

STATEMENT C.—Rajim Group, Tahsil and District Raipur—(contd.)

Serial num. of mahal.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At former Settlement.			At present Settlement.			Increase per cent of present incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Unit rate justifiable on general considerations.	Rate per soil unit proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.	Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
29	VI (22) 66	Deori	Occupancy ...	...	...	345-10	179 4 0	0 8 4	...	51	...	...	<p>This is an excellent black soil village. The position is gabhar and there are 4 good tanks. Kanhar and darsa in the embanked state predominate. Almost the whole area is under rice and double cropped with linseed, pulse, &c. I class as A. The malguzars, telis, pay Rs. 4 Pandhri, but owe money owing to litigation with a Bania thekedar. The rent-rate was low at Settlement and has since risen only 2 per cent. The old Teli Malsai was an easy-going landlord who treated the tenants, mainly caste fellows, leniently. His son suffers from epilepsy. The village has then been entered in the names of his grandsons. I advocate considerable enhancement here and would adopt '85 which gives scope for a 66 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants and 41 per cent of ordinary tenants. Margins will have to be left.</p>
			Ordinary ...	194-77	125 0 0	0 10 3	362-05	216 12 0	0 9 7	6	60	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	194-77	125 0 0	0 10 3	707-15	396 0 0	0 8 1	13	56	...	
			Absolute occupancy cum Ordinary ...	661-89	389 9 0	0 9 5	1,028-45	613 10 3	0 9 1	2	59	A.	
30	VI (22) 63	Partawa	Occupancy ...	...	...	36-41	33 4 0	0 14 7	...	87	...	...	<p>This is as good a village as any in the pargana except Kopra perhaps. The soil is renowned in the pargana. Soil all black. Rice the chief crop. Double cropping with linseed largely practised. Some wheat also grown, but the bharis are not very good. Complaints are made of mortality of cattle. Tanks dry in April as in most kanhar villages. Residents then resort to Deori and Lafandih for water. I class as A. Malguzars Brahmins, who owe money, but village is not mortgaged. Tenants a very fair lot, who have been enhanced considerably owing to the poverty of the malguzars. As rate has gone up 40 per cent I recommend '90. This gives scope for a 4 per cent rent enhancement of occupancy tenants but no increase of ordinary tenants is contemplated.</p>
			Ordinary ...	375-99	283 0 0	0 12 1	389-85	418 3 3	1 1 2	42	1-03	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	375-99	283 0 0	0 12 1	426-26	451 7 3	1 0 11	40	1-01	A.	

31	VI —(22) 62	Dhooms	Occupancy	41-86	47 0 0	1 2 2	...	1-12	This is a good little village away from the influence of the river. Position is flat. Rice is the chief crop, and most of the soil yields a second crop of linseed, &c., &c. There are two tanks here. I class as A. The malguzar, a Brahmin, is fairly prosperous for so small a village. Tenants a good lot of kurnis. Rate is high because at measurement each man abandoned some land for pasturage and this was mapped as banjar. It has since been resumed by the tenants. I take '95 for ryoti and I desire no enhancement. As the ordinary incidence is 1-44 I would not value sir below 1-10.
			Ordinary ...	110-81	67 0 0	0 9 8	17-95	26 14 0	1 7 3	140	1-44	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	110-81	67 0 0	0 9 8	59-31	73 14 0	1 3 11	106	1-22	A.	{ '95 ryoti 1-10 sir	
32	VI —(22) 61	Chiechod	Occupancy	245-91	199 0 0	0 12 11	...	'86	This village is situated on the Pairi river, is somewhat unlevel, and there is some matasi and patpar kachar near the river, but black soil prevails and there is fair amount of double cropping. Rice and miscellaneous crops are most grown. There is a productive bahra under the village site. I class as B. The malguzar, a Bairagi, is indebted owing to the maintenance of a shrine in Rajim. The tenants are a good lot, though the malguzar is high handed. Rate has advanced 48 per cent and assets 70 per cent. I think '90 will be suitable as no further enhancement is sought. The all round unit incidence is 1-01. Hence I adopt 1-00 for sir.
			Ordinary ...	252-18	162 0 0	0 10 3	134-72	127 6 0	0 15 2	46	1-08	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	252-18	162 0 0	0 10 3	380-63	326 6 0	0 13 9	34	1-00	...	...
			Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary	306-52	179 6 0	0 9 4	410-38	355 6 0	0 13 10	48	1-01	B.	{ '90 ryoti 1-00 sir	
33	VII —(2) 1	Kurnekera	Occupancy ...	6-75	2 4 0	0 5 4	61-43	47 0 0	0 12 3	130	1-09	Also on the Pairi, one of the poorer villages of the group, with a good deal of matasi patpar. Still the position at places is not bad, and there are evidences that a fair rice crop is yielded. Even in this year of short rainfall the tenants seem to have a considerable balance of grain for sale, to judge from the negotiations proceeding on the occasion of my vi-it. Water-supply from 4 tanks and the river. I class as B. Malguzars Mahrattas, who seem fairly prosperous. Tenants a somewhat poor lot, which I attribute to high rate. I recommend '90 for ryoti which will yield no further enhancement, and 1-00 for sir is suitable, as the unit incidence is 1-11.
			Ordinary ...	171-34	100 0 0	0 9 4	152-91	113 0 0	0 11 10	27	1-12	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	178-09	102 4 0	0 9 2	214-34	169 0 0	0 11 11	30	1-11	B.	{ '90 ryoti 1-00 sir	
34	VII —(24) 2	Sarsabandha	Occupancy	323-90	234 0 0	0 11 7	...	'73	There is a good deal of undulating black soil bhari here of inferior type, though embanked land predominates and rice is the chief crop. There is a good supply of double cropping, and some 47 acres are irrigable from tanks of which there are 2. Next to rice linseed is the chief crop, and some 53 acres are under wheat. I class as B. Proprietress a fairly prosperous Brahmin widow, who pays Rs. 5 Pandhri. Tenants a good contented lot. The rate has risen 4 per cent and is moderate. I consider this due to the proprietress being a woman. I would adopt '90 which promises a 23 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants and a 17 per cent enhancement of ordinary tenants.
			Ordinary ...	299-78	214 8 0	0 11 5	483-71	363 0 0	0 12 0	5	'77	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	299-78	214 8 0	0 11 5	807-61	597 0 0	0 11 10	4	'75	B.	'90	

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			Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.	Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
35	VII (24) 3	Jinjra ...	Occupancy ...	104-21	75 12 0	0 11 8	395-05	306 8 0	0 12 5	0	76	...	This is a good village even for the group. The matasi is of good loamy type but black soil is most prevalent, and much of the land is gabhar by position. Two good tanks and water-supply adequate. Almost all the land is under rice, and a good proportion yields linseed as a second crop. Hence I class as A. Malguzars 2 Kaists, sons of the old proprietor, own Bakli but owe a little money. Tenants a prosperous body, but their relations with the malguzar are unhappy. He has harrassed them for irregular dues which they decline to pay. Rent rate is stagnant. I would adopt 95 which promises a 25 per cent rent enhancement of occupancy tenants and a 10 per cent of ordinary tenants.
			Ordinary ...	575-43	491 0 0	0 13 8	355-53	306 3 0	0 13 9	1	86	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	679-64	566 12 0	0 13 4	750-58	612 11 0	0 13 1	2	80	A.	
36	VII (24) 4	Teka ...	Occupancy ..	54-94	31 0 0	0 9 0	148-24	118 8 0	0 12 10	43	74	...	Another village of good position. Almost all the soil is black and embanked. Rice is yielded followed by linseed. Dorsa is the prevailing soil. There are 6 tanks. Water-supply seems sufficient. I class as A. Malguzar a Rajput, who would be well off but for his large family. Tenants average. One Balak Teli has spent Rs. 800 on a tank since settlement. Relations are peaceful. The rate has gone up 50 per cent and the occupancy cum ordinary unit incidence is 92, while the occupancy unit incidence is only 74. I adopt 90 which promises a 22 per cent rent enhancement of occupancy tenants, but no rise of ordinary rents is contemplated. A margin can be left for absolute occupancy tenants who pay only as. 8-11 per acre.
			Ordinary ...	558-78	360 0 0	0 10 4	607-71	602 8 0	0 15 10	53	96	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	613-72	391 0 0	0 10 2	755-95	720 14 0	0 15 3	50	92	A.	

37	VII (24) 8	Mundtarai	{	Occupancy	...	150-61	94 0 0	0 10 0	186-54	107 8 0	0 9 3	-7	'95	The position is mainly gabbar but the soil is dorsa. Practically the whole area is under rice, while "Urad" and linseed are grown as second crops. The homestead is built round a tank. The water is dirty and soon dries. Then water has to be brought from Kopra. I class accordingly as B. The malguzars are Brahmins who are fairly prosperous without being rich. They are very considerate land-lords and their tenants pay low and are well treated. The occupancy incidence is only '59. Hence I recommend '85 which gives scope for a rise of 31 per cent on occupancy tenants' rents and of 25 per cent on ordinary tenants.
				Ordinary	...	395-70	208 4 0	0 8 3	357-60	260 6 0	0 10 9	30	'68	...	...
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	546-31	297 4 0	0 8 8	574-14	368 0 0	0 10 3	18	'65	B.	'85	
38	VII (24) 9	Tara	{	Occupancy	249-77	318 8 0	1 4 5	...	1-48	This is a goodish village, although along the river there is a good deal of Matsi. Black soil however prevails. Rice is the chief crop and double cropping is extensively practised. I consider the village fit for the A class. Water-supply from tanks and the river is adequate. The malguzar is a fine old Brahmin who has a very large family. To make two ends meet he exacts very high rents which tenants pay apparently without demur, because he is a Brahmin, and because they recognise his need. I take a rate between the unit incidence 1-66 and the standard, and I think this will be suitable both for ryoti and sir valuation. No rent enhancement is contemplated,
				Ordinary	...	365-57	276 0 0	0 12 1	586-94	827 4 0	1 6 7	87	1-68	...	...
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	365-57	276 0 0	0 12 1	836-71	1,145 12 0	1 5 11	81	1-62	...	...
				Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	663-74	407 10 0	0 9 10	1,0-8-25	1,435 12 0	1 6 7	132	1-66	A.	1-20	
39	VII (24) 10	Kopra	{	Occupancy	...	133-66	88 6 0	0 10 7	716-24	557 8 1	0 12 5	17	'81	This is a very fine estate indeed covering over 6 square miles. There is abundance of rice land very excellently situated. Dorsa is the principal soil, and it yields a capital rice crop. Double cropping is much practised with linseed &c. No less than 226 acres are irrigable. There are 25 tanks and 15 dabis. The village is the best in the group. I class as A. The village is mismanaged by a half-witted Rajput. Kapurchand Bania has had a lease for the last 10 years and in this way a debt of Rs. 5,000 has been extinguished. The malguzar still owes Rs. 2,000. Tenants are a good lot. I adopt 1-00 which promises a 23 per cent rent enhancement of occupancy tenants and a 15 per cent of ordinary tenants.
				Ordinary	...	608-99	444 0 0	0 11 8	1,451-31	1,167 15 3	0 12 11	11	'87	...	...
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	742-65	532 6 0	0 11 7	2,167-55	1,725 7 4	0 12 9	10	'85	A.	1-00	
40	VII (23) 5	Sihaspur	{	Occupancy	...	62-03	32 0 0	0 8 3	85-10	78 0 0	0 14 8	78	'98	This is a small but good little village. Position good. Soil mainly black. Principal crop rice. Linseed a favourite second crop. There is no tank. The Sargi nala is drunk. I class as A as I consider the lands of average fertility. Malguzar is Baghoba. There are some prosperous teli tenants. The incidence is '98. No further enhancement is sought. I recommend '95 which affords no scope for rent enhancement.
				Ordinary	...	191-59	130 8 0	0 10 11	289-65	269 6 0	0 14 11	87	'98	...	...
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	253-62	162 8 0	0 10 3	374-75	247 6 0	0 14 10	45	'98	A.	'95	

STATEMENT C. - Rajim Group, Tahsil and District Raipur - (concluded.)

