 12	...	255 12	589 12	340	58	58	53	Q. R. Rs. 170.
11	Bhanepore Tukum	...	...	38 4	...	38 4	148 8	70	47	47	44	
12	Neha Buzurg	23 8	15 8	126 14	...	143 6	265 2	170	57	54	46	
13	Usarpar Tukum	8 0	...	23 8	...	23 8	63 4	25	40	33	48	
14	Palcharea ...	...	54 12	285 6	...	335 2	478 6	250	52	52	65	
15	Meha Khurd	9 0	14 8	112 12	...	127 4	150 8	75	50	48	43	
16	Magar Mendha Tukum	...	3 0	...	...	3 0	105 12	40	38	38	35	
17	Sakhera ...	...	...	12 0	...	12 0	274 14	100	36	36	50	
18	Jankapore Tukum	...	...	2 0	...	2 0	207 8	100	48	48	50	Q. R. Rs. 12.
19	Jankapore Belth	...	...	17 2	...	17 2	53 6	25	47	47	57	
20	Samda Khurd	...	...	23 0	...	23 0	119 4	45	41	41	49	
21	Akapore ...	13 0	123 4	26 6	...	169 10	223 14	115	51	49	64	R. J. Rs. 100.
22	Kadhail ...	...	20 4	67 0	...	87 4	224 4	100	49	49	58	
23	Geera Buzurg	4 4	125 8	253 12	...	361 4	545 6	285	52	64	54	
24	Geera Khurd	...	267 4	60 4	...	327 8	453 12	230	51	51	51	
25	Kasargaon ...	116 4	66 0	58 0	...	124 0	289 0	265	64	52	65	
26	Saotala ...	...	...	26 6	...	26 6	66 10	40	60	60	47	
27	Vihirgaon ...	175 4	82 4	265 12	...	378 0	728 0	430	59	51	61	
28	Dormala ...	14 0	91 4	478 2	...	569 6	734 6	409	56	56	61	R. J. Rs. 400.
29	Dongargaon	45 4	126 8	94 12	...	261 4	424 8	215	53	49	60	
30	Chikhli ...	...	36 12	147 12	...	184 8	210 8	100	48	43	59	
31	Baregarh ...	2 0	...	2 8	...	2 8	72 8	26	36	36	34	R. J. Rs. 25.
32	Nifandra ...	85 4	126 4	448 8	...	574 12	802 4	440	56	52	69	R. J. ... { M. R. Rs. 375 { M. M. " 35 430
33	Anargaoon ...	233 12	151 12	707 4	...	359 0	1,148 4	698	61	55	69	R. J. ... { M. R. Rs. 501 { M. M. " 690
34	Nimgaon ...	6 0	221 12	616 10	...	809 6	1,032 10	540	52	52	51	
35	Dabgaon ...	...	6 12	485 12	...	491 8	551 8	290	53	53	53	
36	Thergaon ...	41 0	9 0	167 4	...	175 4	348 0	170	45	44	58	
37	Belgaon ...	...	...	215 8	...	215 8	278 0	135	49	49	52	
38	Chichodi Tukum	...	...	217 12	...	227 12	294 12	145	49	49	48	Q. R. Rs. 108-12.
39	Nawegaon Tukum	...	21 0	241 4	...	262 4	430 0	220	51	51	55	Q. R. Rs. 246-12.
40	Vihar Khurd	...	...	180 4	...	180 4	238 0	100	42	42	42	
41	Vichora ...	14 0	117 12	424 4	...	549 0	593 0	335	56	56	58	R. J. Rs. 330.
42	Mokhala ...	13 0	158 0	564 10	...	722 10	830 10	435	52	52	55	
43	Ambhora Tukum	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	10	40	40	54	Q. R. Rs. 6-11.

Statement showing the

Jamas and Jamsas for the Vihar Group of the Chanda Tahsil in the Chanda District.—(Concl'd.)