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Serial number of mahal.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At former Settlement.			At present Settlement.			Increase per cent of present incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Unit rate justifiable on general considerations.	Rate per soil unit proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.	Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.					
41	VII - (23) 6	Kaserudih ... { Occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This is a poor village. Soil almost entirely matasi of some what poor type. Rice and minor grains grown. No double cropping. No tank. The Sargi nala is drunk. The malguzar is Raghoba. The village is in the vicinity of the jungle, I class as C. The tenants are comparatively poor which is due to the relative infertility of the village. I would adopt .85. This only promises a 4 per cent rent enhancement.
		Ordinary ...	85.50	53 0 0	0 9 11	212.52	125 6 0	0 9 5	-5	.82	...	...
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	85.50	53 0 0	0 9 11	212.52	125 6 0	0 9 5	-5	.82	C.	.85	
42	VII - (23) 14	Dhursa ... { Occupancy ...	...	...	...	12.06	14 14 0	1 3 9	...	1.55	...	...	Another dadhamatasi village similar to Kaserudih. Wild animals are said to do damage as the village is in the proximity of the jungle. Rice and minor crops are grown. No double cropping to speak of. No wheat and little linseed are produced. There is a fair tank here. The tenants are poor owing to the infertility of the village. The rate has gone up 53 per cent already and assets have risen 78 per cent. In this view I adopt .75 which will probably give no enhancement as a little rent adjustment may be possible.
		Ordinary ...	197.33	78 0 0	0 6 4	381.83	222 6 0	0 9 4	47	.75	...	...
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	197.33	78 0 0	0 6 4	393.89	237 4 0	0 9 8	53	.78	C.	.75	
43	VII - (23) 17	Loharsi ... { Occupancy ...	...	...	...	271.43	203 14 3	0 12 0	...	.80	...	...	This is a good estate with plenty of gabhar black soil doli under rice. Linseed is extensively grown as a second crop. Other crops are hardly found. There are 3 tanks and the Sargi Nala for water supply. Some 40 acres are irrigable. Good tobacco baris are found under the homestead. The village falls into Class A. The malguzar is Raghoba. The tenants are an average lot. The rate has declined 6 per cent and the incidence is .80. I adopt .95 which promises a 19 per cent rent enhancement.
		Ordinary ...	824.46	681 0 0	0 13 3	658.84	487 11 3	0 11 10	-11	.80	...	...
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	824.46	681 0 0	0 13 3	930.27	691 9 6	0 11 11	-10	.80	...	...
		Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	917.07	733 0 0	0 12 9	944.37	703 9 6	0 12 0	-6	.80	A.	.95	

44	VII (23) 13	Raweli ...	Occupancy	...	...	...	41-24	31 0 0	0 12 0	...	26	...	...
			Ordinary	...	371-84	268 8 0	0 11 7	444-89	392 5 0	0 14 1	22	1-08	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	371-84	268 8 0	0 11 7	486-13	423 5 0	0 13 11	20	1-07	A.
45	VII (23) 11	Bhendri ...	Occupancy	...	118-84	52 4 0	0 7 0	62-13	45 0 0	0 11 7	65	88	...
			Ordinary	...	240-84	180 0 0	0 11 8	435-49	342 12 0	0 12 7	8	89	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	365-18	262 4 0	0 10 2	497-62	387 12 0	0 12 5	22	89	A.
46	VII (23) 12	Fendritarai	Occupancy	...	...	...	26-88	16 1 0	0 9 7	...	83	...	...
			Ordinary	...	62-40	53 0 0	0 13 7	376-54	202 12 3	0 8 7	-37	71	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	62-40	53 0 0	0 13 7	403-42	218 13 3	0 8 8	-36	72	B.

The soil is mainly matasi; there is a good supply of dorsa but no kanhar. The position is favourable and a good crop seems to be yielded. For rice, dorsa is in an ordinary season as good as kanhar. The double cropping is somewhat limited in extent. The Sargi Nala is drunk. I class as A. The malguzar is Raghoba. Tenants are an average body. The rent rate has advanced 20 per cent and the unit incidence 1-07 is pretty high. I would adopt '95 which promises no enhancement but will probably give a few rupees owing to rents being not absolutely even.

This is a dorsa matasi rice village. There are only 13 acres under other crops. Dorsa prevails and there is a good supply of double cropping. Position is flat. There is one tank which generally holds water. I consider the village average and class as A. The malguzar is Raghoba. Rents in kind are realised besides the cash. Tenants are a fair lot but the Malguzar worries them for extra dues. I deem '95 applicable which promises an 8 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants and ordinary tenants. As the acreage rate has risen only 22 per cent this proposal is moderate.

Matasi predominates here and there is hardly any double cropping. Little but rice is grown. The village is a fair one but has a bad water-supply, the only tank being a dirty dabri. Position is not superior. I class then as B.

The malguzar is Raghoba. The tenants are an average lot of chamars. The malguzar, map in hand, attested his other villages and assessed banjar some years ago. This village escaped owing to an outbreak of cholera. This explains the low incidence. The rate has declined 36 per cent while cultivation has expanded 115 per cent. The newly subjugated banjar then has escaped assessment. I adopt '90 which promises a 7 per cent rent enhancement of occupancy tenants and a 27 per cent of ordinary tenants.

This is a fine level tract of country lying to the east of the Mahanadi. Black soil prevails. Most of the land is embanked and under rice. A fair proportion of the cultivated area yields a second crop which is generally linseed, though masur, batra, lakh, mung and urad are also grown as "utera".

Cultivation has expanded 37 per cent, the increase in real assets is 69 per cent, and that of the total nikasi, real and assumed, is 68 per cent, *vide* Statement A.

The occupancy-cum-ordinary rate has developed 15 per cent, while the all-round rate has risen 21 per cent. The malguzar's home farm has expanded 30 per cent.

2. The unit incidence was 0.88, the unit rate adopted 0.95 which promised an 8 per cent rent enhancement.

A 12 per cent rent enhancement has resulted, the higher figure being due to the enhancement of absolute occupancy tenants, and the levelling up of payments in villages where the incidence was low towards a fair economic level. As the incidences range between 0.50 to 1.60, it is easily gathered that no small measure of levelling up was called for in the case of the 22 mahals which pay below the average unit incidence, 0.88.

3. The rates of settlement as paid at present and as proposed stand as follows:—

		Absolute Occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	All-round.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Settlement	...	0 8 1	0 9 8	0 11 5	0 10 2
Present	...	0 10 7	0 11 9	0 13 8	0 12 6
Proposed	...	0 12 8	0 13 8	0 14 8	0 14 0

For absolute occupancy tenants, a 10 per cent margin has been left between proposed rent and deduced rents. This class is enhanced 19 per cent, while occupancy tenants are pushed up 16 per cent and ordinary payments have been raised 7 per cent.

The total of proposed payments exceeds that of deduced rents, owing to the high rates paid in not a few estates.

4. The payments in kind amount to 385 khandis 10½ kathas of dhan. These have been maintained as they are not commutable, except on application. They have been valued for purposes of assessment at 12 per khandi, a very moderate price, and this adds Rs. 481-8-0 to the nikasi, *see* column 2 of Statement X.

5. The siwai income of the year 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 647-7-4. I have assumed Rs. 547 as average receipts. The bulk of the income is derived in Rajim, in the msl of which a detailed statement of the various sources is given.

In the other villages mohwa and "mahrai" are the chief sources of income. Raghoba has 4 or 5 villages in the south of this tract, from the tenants of which he collects "bankat" for the privilege of cutting wood in other villages of his, belonging to the Panduka group. All such sums, I have already included in the assets of the Panduka group, and they are accordingly omitted here. Some illegal dues I have also abstained from recognising, and at the time of announcement and of the preparation of the Wazib-ul-arz, the rights of tenants will be explained to the offending proprietors.

6. For sir the rate adopted is Re. 0-13-0, for muafi land Re. 0-14-0. These rates are moderate when compared with ryoti rates. In not a few villages, higher unit rates have been taken for the valuation of sir than those deemed suitable for ryoti. The high present payments, many of which are above the incidence, have had more than a counterbalancing effect, and the result is that the ryoti rate exceeds that of sir valuation. The latter rate too is much below what tenants of sir pay.

7. The nikasi of settlement amounted to Rs. 19,550-5-1, on which a kamil jama of Rs. 10,882-10-11 was assessed. Thus 56 per cent of assets was absorbed.

8. The present nikasi, including payments of malik makbuzas, the assessments of resumed muafi sanadi plots, the enhanced ryoti rental payments in kind, sir and muafi valuation and siwai receipts, amounts to Rs. 36,519-14-0. This total is made up as follows:—

Present cash receipts.	Valuation of sir.	Valuation of muafi.	Proposed rent enhancement.					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
27,619 9 2	5,031 5 6	809 2 0	3,059	13	4	=	36,519	14 0

On this nikasi, I propose a kamil jama of Rs. 20,035, falling at 55 per cent of assets, i. e., 1 per cent less than at settlement. Many of the mahals here are fine estates in themselves or but parts of a large estate and can pay a good percentage without unduly reducing the malguzar's margin of profit. But the malguzars, and notably Raghoba, have been peculiarly candid in the statement of their nikasi, and I have no suspicion whatsoever of any concealment of rental here, while in other groups this tendency has been prevalent, and the undermining of combinations of malguzars and tenants has caused a great deal of trouble, and absorbed a lot of the time of my assistants and myself. I consider it then good policy to treat the malguzars of this tract somewhat leniently. Had I assessed up to the standard adding a unit from 50 per cent upwards for every 100 of nikasi, the percentage taken would have been 58 or 59 per cent. By taking 55 instead of 58 per cent, a remission of Rs. 1,095 approximately is made. A further reason for exercising moderation is afforded by the fact that the jama is raised 84 per cent, even when only 55 per cent of assets is absorbed.

9. In this group Raghoba holds 12 mahals. At settlement Rs. 2,883 was assessed on a nikasi of Rs. 5,859-8-4 falling at 49 per cent. I now take Rs. 5,450 out of 10,225 or 53 per cent of assets. This implies lenient treatment, for his estate consists of over 20 villages, situated mainly in the Hasda, Panduka and Rajim groups.

10. The proposed increment of revenue amounts to Rs. 9,152-5-1, of which about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd, viz. 3,059-13-4, will be covered by rent enhancement.

Assets have increased 87 per cent, while the proposed increase of jama is only 84 per cent.

At settlement, Rs. 4,292 plus 5,611 acres of sir were left to the malguzars.

* Includes payments by tenants of sir.
† Excludes area held by tenants of sir.

My proposals will leave, then, Rs. 10,613* in cash plus 6,529 + acres of sir. They will have then more than double the amount of cash they had at settlement, and their home-farm will be larger by over 900 acres.

These facts require no comment, as the moderation of the present proposals is patent.

11. The revenue incidence is raised from Re. 0-5-10 to Re. 0-7-9 or 33 per cent. This is a considerable rise, and is due to the large, spontaneous development of the rent rates.

In the Hasda group the incidence has been raised from Re. 0-5-6 to Re. 0-6-10. This is undoubtedly a better group than Hasda in point both of soil and position, and it has fewer villages which suffer from inundations than the latter group.

12. Rohena is a muafi village. Hence the net jama realisable will be raised from Rs. 10,535-10-11 to Rs. 19,545 which will bring annually Rs. 9,009-5-1 additional revenue into the Government Treasury.

Raipur, the 27th August 1889.

L. S. CAREY,
Settlement Officer.

V.—Details of village area.

1	Occupied area.					Unoccupied area.						Area irrigated.			16	17	18	19
	Area in cultivation.			Area out of cultivation, i. e., waste and fallow of more than 3 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 village.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.				
	Under crop.	Fallow of 3 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.	
At present ...	39,391.82	1,566.83	40,958.65	456.33	41,414.98	4.86	1,421.47	14,835.88	5,708.47	21,970.68	63,385.94	1,242.14	271.47	1,513.61	209	224	3,272	8,886
Percentage on total area of areas in cols. 4, 6 and 15 ...	...	...	65	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last settlement for cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. ...	28,642.11	1,316.87	29,958.98	411.44	30,370.42	...	...	...	...	...	60,467.70	...	...	150.16	...	203	958	4,902

VI.—Details of holdings.

1	Held by malguzars.				Held by malik makbuzas.		Held by revenue-free grantees.		Held by absolute occupancy tenants.		Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by 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 Statement 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.	
	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.
At present	5,802.51	1,464.20	7,266.71	737.43	165	566.40	10	114.41	346	3,818.52	961	10,581.68	4,044.72	1,410	12,099.01	549.62	375.16	41,416.93
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	25	...	...	29			.....
Compare entries of last settlement for cols 4, 11, 13 and 16	...	...	5,611.86	...	...	676.43	...	105.56	...	8,182.83	...	1,783.56	...	...	13,481.95	528.21		30,369.62

VII.—Details of malik makbuzas and tenants' payments.

1	Malik makbuzas.	Tenants.			
		Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. At last settlement	313 1 5	4,132 6 9	1,077 1 0	9,652 5 0	14,861 12 9
2. Incidence per acre	0 7 5	0 8 1	0 9 8	0 11 5	0 10 2
3. At present	277 12 4	3,856 13 3	7,797 1 2	13,795 5 11	25,449 4 4
4. Incidence per acre	0 7 10	0 10 7	0 11 9	0 13 8	0 12 6
5. As proposed	351 2 0	4,604 10 0	9,060 14 0	14,770 4 0	28,435 12 0
6. Incidence per acre	0 9 11	0 12 8	0 13 8	0 14 8	0 14 0
7. Increase per cent of proposed over present payments...	27	19	16	7	12
8. Compare as deduced from rates.	388 5 0	5,118 2 0	9,065 10 0	13,459 11 0	27,643 7 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.	Rs.	
385 Kh., 10½ Kathas.	}	647 7 4	547 0 0	
385 Kh., 10½ Kathas.				

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.	Area held by privileged tenants.		Valuation adopted.	
Rental value at rates adopted for valuation of tenants' holdings.	Compare rent actually paid to malguzar.	Rental value at rates adopted for valuation of tenants' holdings.	Compare rent actually paid.	Total rental value (columns 1, 3 and 4).	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
699 7 0	864 0 6	5,342 14 0	816 13 0	.....	6,859 2 0
Incidence per acre.	0 14 11	1 2 9	0 12 9	0 14 2	0 13 5

X.—Total estimated enhanced income.

Payments of malik makbuzas as proposed.		Annual value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.		Siwai receipts.		Total.		Compare as at last settlement.		Total.	
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.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
351 2 0	28,435 12 8	6,704 8 0	547 0 0	36,519 14 0	15,174 14 2	4,375 6 11	.....	19,550-5-1			
	481 8 0					Rate 0-11-5					

XI.—Assessment proposals and comparisons.

Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former settlement (column 9 of Statement X).	Percentage of proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced income (column 5 of Statement X).	Analysis of income on which assessment based.			
				Present cash receipts (line 3 of Statement VII, col. 4 of Statement VIII and cols. 2 and 5 of Statement IX).	Resulting from valuation.		
					Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht excluding actual cash receipts (i. e., col. 7 of Statement IX minus col. 2).	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants, excluding cash receipts (i. e., col. 8 of Statement IX minus col. 5).	Rent enhancements proposed (difference between line 5 and line 3, cols. 2 and 6 of Statement VII).
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.
10,882 10 11	20,035 0 0	56	55	27,619 9 2	5,031 5 6	809 2 0	3,059 13 4

20,075 100% added to Revenue 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 Statement X).	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land (columns 3 and 7 of Statement X).	In siwai income (columns 4 and 8 of Statement X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of proposed revenue over present revenue.	Area in cultivation (column 4 of Statement V).	Estimated income (columns 5 and 9 of Statement 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.
+9,152 5 1	+13,611 15 10 +481 5 0	+2,329 1 1	+547 0 0	+16,969 8 11	+84	+37	+87	0 5 10	0 7 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 Statement X minus column 1].
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
351 2 0	297 7 0	53 11 0	15	19,737 9 0	54

ABSTRACT OF ORDERS, RAJIM GROUP (No. XIV.) OF THE RAIPUR TAHSIL.

Rent-Rate Report.—The rate report was returned to the Settlement Officer under Letter No. C 13-S. of 6th June 1889. cover of the marginally noted letter. He was directed to record reasons—(1) for including a village in any particular class; (2) for departing, in the case of any particular village, from the soil unit standard rate adopted for that class.

The rate report was re-submitted under cover of letter No. 702 of 13th June 1889.

Letter No. 1277-A of 25th June 1889. ⁷⁸ It was intimated that the proposals were sanctioned as they stood.

Letter No. 1547-S of 26th November 1889. ⁷⁸ **Assessment Report.**—The assets as recorded at Settlement, as now revised, and as announced, were as follows:—

	At Settlement.	As revised.	As announced.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash rental	15,174 14 2	27,072 9 2	27,154 11 2
Rental enhancement.....	.....	3,059 13 4	3,088 11 4
Value of land held by malguzars and privileged tenants	4,375 6 11	5,840 7 6	5,840 7 6
Siwai.....	.....	547 0 0	547 0 0
Total.....	19,550 5 1	36,519 14 0	36,630 14 0

The jama fixed at Settlement amounted to Rs. 10,882-10-11, falling at 56 per cent. of the assets.

Since Settlement, cultivation had expanded 37 per cent., and the rent-rate had risen 21 per cent., which had resulted in a spontaneous increase of assets amounting to 68 per cent.

The Settlement Officer proposed a 12 per cent. rent enhancement, which was sanctioned.

A jama of Rs. 20,035, absorbing 55 per cent. of assets to 56 per cent. taken at Settlement, was proposed. A few enhancements of the Settlement Officer's figures were ordered. Rs. 20,155 was the revised revenue sanctioned.

With reference to the grain payments known as *bandhor* which were levied in addition to cash rents, the following orders were issued:—

(1) That absolute occupancy tenants and occupancy tenants should be clearly informed of their right to have these payments commuted into cash rents at the rate adopted by the Settlement Officer in his assessment papers or their equivalent value.

(2) It should be clearly laid down that the *dhan*, or rice, to be delivered as rent in kind should be the "coarse kind," and that the rates should be fixed at which the malguzar could recover, should a tenant omit to deliver the specified quantity.

(3) That these particulars should be recorded in the *Wajib-ul-arz*.

Details of village jamas and assets are as follows :—

SANCTIONED PROPOSALS.

Number and name of mahal.	Payments by malik- makbuzas.	Rental.			Total rental.	Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percent- age of revised revenue on revised assets.	Percent- age of present revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.
		Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.					
	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs		
1. Hatkhoj.....	.....	.....	84 14	150 14	235 12	308 0	160	52	51
2. Pokbra .....	.....	325 0	93 12	394 4	813 0	987 2	500	51	50
3. Raksa.....	.....	.....	100 12	148 4	248 0	357 4	187	50	48
4. Parsada .....	.....	.....	288 8	314 2	602 10	759 10	380	50	50
5. Khapri .....	.....	.....	.....	96 12	96 12	179 0	90	50	54
6. Rawan	0 8	50 8	325 6	170 8	546 14	670 10	370	55	66
7. Basin	50 14	162 12	860 12	842 12	1,897 2	2,080 0	1,150	55	57
8. Arand	6 8	118 0	286 14	158 14	570 4	624 0	350	56	50
9. Dhamni I .....	.....	190 10	182 10	218 2	581 6	930 10	510	54	63
10. Dhamni II .....	.....	48 4	22 2	31 10	102 0	172 0	90	52	
11. Bakli	0 8	214 14	579 2	145 14	940 0	1,016 8	600	59	57
12. Kumbhi .....	.....	290 4	90 0	166 8	546 12	627 4	370	59	73
13. Pitaibandha.....	35 14	26 6	138 0	134 12	336 0	382 8	205	53	67
14. Rajim	141 2	119 8	227 12	460 12	949 2	1,387 0	700	50	51
15. Koma .....	.....	35 8	455 6	300 0	790 14	1,038 8	600	58	58
16. Kirwai I.....	63 0	91 8	192 4	247 0	593 12	771 0	430	56	53
17. Kirwai II	15 12	49 10	113 0	266 6	447 12	491 0	270	55	53
18. Bhainskarra .....	.....	.....	178 14	271 14	450 12	629 8	340	54	52
19. Beltukri.....	.....	139 8	248 4	620 4	1,008 0	1,511 14	830	55	49
20. Semattarai .....	.....	1 8	61 14	146 2	209 8	304 8	160	52	52
21. Piparcheri .....	.....	58 0	71 0	304 12	433 12	710 0	330	55	60
22. Cetouabebandha	1 10	.....	20 8	168 14	191 0	271 8	140	52	49
23. Sindhori.....	.....	45 0	95 12	85 2	225 14	502 8	275	55	65
24. Barounda .....	.....	49 6	298 2	175 2	522 14	724 14	400	55	54
25. Lafandi .....	.....	193 12	462 8	62 14	719 2	740 0	425	57	69
26. Konkera.....	0 6	84 8	361 6	1,165 14	1,612 2	2,365 0	1,300	55	48
27. Tarrighat	1 12	67 12	89 0	306 0	464 8	603 4	315	52	65
28. Rohena .....	.....	159 2	201 8	250 2	610 12	844 0	490	58	65
29. Deori	21 0	244 8	267 8	293 12	826 12	980 4	580	59	60
30. Partiya .....	.....	113 8	36 0	423 2	572 10	1,283 0	700	54	57
31. Dhuma .....	.....	74 0	47 10	26 14	148 8	235 8	120	51	58
32. Chichond.....	.....	26 8	202 8	129 6	358 6	463 4	235	51	42
33. Kuruskera.....	.....	.....	50 0	111 14	161 14	280 4	140	50	35
34. Sursabandha.....	8 0	52 8	273 2	406 14	740 8	911 0	500	55	55
35. Jenjra .....	.....	390 8	367 4	334 4	1,092 0	1,219 8	730	56	58

Number and name of mahal.	Payments by malik- makbuzas.	Rental.			Total rental.	Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percent- age of revised revenue on revised assets.	Percent- age of present revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.
		Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.					
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.		
36. Teka .....	.....	160 12	133 8	590 12	885 0	1,140 12	675	59	69
37. Mundtarai .....	.....	96 14	144 4	320 10	561 12	587 8	335	57	67
38. Tarra .....	.....	240 0	347 8	845 14	1,423 6	1,658 6	850	51	52
39. Kopra	6 2	503 0	631 12	1,280 4	2,421 2	2,529 8	1,490	59	59
40. Sahaspur .....	.....	23 0	77 8	274 10	375 2	416 8	210	50	52
41. Kaserudih .....	.....	.....	.....	130 10	130 10	144 0	75	52	58
42. Dharsa .....	.....	10 12	12 14	232 4	255 14	288 12	150	52	52
43. Loharsi	14 6	11 0	237 0	576 12	839 2	1,125 0	620	55	45
44. Raveli	2 12	78 0	36 0	397 4	514 0	560 12	285	51	43
45. Bendri .....	.....	69 0	47 2	363 6	479 12	525 8	290	55	60
44. Pendritarai .....	.....	.....	17 0	255 0	272 0	292 8	150	51	54
Total.....	351 2	4,605 6	9,061 6	14,297 14	28,315 12	36,630 14	20,55	55	56

RENT RATE REPORT ON THE BELSONDA GROUP OF THE RAIPUR TAHSIL.

This group consists of 44 villages or 42 mahals. Bemcha has been perfectly partitioned, and one share of it with Ghotia forms a separate mahal. Saradih has also been partitioned into 2 mahals, while Lafin Khurd and its hamlet Kowria form one mahal, as also does Birkoni with its two mahals Chingridih and Parastarai.

Each of the 36 other villages is a separate mahal. The tract is situated east of the Mahanadi, and covers an area of 97½ square miles. It is bounded on the west by the Mahanadi; on the north by the Sirpur group which has still to be dealt with; on the east by the Khalari Parganah, and on the south partly by this paraganah and partly by the Phingesar zamindari. The country on the whole undulates gently and the soil consists very largely of matasi. Kanhar is hardly found. Some dorsa of inferior type exists. This is very freely mixed with matasi, and is found mostly in the embanked state. Bhata ridges are found in some villages, e.g., Birkoni, Mahasamund, and in the east of the tract where some tree forest is grown. It is essentially a rice country. Some of the better dorsa lands yield a second crop of linseed. Apart from this, few crops are grown. The kodwari area is not extensive, for the undulations are so gentle that most of the country is fit for rice cultivation which always ousts kodo, where this is possible. There is a fair amount of irrigation from tanks and nalas, and most of the villages have a plot of sugarcane to supplement their rice cultivation. The average per village is over four acres. Rabi is little grown. Still there are some 1,000 acres under wheat.

The group is intersected by the Sambalpur road. Good fair-weather roads traverse the tract leading from the Arang direction towards Kharti and Khalari. A new road, which it is ultimately intended to carry through to Kalahandi, has been aligned and the construction from the Ghurari side has been undertaken. Traffic finds its way into Arang, a convenient market, the only difficulty being the heavy sand of the Mahanadi.

The tract is traversed by the Sitti and Kurar nalas which rise in Khalari and flow westwards to join the Mahanadi, while the Keswa, a good stream, forms the southern boundary between the group and Phingesar. These streams furnish facility for sugarcane irrigation, affording a natural advantage which is not to be lost sight of in assessing.

Many of the malguzars of this tract are resident Kurmis and Telis, representatives of the true cultivating classes. These men are as a rule fairly prosperous, though not opulent. The Brahmin family of Tumgaon, Hemdhar of Acholi, &c., and the Baniya of Bhoring are among the most prosperous landlords. The representatives of the old Hai Hai Pansi dynasty who are interesting from a historical point of view, reside in Bargaon, and hold this village, as also Nandgaon, Murhena and Bhalesar of this group with Govinda of the Arang group, revenue free. Achridih of this group is also theirs, but it is held in ordinary malguzari tenure. It would be idle to expect to find the tenants of this tract as well off as their counterparts of the rich black soil tracts of the Dhamtari tahsil and of the Rajim group. In Chanda certainly along the Wainganga similar tracts of yellow soil are found, where little but rice and sugarcane are grown, but the conditions seem different there, the water facilities are very superior and the cultivation is of a much higher order. In such parts of Chanda, e.g., the Rajgarh Parganah, the tenants are singularly prosperous, and the sugarcane industry is really profitable there, whereas it is on the decline here. Even here, however, in the better villages such as Belsonda, Bhoring, Labhra, Acholi and Nandgaon, prosperous village communities are found, which would compare favourably with those of any average village in the district. But it must be granted that the general level of prosperity is lower.