Serial No.	Name of village and mahal.	Payments of malik-makuzins as revised.	Revised rental payable by				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised assets.	Percentage of revised revenue on total revised malik-makuzin assets.	Percentage of former revenue on assets of former settlement.	Remarks.
			Absolute occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total of three classes of tenants.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.				
44	Kondekhal ...	...	...	6 6	...	6 6	25 6	10	39	59	71	R. J. ... { M. R. Rs. 16 M. M. "
45	Keroda ...	24 8	63 12	170 4	...	214 0	343 12	173	50	49	42	
46	Samda Buzurg ...	235 0	374 4	263 14	...	638 2	966 10	565	58	51	58	R. J. Rs. 550.
47	Vihar Buzurg ...	46 12	369 12	608 6	...	978 2	1,388 4	755	54	52	61	R. J. Rs. 750.
48	Wagholi Butti ...	21 12	76 8	15 4	...	91 12	115 8	65	56	49	64	R. J. ... { M. R. Rs. 65 M. M. " 9 55
49	Sonapur ...	75 8	35 12	375 0	...	430 12	668 8	340	51	47	64	R. J. Rs. 245.
50	Kapsi ...	11 12	23 8	174 8	...	198 0	324 0	250	50	49	44	
51	Cherkhal ...	...	...	27 4	...	27 4	43 12	20	41	41	47	
52	Upri ...	...	...	376 0	...	376 0	514 4	275	53	53	52	
53	Bhausi ...	3 8	...	20 4	...	20 4	49 10	20	40	37	46	
54	Nisari Petgaon ...	...	36 4	165 12	...	202 0	322 0	150	47	47	49	
55	Wadholi Gandli ...	...	...	49 14	...	49 14	74 6	35	47	47	333	
56	Donala ...	...	15 4	31 6	...	46 10	126 14	60	47	47	35	
57	Kadholi ...	6 0	46 6	57 4	...	105 12	157 8	80	51	49	54	
58	Haramba ...	163 4	267 12	106 8	...	376 4	615 12	345	56	46	64	
59	Umri ...	...	8 0	2 10	...	10 10	151 6	70	46	46	43	
60	Lomiholi ...	7 0	237 8	138 10	...	375 2	420 14	250	59	50	60	R. J. Rs. 244.
61	Sakri ...	56 0	152 8	121 8	...	274 0	925 8	535	57	59	62	R. J. Rs. 532.
62	Sirsi ...	...	37 12	72 6	...	112 2	220 10	65	54	54	45	
63	Petgaon ...	...	114 12	73 0	...	187 12	252 12	130	51	51	50	
64	Jam Buzurg ...	32 8	67 0	121 8	...	186 8	264 8	130	49	45	54	
65	Jibgaon ...	28 4	25 12	101 4	...	127 0	261 4	159	57	55	62	
66	Bhatti Jamb ...	...	13 12	2 0	...	15 12	31 0	15	48	48	48	
67	Ghorowahl ...	...	21 4	111 3	...	132 7	200 3	100	50	50	67	Q. R. Rs. 90.
68	Hirapore ...	4 0	40 12	253 10	...	304 6	423 6	213	50	50	56	R. J. Rs. 210.
Total ...		1,922 8	4,430 4	13,872 3	...	18,302 7	29,647 12	15,744	51	51	56	R. J. Rs. 14,891-2.

NOTE.—The abbreviations "R. J." and "Q. R." denote Realizable Jama and Quit Revenue respectively.

Table 69.—INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PROFITS
(Revised Series)

(Base: 1960-61=100)

I	Gross profits including depreciation				
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.—Public limited Companies (all industries)	106.8	117.5	133.4	144.8	151.1
I. Agriculture and allied activities	81.2	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	81.2	89.4	89.4	108.2
II. Mining and quarrying	82.7	103.8	89.8	87.1	98.1
Coal mining	102.0	121.2	128.4	108.2	121.1
III. Processing and manufacture—food-stuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof	105.8	106.9	121.3	128.1	123.4
Edible vegetable and hydrogenated oils	93.9	97.8	104.8	156.3	179.7
Sugar	98.1	98.7	116.1	128.5	142.1
Tobacco	91.4	117.5	91.6	126.0	147.6
Cotton textiles	114.1	88.5	108.8	119.4	96.9
Jute textiles	67.0	225.2	194.5	135.7	155.8
Silk, rayon and woollen textiles	110.9	128.2	142.0	161.4	201.5
IV. Processing and manufacture—Metals, chemicals and products thereof	111.3	129.4	156.1	179.5	192.2
Iron and steel	105.1	113.9	125.7	129.5	122.7
Aluminium	103.2	131.7	181.3	208.8	230.5
Engineering (1)	114.3	137.1	167.2	199.7	214.4
Chemicals (2)	112.8	130.0	159.5	188.8	222.8
Matches	104.9	125.2	114.7	90.2	111.7
V. Processing and manufacture—not elsewhere classified	112.1	124.9	134.6	135.6	147.5
Mineral oils	110.1	116.3	115.8	94.8	84.5
Cement	112.5	137.7	136.2	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 supply	114.3	121.6	163.5	180.2	176.6
Trading	115.3	123.2	144.4	155.0	187.3
B.—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 chemicals.