The details of village areas are now given:—

1	Occupied area.				Unoccupied area.								Area irrigated.				19	
	Area in cultivation.			Total area occupied.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Total.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
	Under crop.	Fallow of 3 years or under.	Total.															
At present	87,772.51	2,423.85	40,196.36	384.23	40,580.59	1.48	2,371.49	12,904.33	6,417.62	21,694.92	62,275.51	1,970.13	335.81	2,805.94	141	151	2,750	6,245
Percentage on total area of areas in columns 4, 6 and 15	65	...	65	4
Compare entries of last Settlement for columns 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	23,124.49	1,277.24	24,401.73	238.20	24,639.93	59,048.62	408.41	66	170	1,015	5,353

The apparent increase in area is $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The occupied area is 65 per cent of the total area. The fallows of columns 3 and 5 are normal. Cultivation has expanded no less than 65 per cent. Of the unoccupied area a good portion is absorbed by the sandy stretches of the Mahanadi. There are some 4 square miles of tree forest, and there is still a good supply of scrub jungle awaiting the inroads of the plough. Tanks have apparently decreased, but I attribute this to a difference of classification,—all *dabris* or ponds being at Settlement included.

The number of ploughs has almost trebled. Plough cattle are more numerous, but the number per cultivated acre is much less than at Settlement.

The soil statement is as follows :—

Soil class.	Position class.								
	Kanhar.		Dorsa.		Matasi.	Bhata.	Kachar.		Total.
	Em-banked.	Unem-banked.	Em-banked.	Unem-banked.			Pal.	Patpar.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area in cultivation under each class	87.96	542.97	8,766.37	4,254.11	23,418.46	2,530.72	292.62	301.49	40,194.70
Area of the total under each class.	...	...	28.51	31.20	469.74	100.74	...	0.16	630.35
	1.68	0.81	338.38	56.83	1,797.80	102.23	0.81	25.74	2,324.23

The figures will be found to bear out what I have written in the preamble, and recapitulation is not necessary.

The proportions in which the various soils are found are as follows :—

Kanhar.	Dorsa.	Matasi.	Bhata.	Kachar.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	33	58	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$

The irrigable area is almost 6 per cent of the total area. The gaurasa area is small. Part of the land so classifiable has been thrown into the higher grade.

I now give the crop classification of the present and past Settlements :—

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Linseed.	Kodo.	Other crops.	Total.	Area double cropped.	Net cropped area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At last Settlement	237.19	18,073.57	365.44	174.64	1,967.73	2,403.80	23,222.27	97.90	23,124.37
At present	969.36	30,467.84	180.93	2,288.20	631.37	4,008.58	38,546.33	770.82	37,769.51

The areas under rice and linseed have largely increased. Wheat and miscellaneous crops are more extensively grown, but there is little scope for expansion of the former crop, suitable soil being very limited in extent. Double cropping is but little practised; kodo has apparently been replaced by better crops; the reduction of the area under sugarcane, alone furnishes cause for regret.

	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 Statement 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
	Acres..	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At present ...	5,401-23	1,159-11	6,560-34	698-30	137	123-44	...	...	316	4,434-81	1,041	13,171-39	2,176-62	1,475	12,612-95	695-54	803-85	40,578-94
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in columns 4, 11, 13 and 16 ...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	32	...	...	31	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for columns 4, 11, 13 and 16 ...	...	...	794-40	...	...	146-98	...	15-66	...	5,705-50	...	1,293-28	...	...	10,910-82	773-18		24,639-82

The details of holdings and the payments by the various classes of tenants are as follow :

	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.
1 At last Settlement	88 7 2	2,869 12 8	728 14 3	7,465 15 9	11,153 1 5
2 Incidence per acre	0 9 7	0 8 1	0 9 0	0 10 11	0 9 11
3 At present	38 5 7	2,319 2 4	6,424 12 5	8,400 3 3	17,177 7 7
4 Incidence per acre	0 4 4	0 8 4	0 7 10	0 9 1	0 8 6

The sir area has increased 13 per cent and now constitutes 14 per cent of the total area in occupation. There is the usual decline in the area held by absolute occupancy tenants. The areas held in occupancy and ordinary right have largely expanded: while occupancy right has been acquired by prescription, new land has *pari passu* been subjugated.

Cash assets have expanded 54 per cent. The absolute occupancy rate has gone up slightly, but the others have declined, as is usual where there is a large increase of cultivation. The all-round rate has fallen from Re. 0-9-11 to Re. 0-8-6 or 14 per cent.

The nikasi at Settlement was Rs. 15,967-15-10 on which a kamil jama of Rs. 8,283, absorbing 53 per cent of assets, was assessed. But 5 mahals were granted revenue free, and a revenue of Rs. 1,106 remitted. The net revenue realizable is then Rs. 7,177. The increase in total assets is 39 per cent only, whereas cultivation has expanded 65 per cent. This is due to the 14 per cent fall of the rate.

The black soil here is decidedly inferior, hence the factors have been considerably reduced, as in other groups along the Mahanadi. The matasi of this group is mainly of good quality, and in seasons of average rainfall yields a first rate rice crop. Pal kachar follows darsa. The patpar kachar is inferior and little superior to bhata.—

The number of incidences

Statement C.	over 1.10	is 1	over .70	is 5
	" 1.00	" 5	over .60	" 10
	" .90	" 4	" .50	" 6
	" .80	" 6	" .40	" 5

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Chingroj.—(1.17).—This village is not a very good one, and the malguzar is indebted. The tenants feel the pressure of the rates which have been forced up by the malguzar to enable him to meet the demands of his creditors.

The other incidences do not in my opinion call for explanation:—

Central unit rates for the group.

Incidence of occupancy and ordinary tenants' rents per acre.		Increase per cent.	Further increase justifiable on general considerations.	Average unit incidence for the group.	Central unit rate adopted.	Increase per cent.
At former settlement.	At present.					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
0 10 9	0 8 6	-21 p. c.	+15 p. c.	.70	.80	14 p. c.

The occupancy-*cum*-ordinary rate has declined 21 per cent. A certain fall was to be expected as the increase of cultivation has been so great, and doubtless a good deal of inferior soil has been subjugated. This is a group which I think should be tenderly treated (1) as its second best industry—the sugarcane cultivation—is on the decline, (2) owing to its unsuitability for rabi crops and because the tenants are not very well-to-do.

I deem a further increase of 15 per cent justifiable, and as '70 is the average unit incidence, I adopt '80 as the Central unit rate.

The villages have been classed as follows :—

A. Unit rate—85.	B. Unit rate—80.	C. Unit rate—75.	D. Unit rate—65.
Barbaspur.	Achridih.	Guradi.	Chorbhatti
Belsonda.	Birkoni.	Murhena.	
Karpa.	Paraswani.	Khartidih.	
Bhoring.	Muski.	Amawas jungle alias Gopalpur.	
Achola.	Beltukri.	Amawas.	
Labhra.	Tumgaon.	Pitiyajhar.	
Bemcha <i>cum</i> .	Kosrangi.	Parsada.	
Ghotia Patti I.	Boriyajhar.		
Bemcha Patti II.	Paraskole.		
Kharora.	Bhalesar.		
Mahasamund.	Lafin Buzurg.		
Saradih No. I.	Bhurka.		
Saradih No. II.	Machewa.		
Nandgaon.	Baronda.		
Acholi.	Parsatti.		
	Lafin Khurd.		
	Chingraud.		
	Bamni.		
	Badgaon.		
	Joba.		

The classification has been explained in the notes to Statement C, mainly on the ground of difference of position. But in these matters there is an instinct born of experience which is the main guide. After seeing a number of villages one has an instinctive feeling that some are better than others. One cannot always formulate the grounds of one's classification, especially when villages are so similar as most of them are in this group. The experience of the individual classing has to be trusted to in such cases, for it is notoriously difficult to formulate conclusions arrived at instinctively. If for instance the statistics of Acholi and Bargaon, two neighbouring villages, be compared, it would be somewhat difficult to say why the former is better than the latter; but that Acholi could bear a higher assessment I have no doubt.

The average villages have been thrown into class B. These are mainly *matasi* rice villages of Dadha position. The water supply from tanks or *nalas* is generally adequate. A little

sugarcane is grown in some of the villages. This might be called the Dadha class. The best villages have been classed as A. These as a rule have blocks Gabhar by position, or they have a better supply of black soil, or their irrigable facilities are superior. Many of them have capital tanks and good sugarcane barchas. A village which grows sugarcane can always pay a higher assessment. Otherwise in point of cropping they differ but little from class B. This might be termed the Dadha Gabhar class.

Class C. includes villages below the average. Gorari and Muchewa have poor Magarguha soil and lie on the Mahanadi. Khartidih and Amawas are badly situated and of dry aspect. Pitiyajhar and Parsada are on the edge of the jungle and cultivation is inferior. This might be called the Dadha Tangar class.

In class D. I have thrown Chorbhatti, which is embedded in jungle and is a village which certainly cannot pay up to the level of the mahals of this group.

In conclusion, for the purposes of contrast, the figures connected with the fixation of a Central unit rate in previously submitted groups of this tahsil are appended :—

Serial number.	Name of group.	Percentage rise and fall in rent rate.	Percentage increase in total assets.	Unit incidence.	Central unit rate adopted.
1	Sonesilli	... + 6	36	·80	·90
2	Rawa	... + 10	40	·90	1·00
3	Boriya	... — 2	34	·84	·90
4	Raipur	... — 5	45	·86	·95
5	Ganaud	... + 17	50	·88	·88
6	Borid	... — 4	23	·75	·85
7	Kumhari	... — 9	39	·72	·83
8	Abanpur	... + 3	41	·85	·95
9	Kukda	... — 8	52	·90	·90
10	Kurra	... — 17	28	·69	·90
11	Beldarseoni	... + 2	32	·82	·95
12	Bhansod	... — 11	24	·70	·85
13	Arang	... — 12	29	·77	·90
14	Rajim	... + 15	68	·88	·95
15	Belsonda	... — 21	39	·70	·80

RAIPUR: }
The 30th May 1889.

L. S. CAREY,
Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT A.—Belsonda Group, Raipur Tahsil.

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage on income.	At present Settlement.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase in cultivation per cent.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir and muafi land.	Total.			Cash including payments of tenants of sir.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Total.	Actual.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	$\frac{5}{10}$ (15)	Barbaspur	249 13 6	101 3 8	351 1 2	185	52	262 10 0	78 9 5	341 3 5	—9 13 9	—2	33
2	$\frac{5}{9}$ (15)	Ghorari	202 15 11	104 15 0	307 14 11	171	55	367 2 6	63 3 4	430 5 10	122 6 11	39	14
3	$\frac{5}{26}$ (15)	Murhena	130 7 8	...	130 7 8	69	53	221 9 0	7 5 7	228 14 7	98 6 11	75	81
4	$\frac{5}{12}$ (16)	Achridih	223 12 0	10 0 0	233 12 0	127	54	250 8 6	10 14 0	261 6 6	27 10 6	11	—3
5	$\frac{5}{13}$ (16)	Khartidih	50 0 0	22 3 8	72 3 8	38	52	100 0 0	33 10 10	133 10 10	61 7 2	54	192
6	$\frac{5}{11}$ (16)	Birkoni Chingridih Parastarai	522 12 2	370 6 8	893 2 10	420	47	774 14 0	303 0 10	1,077 14 10	184 1 2	21	60

STATEMENT A.—Belsonda Group Raipur, Tahsil—(Contd.)

Serial Num- ber.	Main circuit and sub- division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage on income.	At present Settlement.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase in cultivation per cent.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir and muafi land.	Total.			Cash including payments of tenants of sir.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Total.	Actual.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
7	$\frac{5}{25}$ (16)	Belsonda ..	710 1 3	168 11 3	878 12 6	500	57	1,133 9 3	147 12 3	1,281 5 6	402 9 0	46	47
8	$\frac{5}{22}$ (16)	Paruswani ...	147 7 0	93 12 0	241 3 0	143	59	304 8 0	135 11 3	440 3 3	199 0 3	82	68
9	$\frac{5}{21}$ (16)	Kapa ...	299 8 6	175 6 6	474 15 0	264	55	533 13 9	60 11 3	594 0 3	119 10 0	25	31
10	$\frac{5}{20}$ (16)	Muski ...	81 13 0	34 8 10	116 5 10	60	51	125 0 0	40 8 0	165 8 0	49 2 2	42	15
11		Amawas or Gopalpur.	...	...	...	...	...	70 0 0	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	...	...
12	$\frac{5}{19}$ (16)	Amuwas ...	63 0 0	61 12 0	124 15 0	38	30	162 15 0	5 3 9	168 2 9	43 3 9	34	215

13	$\frac{5}{14}$ (16)	Beltukri	...	839 12 3	78 5 6	418 1 9	184	44	492 8 0	48 14 9	541 6 9	123 5 0	29	78
14	$\frac{5}{15}$ (16)	Bhoring	...	756 4 5	77 13 0	834 12 3	511	61	1,519 6 9	38 10 3	1,558 1 0	723 4 9	87	108
15	$\frac{8}{57}$ (28)	Achola	...	607 15 0	121 3 0	729 2 0	376	51	683 7 8	91 6 6	774 14 2	45 12 2	6	100
16	$\frac{5}{18}$ (16)	Tumgaon	...	259 13 3	79 3 6	339 0 9	200	59	509 2 8	51 13 6	560 15 9	221 15 0	65	250
17	$\frac{5}{62}$ (17)	Kusrangi	...	218 3 0	106 9 0	324 12 0	152	46	283 3 0	89 0 3	372 3 3	45 5 8	14	51
18	$\frac{5}{61}$ (17)	Boriyajhar	...	128 3 0	116 10 8	244 13 8	94	38	259 3 0	34 9 4	293 12 4	47 7 3	20	110
19	$\frac{5}{60}$ (17)	Labhra	...	112 0 0	127 8 10	239 8 10	92	38	222 8 0	151 4 0	373 12 0	134 3 2	56	101
20	$\frac{5}{59}$ (17)	Pitiyajhar	...	100 0 0	5 10 5	105 10 5	45	42	200 1 0	25 8 4	225 9 4	119 14 11	113	257
21	$\frac{5}{89}$ (17)	Parsada	...	40 0 0	4 1 3	44 1 3	30	68	88 0 0	36 2 0	124 2 0	80 0 9	182	133

STATEMENT A.—Belsonda Group, Raipur Tahsil.—(Contd.)

Serial num. ber.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage on income.	At present Settlement.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase in cultivation per cent.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir and muafi land.	Total.			Cash including payments of tenants of sir.	Estimated value of sir, khudksht and muafi land.	Total.	Actual.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
22	5 —(17) 38	Bemcha cum	625 9 6	451 8 3	1,077 1 9	529	49	638 8 0	381 6 5	1,019 14 5	466 3 9	44	116
	5 —(17) 37	Ghotiya No. I											
23	5 —(17) 38	Bemcha No. II	Included in Patti No. I.					348 8 9	174 14 4	523 7 1			
24	5 —(17) 36	Kharora	386 8 1	212 12 0	599 4 1	334	50	559 10 0	115 10 3	675 4 3	76 0 2	12	14
25	5 —(17) 41	Mahasamund	493 15 0	182 2 0	676 1 0	380	56	635 11 9	288 0 2	923 11 11	247 10 11	36	87
26	5 —(17) 58	Paraskole	154 5 3	14 8 0	168 13 3	93	55	365 14 6	78 9 3	444 7 9	275 10 6	162	75
27	5 —(17) 57	Bhulesur	291 1 9	7 14 8	299 0 5	186	62	401 7 0	30 7 8	431 14 8	132 14 3	44	58

29	$\frac{5}{56}$ -(17)	Laphu Bazurg	...	170 8 3	110 10 10	281 3 1	159	56	366 12 0	164 11 3	531 7 3	250 4 2	89	22
29	$\frac{5}{55}$ -(17)	Bhurka	...	94 8 0	56 6 3	150 14 6	86	57	118 8 0	64 2 8	182 10 8	31 12 2	21	Nil.
30	$\frac{5}{42}$ -(17)	Machewa	...	170 9 6	54 8 8	225 2 2	119	54	397 1 0	59 14 6	456 15 6	231 13 4	103	24
31	$\frac{5}{43}$ -(17)	Baronda	...	234 0 5	176 0 2	410 0 7	172	41	360 12 5	101 1 0	461 13 5	51 12 10	12	3
32	$\frac{5}{35}$ -(17)	Saradih No. I.	...	216 0 0	169 9 4	385 9 4	183	48	519 0 0	267 9 9	786 9 9	590 13 8	154	133
33	$\frac{5}{35}$ -(17)	Saradih No. II.	...	...	...	...	...	...	114 0 0	75 13 3	189 13 3			
34	$\frac{5}{44}$ -(17)	Parsathi	...	130 0 0	150 0 9	280 0 9	130	46	233 8 0	22 13 0	256 5 0	-23 11 9	-6	85
35	$\frac{5}{53}$ -(17)	Laphim Khurd	...	468 7 3	266 1 0	734 8 3	410	55	538 0 6	54 8 1	592 8 7	-141 15 8	-19	35
	$\frac{5}{54}$ -(17)	Kodiya	...											

STATEMENT A.—Belsonda Group, Raipur Tahsil.—(Concl'd.)

Serial num-ber.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage on income.	At present Settlement.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase in cultivation per cent.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir and muafi land.	Total.			Cash including payments of tenants of sir.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Total.	Actual.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
36	5 —(18) 52	Chingraud	Rs. a. p. 133 8 8	Rs. a. p. 168 12 0	Rs. a. p. 302 4 8	Rs. 153	50	Rs. a. p. 439 0 6	Rs. a. p. 195 4 8	Rs. a. p. 634 5 2	Rs. a. p. 332 1 6	109	59
37	5 —(18) 45	Bamni	433 9 5	189 13 6	623 6 11	330	53	504 0 5	240 10 8	744 11 1	121 4 5	19	24
38	5 —(18) 34	Nandgaon	767 10 3	62 12 0	830 6 3	477	57	929 12 0	91 6 6	1,021 2 6	190 12 3	23	55
39	8 —(28) 55	Badgaon	405 1 2	224 2 11	629 4 1	374	59	496 14 4	170 5 4	667 3 8	37 15 7	6	83
40	8 —(28) 56	Achholi	423 14 0	76 6 0	500 4 0	268	53	588 11 6	55 11 9	644 7 3	144 3 3	29	91
41	8 —(28) 59	Joba	268 5 0	180 9 9	448 14 0	182	40	517 8 0	103 0 5	620 13 0	171 14 9	38	48
42	5 —(17) 40	Chorbhatti	41 0 0	...	41 0 0	19	46	51 0 0	0 13 0	51 13 0	10 13 0	27	121
		TOTAL	11,153 1 5	4,614 14 5	15,767 15 10	8,283	53	17,687 15 4	4,191 2 1	21,879 1 5	6,111 1 7	39	65

STATEMENT B.—Belsonda Group, Raipur Tahsil.

				Kanhari.		Dorsa.				Kachar.		Remarks.
				Embanked.	Unembanked.	Embanked.	Unembanked.	Matasi.	Bhata.	Pal.	Patpar.	
Ordinary	...	...	...	16	14	14	12	12	4	14	5	
Gaurasa	...	...	...	20	18	18	15	15	5	18	6	
Irrigable	...	...	...	24	21	21	18	18	8	21	8	

14

STATEMENT C.—Belsonda Group, Raipur Tahsil.

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At former Settlement.			At present Settlement.			Increase per cent of present incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Unit rate justifiable on general considerations.	Rate per soil unit proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.	Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
1	5 (15) 10	Barbaspur ... { Occupancy ...	...	...	...	306.72	125 0 0	0 6 6	...	52	...	...	The soil is mainly matasi and there is also some darsa doli and bhari. The position towards Achridih is good, but not a little of the rice land is tangar here. There is however a fine tank and 66 acres are irrigable. In a year of short rainfall a still larger area is secured. What adds however to the value of the estate is the barcha, and 8 acres are under sugar-cane. Besides rice a little linseed is grown. I class as B in spite of the somewhat inferior position, in view of the fine irrigable facilities. The malguzars are a Kurmi family some of whom own Birkoni adjoining. They owe a little money. The tenants pay very low and are a prosperous body. The decline of the rent rate is apparently due to the leniency of the malguzars. Considerable enhancement is called for. I adopt 75 which promises 44 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants and 39 per cent of ordinary tenants which is perhaps sufficient. There is no reason why 80 should not be adopted for sir.
		... { Ordinary ...	324.46	192 0 0	0 9 6	227.16	95 2 0	0 6 8	-28	54	...	...
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	324.46	192 0 0	0 9 6	533.88	220 2 0	0 6 7	29	53	B	75 ryoti. 80 sir.	
2	5 (15) 9	Ghurari ... { Occupancy ...	64.57	23 7 0	0 5 9	191.12	65 12 0	0 5 6	-4	56	...	...	On the Mahanaddi the soil and position are both inferior. The darsa bhari being particularly poor. Matasi doli under rice predominates. A very little wheat and some kodon and linseed are grown. No double cropping. No good tank. A nala is drunk. There is no relieving feature. I class as C. A rich Baniya got possession of Rs. 0-8-0 through Civil Court for a debt of Rs. 1,300. The other Rs. 0-8-0 is held by a Chamar who is not badly off. Tenants are poor and indebted and could not pay much enhancement. Hence I adopt 70 which promises 25 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants and 13 per cent of ordinary tenants. I take 75 however for sir.
		... { Ordinary ...	262.06	102 0 0	0 6 3	509.58	205 10 0	0 6 5	-3	62	...	...
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	326.63	125 7 0	0 6 1	700.70	271 6 0	0 6 2	1	61	C	70 ryoti. 75 sir.	

3	5 26	(15)	Murhena	Occupancy	...	...	...	191-80	79 0 0	0 6 7	...	53	...	...
				Ordinary	...	209-96	109 0 0	0 8 4	203-53	93 12 0	0 7 4	-12	-69	...
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	209-96	109 0 0	0 8 4	395-33	172 12 0	0 6 11	-17	-61	...
				Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	268-18	130 7 0	0 7 9	423-45	186 12 0	0 7 1	-9	-61	C
4	5 12	(16)	Achridih	Occupancy	...	...	...	157-92	80 0 0	0 8 1	...	65	...	...
				Ordinary	...	451-34	187 12 0	0 6 8	303-12	130 8 6	0 6 11	4	-55	...
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	451-34	187 12 0	0 6 8	461-04	210 8 6	0 7 3	9	-58	B
					...									
5	5 13	(16)	Khartidih	Occupancy	...	...	...	26-92	7 0 0	0 4 2	...	33	...	...
				Ordinary	...	99-47	50 0 0	0 8 1	285-66	93 0 0	0 5 2	-36	-41	...
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	99-47	50 0 0	0 8 1	312-58	100 0 0	0 5 1	-37	-41	C
					...									
6	5 11	(16)	Birkoni, Chendredih and Parastarai.	Occupancy	...	...	...	574-96	258 8 0	0 7 2	...	61	...	...
				Ordinary	...	394-71	237 7 2	0 11 7	389-83	218 0 0	0 8 11	-24	-75	...
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	394-71	237 7 2	0 11 7	964-79	476 8 0	0 7 10	-33	-67	B
					...									

Another poor Mahanaddi village. Inundations are complained of. Matasi prevalent. Only a little wheat and linseed grown besides rice which is the chief crop. Hardly any double cropping. No good tank. The river is drunk. I class as C. The village is held mokasa by the Hai Hai Bansis of Bargawn. Tenants are a rather poor lot, and as in Ghorari I hesitate to go above 70 which affords scope for a 32 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants and 1 per cent of ordinary tenants. I see however no reason for taking a rate less than 75 for sir.

Besides matasi this village has a fair supply of dorsa, but there is no double cropping. The soil is of very fair quality and the position not bad. Rice predominates, but most of other crops are found in small quantities. Village intersected by a nala from which the water-supply is drawn and some small baris are irrigated. I class as B. The village is held on malguzari tenure by the Rajputs of Bargawn, who hold 5 villages mokasa and are considerate landlords. Cultivation has declined. The rent-rate has gone up 9 per cent, but is still low. I think 75 will be high enough as many of the tenants are poor. This promises 15 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants and 36 per cent of ordinary tenants.

This is a poor village on the Kurar nala. The soil is mainly matasi, and the position poor, dadha and tangar. There is a little dorsa doli and bhari. Rice is the chief crop. A little linseed and kodon are grown. Two dabris, but no tank. The nala is drunk. I class as C. The malguzars are the well-to-do Tumgaon Brahmins. Tenants are a poor lot. Rate low decidedly. This is a case in which instinct born of experience dictates caution. As the incidences are so low I recommend 55 which affords scope for a 66 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants and 34 per cent of ordinary tenants. There is only 26-92 of occupancy land and adjustment will be feasible.

This is a large estate consisting of a village and 2 hamlets. The village site is on a moh-wa-clad bhata ridge over which the Sambalpur road passes. Below lies the matasi doli, some of which is on a stiff slope. There is a fair supply of dorsa. The barchas however are the mainstay of the village. The tanks are good and irrigation extends to 163 acres. This makes up for the inferior situation of part of the village. Hence I class as B. Besides rice a little linseed and kodon are grown. Malguzars, Kurmis, are fairly well-to-do, but one branch is somewhat poor. Tenants not a good lot. Rates however have sunk unduly. I adopt 80 which promises 31 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants and 7 per cent of ordinary tenants.

STATEMENT C.—Belsonda Group, Raipur Tahsil.—(Contd.)

320

Serial number.	Main Circuit and Sub-Division.	Name of village.	At former Settlement.			At present Settlement.			Increase percent of present incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Unit rate justifiable on general considerations.	Rate per soil unit proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.	Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
7	5 (16)	Belsonda	...	...	...	531-90	372 14 0	0 11 2	...	94	...	...	This is a capital village. The soil is almost all Matsi, but it is well placed and of good soft texture. A good rice crop is yielded in seasons of normal rain-fall. There are also 28 acres of sugarcane. Tanks are good and 112 acres are irrigable. In the dorsa a little wheat and linseed are grown. I class as A. Malguzars, prosperous Brahmins, who have purchased since Settlement from a Kurmi. Tenants are a happy and prosperous Kurmi community. I adopt '90 which promises no enhancement.
		Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ordinary	375-87	348 0 0	0 14 9	467-84	894 14 9	0 13 6	-8	1-14	...	...
		Occupancy cum Ordinary	375-87	348 0 0	0 14 9	999-74	767 12 4	0 12 3	-17	1-04	A.	90	
8	5 (16)	Paraswani	...	...	...	62-50	42 0 0	0 10 10	...	89	...	...	An average place. Soil almost all matsi of dadha position. There are the remnants of a good tank, catchment area of which is large. But the water rushes down the slope very rapidly and bursts the bund. Hence sugarcane cultivation suspended. Besides rice a little wheat and linseed grown in dorsa bhari. I class as B. Malguzar, an old Kurmi, heavily involved in debt. Village mortgaged for Rs. 2,000. Debt incurred owing to litigation for a share in Bemcha. Tenants an average lot, who pay quite high enough. I adopt '80 ryoti which promises no enhancement and '85 for sir.
		Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ordinary	216-58	142 0 0	0 10 5	368-00	262 8 0	0 11 5	10	94	...	...
		Occupancy cum Ordinary	216-58	142 0 0	0 10 5	430-50	304 8 0	0 11 3	9	93	B.	80 ryoti '85 sir	
9	5 (16)	Kapa	...	...	...	615-38	303 12 0	0 8 0	-15	67	...	...	The soil of this village is mainly matsi of good quality. Position favourable. Rice is the chief crop. There is hardly any double cropping. Some wheat and linseed are grown in dorsa bhari. There are two tanks and the Kantori nala for water-supply. Owing to position being good I class as A. The malguzar, a well-to-do Sonar, who purchased 13 years ago. Tenants a very fair lot of Chamars. Relations strained. There is fault on both sides. Assets have expanded only 25 per cent, the rate having fallen 7 per cent. I recommend '85 which promises a 27 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants.
		Occupancy	240-14	140 11 3	0 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ordinary	148-42	89 0 0	0 9 7	274-73	181 0 0	0 10 6	10	86	...	...
		Occupancy cum Ordinary	318-56	229 11 3	0 9 5	890-11	489 12 0	0 8 9	-7	73	A.	85	

STATEMENT C.—Belsonda Group, Raipur Tahsil—(Contd).

Serial Number.	Main Circuit and Sub-Division.	Name of village.	At former Settlement.			At present Settlement.			Increase percent of present incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Unit rate justifiable on general considerations.	Rate per soil unit proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.	Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs. a. .	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
15	5 — 57	(28) Achhola.	Occupancy...	875-12	153 13 8	0 6 7	...	53	Another real good village, above the average of the group. The irrigable area is large and the supply of tanks is good. Though matasi predominates there is plenty of darsa doli and bhari and some good kanhar bhari. Rice covers a large area. A little wheat and linseed are also grown. There is a small sugarcane barcha. Malguzar, the wealthy Hemdhar, who owns a number of villages in the district. The tenants are a strong lot and pay very low. The rate was abnormally high at Settlement, but is now unduly low. Assets have only risen 6 per cent though cultivation has doubled!! This is a clear case for enhancement and special treatment. I adopt '85 which affords scope for 60 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants and 31 per cent of ordinary tenants. Margins can be left for occupancy tenants when called for. I take '85, as ordinary payments should be enhanced some 30 per cent.
			Ordinary ...	476-97	437 0 0	0 14 8	934-39	465 6 0	0 7 11	46	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	476-97	437 0 0	0 14 8	1,309-51	619 3 8	0 7 6	49	...	...
			Absolute Occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	669-11	607 10 0	0 14 6	1,423-92	683 7 0	0 7 8	47	62	A.	
16	5 — 18	(16) Tumgaon	Occupancy...	20-68	18 13 6	0 14 5	838-95	118 2 6	0 5 7	61	47	...	This is a large estate on the Sambalpur road. Position more dadha than in bhorng and consequently less valuable. Matasi prevails and there is a considerable area of bhata tikura. There is a fair amount of irrigation. But the village is just on the outskirts of the jungle. Though there are 417 acres of darsa doli there is hardly any double cropping. Besides rice which predominates some linseed and kodon are grown. There are 4 acres of sugarcane. There is a fair water supply from tanks and wells. The Malguzars are prosperous Brahmins. The tenants have broken up banjar at will and whereas cultivation has more than trebled, the rate has fallen unduly. As '80 would be too high, I adopt '70 which gives scope for 49 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants and ordinary tenants.
			Ordinary ...	92-19	96 4 0	1 0 8	754-08	242 5 6	0 5 1	69	47	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	112-87	115 1 6	1 0 3	1,093-03	360 8 0	0 5 3	68	47	...	
			Absolute Occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	834-36	257 3 9	0 12 3	1,27-77	477 10 3	0 6 0	51	51	B.	

17	⁵ / ₆₂	(17) Kosrangi	{ Occupancy ...	...	...	...	354.13	161 4 0	0 7 3	...	.63	...	...
			{ Ordinary ...	332.28	191 0 0	0 9 2	251.82	94 12 0	0 6 0	—35	.63	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	332.28	191 0 0	0 9 2	605.95	256 0 0	0 6 9	—27	.62	...	...
			Absolute Occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary.	375.37	216 5 0	0 9 2	650.32	281 5 0	0 6 11	—24	.64	B.	.80
18	⁵ / ₆₁	(17) Borisjhar	{ Occupancy ...	...	...	...	284.42	98 8 0	0 5 7	...	.40	...	...
			{ Ordinary ...	170.09	124 0 0	0 11 8	267.50	127 8 0	0 7 8	—34	.68	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	170.09	124 0 0	0 11 8	551.92	226 0 0	0 6 7	—44	.58	B.	.75
19	⁵ / ₆₀	(17) Labhra	{ Occupancy ...	...	...	...	121.77	80 0 0	0 10 6	...	1.00	...	...
			{ Ordinary ...	138.60	112 0 0	0 12 11	232.16	142 8 0	0 9 10	—24	.93	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	138.60	112 0 0	0 12 11	353.93	222 8 0	0 10 0	—23	.96	A.	{ .85 ryoti .95 sir.

A fair mataai village of average type. There is a somewhat large area of bhata tikra however under til, &c. A little darsa doli also found, but double cropping hardly practised at all. Rice and miscellaneous crops grown and 5.67 acres under sugarcane. The position is good on the whole, but towards the jungle somewhat high lying. The water-supply is somewhat short. I class as B. The malguzars are fairly prosperous, but the lambardar is a weak creature. The tenants of standing are flourishing, but several of the poorer men have absconded owing to bad crops. Though cultivation has increased 51 per cent assets have only expanded 14 per cent!! the rate having fallen 24 per cent. I adopt .80 which promises 27 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants and 18 per cent of ordinary tenants.

Here again much of the soil is matai under rice, but there is also a little darsa. No double cropping however. The irrigable area is 67 acres. Tanks fair. The position is favourable. Besides rice there are 1½ acres of sugarcane and miscellaneous crops. I class as B. The malguzar is a well-to-do non-resident Rajput. A thekadar pays Rs. 200 theka jarra. The old tenants of standing are prosperous, but the new men are poor. The relations between malguzar and tenants good, but thekadar harasses the latter. As some of the tenants are poor I adopt .75 which affords scope for 53 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants and 10 per cent of ordinary tenants. Some adjustment will probably be feasible.

N. B.—Assets have only increased 20 per cent whereas cultivation has expanded 110 per cent.

Though there is a somewhat large area of bhata here in occupation, still the estate is above the average, for the facilities for irrigation are good. There are several good tanks and 106 acres are irrigable. Some 6½ acres are under cane. Rice is the chief crop grown in matai and darsa. No double cropping. Position good. Hence I class as A. The malguzars, resident Chandnao Kurmis, who have large home farms. They are prosperous men owing to good husbandry. Tenants also a good lot. I adopt .85 for ryoti. This will give no enhancement, and .95 is suitable for sir, as occupancy tenants pay 1.00.

STATEMENT C.—Belsonda Group, Raipur Tahsil.—(Contd.)

Serial number.	Main Circuit and Sub-Division.	Name of village.	At former Settlement.			At present Settlement.			Increase percent of present incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Unit rate justifiable on general considerations.	Rate per soil unit proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.	Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
20	5 — 59	(17) Pitiyajhar	Occupancy ...	...	...	27-13	6 0 0	0 3 6	...	30	...	...	<p>This is a poor place with a good deal of bhata tikura. Matasi doli of poor dadha position. It is intersected by a nala which furnishes water for a little sugarcane cultivation. The rice land is almost all matasi. There is hardly any dorsa. Apart from rice, little is grown. Tank but a dabri. I class as C. Malguzars, wealthy Baniyas. Tenants mainly Chamars, a fair lot. The occupancy incidence is low because Lakha occupancy tenants who had a large holding (rent Rs. 28) let out portions to sub-tenants on high rents and reserved a large portion for himself for Rs. 6. These sub-tenants now pay to the malguzar direct and have been recorded as ordinary while a feud rages between Lakha who offers Rs. 6 and the malguzar who claims Rs. 28. Assets have increased 113 per cent. Hence not much enhancement required. I adopt .75 which promises about 6 per cent all round enhancement.</p>
			Ordinary ...	124-43	100 0 0	0 12 10	397-70	194 1 0	0 7 10	39	...	...
			Occupancy cum ordinary ...	124-43	100 0 0	0 12 10	424-83	200 1 0	0 7 6	41	C.	.75	
21	5 — 39	(17) Parsada	Occupancy ...	...	...	12-01	5 0 0	0 6 8	...	70	...	...	<p>This is a poor jungle village. No tank, but 2 or 3 dabris. The Chetawar nala is drunk. Cultivation consists of matasi dolis and bhata tikuras. Rabi crops hardly found. I class as C. Malguzars, 3 young Kurmis, who own no other village, but are not indebted. Cultivation has expanded, and rate has risen. Tenants seem a fair lot. I adopt .75 which leaves scope for 7 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants.</p>
			Ordinary ...	88-21	40 0 0	0 7 3	146-70	80 0 0	0 8 9	20	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	88-21	40 0 0	0 7 3	158-71	85 0 0	0 8 6	17	C.	.75	

22	5 38	(17)	Bemcha	...	Occupancy	...	...	...	297-79	195 3 6	0 10 5	...	80	...	...	
			Ghotiya No. I.	cum	Ordinary	...	...	...	384-55	427 0 0	1 1 9	502-75	355 0 0	0 11 3	-37	87	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	384-55	427 0 0	1 1 9	800-54	550 3 6	0 10 11	-38	85	...	...
			Absolute Occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	614-10	606 4 6	0 15 9	906-80	638 8 0	0 11 2	-29	87	A.	85
23	5 37	(17)	Bemcha No. II	...	Occupancy	...	...	...	97-43	72 0 0	0 11 10	...	1-01	...	...	
			Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	337-21	260 0 0	0 12 4	-31	1-05	...	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	434-64	332 0 0	0 12 2	-31	1-04	...	...	
			Absolute Occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	452-52	348 0 0	0 12 3	-22	1-05	A.	{ 85 ryoti 95 sir			
24	5 36	(17)	Kharora	...	Occupancy	...	...	...	437-60	261 12 0	0 9 7	...	74	...	...	
			Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	379-52	272 2 7	0 11 6	184-22	176 9 0	0 15 4	33	1-19	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	379-52	272 2 7	0 11 6	621-82	438 5 0	0 11 3	-2	87	A.	{ 85 ryoti 95 sir

This is a large estate which has been perfectly partitioned, and now Re. 0-8-0 of Bemcha along with Gotia forms one mahal, while the other Re. 0-8-0 of Bemcha is a separate mahal.

In mahal I.—Dorsa greatly preponderates and the area of matasi is limited. The position is good dadha. There are 11 tanks and dabis and 42 acres are irrigable. Besides rice which covers 860 acres, 99 acres are under wheat and 155 under linseed. I class as A. The Malguzars are well to-do. Tenants an average lot, who are harassed by the partition. The Settlement rate was much too high, and has since declined 29 per cent. I adopt 85 which promises 6 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants.

Mahal II.—This mahal consists almost entirely of matasi and has little dorsa. Rice covers almost the whole area but it is supplemented by 10½ acres of cane. I class as A. The proprietors are indebted. Settlement rates too high. They have since declined. I adopt 85 for ryoti which promises no enhancement and as the incidence is 1-05, I take 95 for sir.

This village has some good tanks and 85 acres are irrigable. The soil is mainly matasi, but there are 239 acres of dorsa doli. No double cropping however. Rice covers 988, out of 1,013 acres and 5 acres are under cane. The position mainly good dadha with a block of gabhar. I class as A. The Malguzar, a Chandnao Kurmi, who is prosperous without being rich. Tenants a good lot of Kurmis. Homestead substantial and comfortable. Ordinary tenants pay high, but absolute occupancy tenants and occupancy tenants payments are not excessive. I adopt 85 which promises 15 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants. As the ordinary incidence is 1-19, I adopt 95 for sir valuation.

STATEMENT C.—Belsonda Group, Raipur Tahsil.—(Contd.)

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At former Settlement.			At present Settlement.			Increase per cent of present incidence over that of former settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Unit rate justifiable on general considerations.	Rate per soil unit proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.	Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25	5 —(17) 41	Mahasamund ...	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					A large area of bhata tikura which is fallow detracts from the value of the village, but in the opposite scale are to be placed the existence of a large area of gabbar, matasi, doli and some dorsa doli, and also the sugar-cane barcha area 27 acres. There are 5 or 6 good tanks, and 118 acres are irrigable. I class accordingly as A. The malguzars, resident Kurmis, are very numerous, and not at all badly off. Tenants a good lot. Rate has declined 31 per cent with the extension of cultivation to the bhata, and is now unduly low. I adopt .85 which promises 15 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants, and 13 per cent of ordinary tenants.
			Occupancy ...	188-70	0 9 7	784-21	340 8 0	0 6 11	—28	.74	...	...
			Ordinary ...	440-06	0 10 8	427-79	208 0 0	0 7 9	—27	.75	...	...
			Occupancy cum ordinary ...	629-36	0 10 4	1,212-00	548 8 0	0 7 2	—31	.75	A.	.85	
26	5 —(17) 58	Paraskol	165-09	115 12 0	0 11 388	A matasi doli village of fair dadha position. Rice covers 565 out of 617 acres. Besides this 27 acres are under kodon and 3-89 under cane. No rabi crops, as there is no soil suitable. I class as B. The Sitli nala furnishes the water supply, and from it the cane is irrigated. The tank dries. The lambardar, a Kurmi, is well-to-do, but his co-sharer of Re. 0-1 8 is poor. Tenants a fair lot of Chamars. Rate has been pushed up 47 per cent, and now stands fairly high. I adopt .80 which promises no enhancement, and as ordinary tenants pay .98 I adopt .90 for sir.
			Occupancy ...	...	...	252-13	126 0 0	0 8 0	52	.98	...	...
			Ordinary ...	252-13	0 8 0	275-25	209 4 0	0 12 2	47	.95	B.	...	
			Occupancy cum ordinary ...	252-13	0 8 0	440-34	325 0 0	0 11 9	...	.95	B.	...
27	5 —(17) 57	Bhalesar	361-93	153 14 6	0 6 955	A revenue-free village held by the Hai Hai Bansis of Bargaon. Matasi doli predominates, but there is also some black soil doli and bhari. Besides rice a little linseed is grown, and 10 acres are under cane. This is irrigable from a Sarar near the Sitli nala. The village is then at least average. I class as B. The malguzars hold 5 villages revenue free, but are, I believe, extravagant in their habits. They are lenient landlords. Tenants an average lot, and pay very low indeed. Rate has declined 8 per cent. The incidences being very low I adopt .70 which promises 27 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants, and 40 per cent of ordinary tenants.
			Occupancy ...	...	...	372-75	185 0 0	0 7 11	—25	.50	...	...
			Ordinary ...	372-75	0 7 11	374-68	139 12 6	0 5 11	—20	.52	...	...
			Occupancy cum ordinary ...	372-75	0 7 11	736-61	293 11 0	0 6 4	—8	.55	B.	.70	
			Absolute occupancy cum Occu-pancy cum Ordinary ...	631-23	0 7 3	950-10	399 8 0	0 6 9					

28	5 —(17) 56	Lafin Buzurg ...	Occupancy ...	202-94	83 4 9	0 6 6	263-14	153 8 0	0 9 4	44	·72	Matasi predominates here too, but there is a little dorsa. No double cropping however. Rice covers 574 out of 782 acres, linseed 40 acres, and 19·04 acres are under cane which is watered from the Sukha naddi. A sarar near the river is drunk. No tank, but 4 dabis. A considerable area, viz. 82 acres, is irrigable. Position generally favourable. I class as B. Rate was low at Settlement, and has advanced 49 per cent. I adopt ·80 which promises 11 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants. The old Teli proprietors have been driven by debt to sell 0·6-5 to a Brahmin, and the relations between the proprietors are strained. The tenants are a good lot.
			Ordinary ...	157-23	77 0 0	0 7 10	218-30	166 12 0	0 12 2	55	·94	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	360-17	159 4 9	0 7 1	481-44	320 0 0	0 10 7	49	·83	B.	·80	
29	5 —(17) 55	Bhurka ...	Occupancy	29-26	16 0 0	0 8 9	...	·69	A very fair matasi doli village with a small area of dorsa. Rice predominates. Cane covers 5·24 acres. It is watered from the Sitli nala. I class as B. Malguzar, a resident Teli who is comfortably off. Tenants are fairly prosperous. Malguzar has dug out a tank, which is drunk as well as the nala. Cultivation has stagnated. The rate has advanced 18 per cent. I adopt ·80 which promises 14 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants and 5 per cent of ordinary tenants.
			Ordinary ...	188-93	94 8 0	0 7 11	160-09	94 8 0	0 9 5	19	·76	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	189-93	94 8 0	0 7 11	189-35	110 8 0	0 9 4	18	·75	B.	·80	
80	5 —(17) 42	Machewa ...	Occupancy	327-03	227 4 0	0 11 1	...	·95	A little bhata tikura here and not much dorsa. Matasi predominates. Rice and miscellaneous crops grown. A tank which does not dry. Homestead on the Sitli nala along which irregular soil is found. Position of average quality. I class as B. The malguzars are wealthy Baniyas. Tenants a somewhat poor lot of Chamars, their poverty being probably due to high rates. Rate has been push-d up 61 per cent by the Baniyas; and the unit incidence is high. I adopt ·30 for ryoti which will give no enhancement and take 1·00 for sir without any scruple as ordinary incidence is 1·12. If less than 1·00 be taken the valuation of sir in Statement A which is based on the occupancy cum ordinary acreage rate (corresponding to incidence 1·02) will be unduly reduced.
			Ordinary ...	369-44	169 0 0	0 7 4	204-87	167 13 0	0 13 1	78	1·12	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	369-44	169 0 0	0 7 4	531-90	395 1 0	0 11 10	61	1·02	B.	1·00 sir.	
81	5 —(17) 43	Baronda ...	Occupancy	325-64	205 8 0	0 10 1	...	·78	An average village on the Sitli nala. Matasi certainly predominates, but there is not a bad supply of dorsa. No double cropping however. Position average dadha. Rice covers 566 out of 617 acres and 47·95 acres are under miscellaneous crops, while cane covers 1·39. The irrigable area is considerable. I class as B. The Teli proprietors have had to sell 0·8-0 to rich Baniyas owing to debt. The tenants are an ordinary lot. Cultivation has expanded only 3 per cent, and the rate has risen 8 per cent. I adopt ·80 for ryoti which may give 3 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants. For sir I deem ·85 suitable as ordinary tenants pay ·98 and the all-round incidence is ·85.
			Ordinary ...	362-32	231 0 0	0 10 2	186-16	146 8 0	0 12 7	20	·98	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	362-32	231 0 0	0 10 2	511-80	352 0 0	0 11 0	8	·85	B.	·85 sir.	

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Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At former Settlement.			At present Settlement.			Increase per cent of present incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Unit rate justifiable on general considerations.	Rate per soil unit proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.	Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
33	5 —(17) 35	Saradih { Occupancy ...	...	...	...	124.47	105 0 0	0 13 6	...	1.03	...	...	<p>The village has been perfectly partitioned into 2 mahals, the first represents a 0.12-0 share. Matasi doli most prevalent, also some dora doli, but no double cropping. Besides rice a very little wheat and linseed are grown. The position is flat, and superior to that of many other estates. Hence I class as A.</p> <p><i>Mahal I.</i>—The malguzars are well-to-do Kurmis who own Bemcha cum Gotiadih. Tenants a fair lot. Water supply from tanks and the Sitali nala. The irrigable area is large. Cultivation and assets have largely increased in the village. I adopt .85 for ryoti and .95 for sir which is moderate in view of the high unit incidences.</p> <p><i>Mahal II.</i>—The Telis of Baronda hold this. They owe a little money. Tenants a fair lot. There is less irrigation here, but I class as A, and would adopt .85 for ryoti and .95 for sir as in the other mahal. It is inadvisable to have different rates in the same village if this can be avoided.</p>
		No. I. { Ordinary ...	234.89	216 0 0	0 14 8	446.81	409 0 0	0 14 7	—1	1.11	...	...
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	234.89	216 0 0	0 14 8	571.28	514 0 0	0 14 5	—2	1.09	A.	{ .85 ryoti. .95 sir.	
33	5 —(17) 35	Saradih { Occupancy ...	...	...	...	47.67	30 0 0	0 10 0	...	.77	...	...	<p>This small village has changed hands 4 times since settlement, but the price has risen in the 4 transactions from Rs. 140 to Rs. 1,000. Some of the position is tangar but most is dadha. Soil matasi. Crops rice and little else. There are several dabri tanks. I class as B. Malguzar, the wealthy Daniya Kapurchand. Tenants poor. The settlement rate was preposterous, and it has fallen 51 per cent, still the unit incidence is over 1.04. Assets have declined 6 per cent, in spite of an 85 per cent increase of cultivation. I adopt .80 which promises no enhancement and I deem 1.00 suitable for sir. Kapurchand is a proprietor who bleeds his tenants freely and he deserves no special consideration. The ryoti</p>
		No. II. { Ordinary ...	...	...	...	94.00	79 0 0	0 13 5	—8	1.02	...	...
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	...	...	...	141.67	109 0 0	0 12 3	—16	.94	A.	{ .85 ryoti. .95 sir.	
34	5 —(17) 44	Parsathi { Occupancy ...	...	...	...	25.27	16 8 0	0 10 6	...	.91	...	...	<p>This small village has changed hands 4 times since settlement, but the price has risen in the 4 transactions from Rs. 140 to Rs. 1,000. Some of the position is tangar but most is dadha. Soil matasi. Crops rice and little else. There are several dabri tanks. I class as B. Malguzar, the wealthy Daniya Kapurchand. Tenants poor. The settlement rate was preposterous, and it has fallen 51 per cent, still the unit incidence is over 1.04. Assets have declined 6 per cent, in spite of an 85 per cent increase of cultivation. I adopt .80 which promises no enhancement and I deem 1.00 suitable for sir. Kapurchand is a proprietor who bleeds his tenants freely and he deserves no special consideration. The ryoti</p>
		{ Ordinary ...	84.46	130 0 0	1 8 9	281.93	217 0 0	0 12 4	—50	1.05	...	...
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	84.46	130 0 0	1 8 9	307.20	233 8 0	0 12 2	—51	1.04	B.	{ .80 ryoti. 1.00 sir.	

35	5	(17)	Lafin Khurd	{ Occupancy	...	98-29	57 1 0	0 9 3	824-63	270 8 0	0 5 2	-44	40	...	...
	53		Kowriya	{ Ordinary	...	559-24	349 4 0	0 9 11	535-78	194 8 0	0 5 9	-42	45	...	...
	5	(17)	Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	...	657-53	406 5 0	0 9 10	1360-41	465 0 0	0 5 5	-45	42	...	...
	54		Absolute Occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	...	787-30	464 9 6	0 9 5	1,488-83	528 0 0	0 5 8	-40	44	B	70
36	5	(18)	Chingrod	{ Occupancy	...	...	...	...	80-35	24 0 0	0 12 9	...	1-01	...	...
	52		Ord nary	...	...	171-37	121 0 0	0 11 3	451-12	407 0 0	0 14 5	28	1-18	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	...	171-37	121 0 0	0 11 3	481-47	431 0 0	0 14 4	27	1-17	B.	{ 90 ryoti 1-00 sir
37	5	(18)	Bamni	{ Occupancy	...	...	...	...	79-38	44 12 0	0 9 0	...	72	...	...
	75		Ordinary	...	...	405-19	284 0 0	0 11 3	455-29	314 8 0	0 11 1	-1	89	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	...	405-19	284 0 0	0 11 3	534-67	359 4 0	0 10 8	-5	87	B.	{ 80 ryoti 85 sir

A good estate, if anything somewhat above the average. Matasi and dorsa are found bearing roughly the proportion of 2:1. Rice main crop. Cane covers 331. Little else. Some 83 acres are irrigable mainly from tanks. Position good dadha, however 1 class as B. Malguzar, a well-to-do resident Teli who pays Rs. 10 pandri. There are a large number of ploughmen here which I regard as a distinct sign of affluence. Tenants a very fair lot. Rates very low. Malguzar is easy-going and says he realises rents as paid to his father and has not enhanced. I adopt 70 which affords scope for 59 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants, and 65 per cent of ordinary tenants. Margins can be left where necessary. The rates are so excessively low that a 50 per cent enhancement would bring the acreage rate, but little above 0 8-0 per acre which would be easily payable.

On the Mahanaddi and is said to be subject to inundations. Part of the cultivation is somewhat jungly, but as a set-off there is a capital block of gabhar doli under rice. Of the soil 5-7ths is matasi. Rice covers a large area. Some linseed and miscellaneous crops are grown. I class as B, as the crop in the gabhar fields is very good and makes up for an inferior yield in other fields. The malguzar is heavily indebted, and village is mortgaged. Tenants poor owing to rates being too high. The malguzar's exactions have driven away not a few and most are now of the ordinary class. As rates are high I take 90 for ryoti and 1-00 for sir.

Position here mainly dadha, but there is some tangar matasi. This soil prevails, but there is a good supply of dorsa, and some kanhar. Besides rice some wheat and linseed are grown. Some dabris but no good tank. The Sitli nala is drunk. Some 43 acres are irrigable. 1 class as B. The malguzars, poor Brahmins, and village is mortgaged for Rs. 3,500. Debt due partly to agricultural losses, partly to expenditure on marriages. Rates uneven. Some men pay Rs. 1 an acre, but Dhaniram Marar holds 150 acres on a rent of Rs. 58-9-0. The tenants are a fair lot. I adopt 80 which affords scope for 11 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants, and as the unit incidence is 87, I take 85 for sir.

STATEMENT C.—Belsonda Group, Raipur Tahsil.—(Concl'd.)

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At former Settlement.			At present Settlement.			Increase per cent of present incidence over that of former settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Unit rate justifiable on general considerations.	Rate per soil unit proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.	Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
38	5 (18) 34	Nandgaon	Occupancy ...	...	...	815.24	419 12 0	0 8 3	...	.65	...	...	This village is held mokasa by the Hai Hai Bansi Rajputs of Bargaon. It is a fine estate. There is plenty of darsa doli and bhari besides the extensive stretches of matasi. Besides rice, some wheat, linseed and miscellaneous crops grown. A good supply of irrigation from tanks. I class as A. The proprietors are easy going, and the tenants an average lot. Low incidence and fall of the rate attributed to disposition of proprietors. I adopt .80 which promises 23 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants and 57 per cent of ordinary tenants. Assets have only expanded 23 per cent, while cultivation has increased 55 per cent.
			Ordinary ...	645.17	496 0 0	0 12 3	550.45	226 5 0	0 6 7	—46	.51	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	645.17	493 0 0	0 12 3	1,365.69	646 1 0	0 7 6	—39	.60	...	
			Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	1,165.85	742 8 6	0 10 2	1,747.27	898 1 0	0 8 2	—20	.65	A.	.80
39	8 (28) 55	Badgaon	Occupancy ...	66.87	44 14 8	0 10 9	244.78	43 15 6	0 3 2	—71	.26	...	This is another mokasa village held by the Hai Hai Bansis. It lies on the Mahanaddi. Black soil predominates, and 168 acres are double cropped, but inundations apparently do damage. But for this, I would class as A. Under the circumstances I throw into B. Tanks poor, the river is drunk. Malguzars, lenient landlords. Tenants a fair lot. They have encroached considerably without payment, see occupancy acreage rate in proof of this. As the all-round incidence is .54, I would adopt .70 which promises a 29 per cent rent enhancement. As adjustment will be effected it is difficult to say the extent of enhancement this will involve in the case of each class.
			Ordinary ...	164.50	128 0 0	0 12 5	756.80	334 2 6	0 7 1	—43	.60	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	231.37	172 14 3	0 11 11	1,001.58	383 2 0	0 6 1	—49	.52	...	
			Absolute Occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	597.56	400 6 6	0 10 8	1,193.19	450 2 0	0 6 4	—41	.54	B.	.70

40	8 —(28) 56	Achholi	Occupancy	...	...	...	955.42	385 0 0	0 6 5	...	53	...	...
			Ordinary	...	451.57	332 0 0	220.69	147 11 6	0 10 8	—9	91	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	451.57	332 0 0	1,176.11	532 11 6	0 7 3	—33	60	A.	80
41	8 —(28) 59	Joba	Occupancy	...	...	...	288.20	156 10 0	0 8 0	...	64	...	...
			Ordinary	...	337.46	223 0 0	487.93	314 4 0	0 10 4	—2	77	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	337.46	223 0 0	776.13	470 14 0	0 9 8	—9	73	B.	80
42	5 —(17) 40	Cherbhatti	Occupancy	...	...	...	65.64	5 0 0	0 1 3	...	12	...	...
			Ordinary	...	26.63	22 0 0	51.92	27 0 0	0 8 4	—36	87	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	26.63	22 0 0	117.56	32 0 0	0 4 4	—66	44	D.	55

This village strikes me instinctively as better than Bargaon. There is a good supply of well placed darsa doli, though matasi predominates. There is a little kanhar bhari. Besides rice some wheat and linseed are grown. Position good. I class as A. Malguzars, the wealthy Hemdhar. Tenants, a careful lot of husbandmen, mainly Telis who are prosperous. Assets have only expanded 29 per cent whereas there is a 91 per cent increase of cultivation. Rate has declined most unduly. I adopt 80 which leaves apparent scope for 51 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants, while ordinary rents will probably be reduced somewhat by adjustment.

Darsa prevails here, but there is a fair supply of matasi. There is also some kanhar bhari under wheat and linseed. But rice is the chief crop. No dofasi. The position of the darsa is good, but the matasi is urkaha. Water supply is bad and trouble is experienced on this score. A dirty nala is resorted to. I class as B. Superior proprietor is Kapilnath Baniya. Inferior proprietor is a Rajput who is free from debt. Tenants a fair lot. Rate has declined 9 per cent. I adopt 80 which promises 25 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants.

This is a poor jungle village on the confines of the Khallari pargana. Matasi doli and bhata tikura found. Rice and a little kodon grown. I class as D. There is no tank. Malguzar, a wealthy lot of Baniyas. Tenants a poor lot, but they have encroached largely without payment. Two absolute occupancy tenants hold 56 acres of occupancy land which, it is clear, is not paid for as the absolute occupancy rate has declined. As the all-round incidence is 44, I adopt 55 which promises 25 per cent enhancement. As adjustment will be effected it is difficult to say what proportion of enhancement will fall on each class of tenant.

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE BELSONDA GROUP (No. XV) OF THE RAIPUR TAHSIL.

This is a trans Mahanadi group, the soil of which is mainly matasi, while a good supply of dorsa is found. The kanhar area is very limited, while the area of bhata in cultivation is not excessive. The country, owing to its gently undulating character, lends itself readily to embankment, and is a good rice-growing tract. Ridges of black and red soil, in which kodo is the staple crop, are not common here. The tanks are very fair, and the Kurar, Keswa and Sitti ualas afford facilities for irrigation, which the inhabitants of many villages take advantage of for sugar-cane cultivation.

There are several prosperous Kurmi communities, the malguzars being resident and on good terms with their tenants. The malguzars are, on the whole, in prosperous circumstances and not a few are wealthy. The standard of comfort of the tenantry is apparently a little below that of their compeers in black soil tracts.

Many of the estates are large, the average area per mahal being 2½ square miles. Besides this, several malguzars are proprietors of numerous estates. Cultivation has expanded 65 per cent. The increase in real assets is 54 per cent, or, if sir payments be added, 59 per cent. The all-round rate has declined 14 per cent, and the total nikasi, real and assumed, has advanced only 39 per cent.

The incidences vary between, 0·41 and 1·17, which is a large range. There are 26 incidences below 0·80, and as this figure was adopted as the central unit rate, some enhancement was expected, and 16 per cent has resulted. Absolute occupancy payments have been pushed up only 4 per cent, a considerable margin being left for this class. In not a few cases of encroachment, it was necessary, after fixation of rent on the new holding, to exercise caution with regard to the old, so as to avoid too large a gross enhancement. Occupancy payments have been enhanced 24 per cent and ordinary payments 14 per cent. The total of proposed rents exceeds that of deduced rents, because of the unevenness of payments in the different villages. A glance at the unit incidences is sufficient to bring out this fact.

The siwai income is derived mainly from the mohwa trees which abound in this direction, but Rs. 100 is derived from the sale of grass in Achola. The other birs, *i. e.* those of Saradih and Bemeha, are included in holdings, and are assessed in ordinary course as land in cultivation. The income recorded in the year of settlement is Rs. 507-8-0, and I have adopted Rs. 466-8-0 as a fair average.

The valuation adopted for sir is Re. 0-10-3 and for muafi land Re. 0-9-3. These rates are below the rate now fixed for ordinary tenants, and still less than the rate actually paid by tenants of sir (Re. 0-11-8.) It is also noteworthy that the settlement rate for sir valuation was Re. 0-11-3. Moderation can therefore be claimed for the present assessment of sir.

The nikasi of last settlement, including siwai income, amounted to Rs. 16,366-15-10, on which a jama of Rs. 8,283 was assessed, falling at 51 per cent of assets, as contrasted with 53 per cent, given in Statement A, where siwai was omitted.

The present nikasi amounted to Rs. 25,503-0-0, which is constituted as follows —

Cash.	Sir valuation.	Muafi valuation.	Rent enhancement.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
18,154 7 4	3,675 9 3	870 3 0	2,803 2 5

On this nikasi I propose to assess a kamil jama of Rs. 14,315, which absorbs 56 per cent of assets. Considering (1) the large size of the estates, (2) the prosperity of the malguzars, (3) the fact that many of them hold other villages, the rise from 51 to 56 is, in my opinion, justified by comparison with other groups, where a percentage of 55 per cent to 58 per cent. has been taken. In the Gooloo group, where the mahals are likewise large, the percentage of assets absorbed has been raised from 51 to 56. The low percentage taken at settlement is due to unduly light assessment of several mahals, as the percentages taken varied between 26 and 62 and in 17 mahals less than 50 per cent, was taken. It should also be added that the more lenient valuation now of sir justifies the adoption of a higher percentage, for the higher the sir valuation was pitched at settlement, the lower became the percentage of assets absorbed.

The actual increment to the kamil jama is Rs. 6,052, of which Rs. 2,803-2-5, or almost half, will be covered by the proposed rent enhancement. But of the kamil jama only Rs. 12,605, will be realisable, as Nandgaon, Bargaon, Bhalesar and Murhena are held mokasa by the representatives of the old Hy Hy Bansi Dynasty and Gopalpur (Amawas jungle) was purchased since settlement under the waste land rules and has since been constituted a mahal.

Of the settlement kamil jama Rs. 1,106 was alienated. Thus only Rs. 7,177 is really paid. The net increase realisable will then be the difference between Rs. 7,177 and Rs. 12,605 which amounts to Rs. 5,428 or 70 per cent.

The effect of these proposals will be to leave Rs. 6,642-9-9 *plus* 5,862 acres of sir to the malguzars, while at settlement they were left only Rs. 3,469 *plus* 5,794 acres of sir.

They will then be in a much better position after the revision of assessment than they were just after last settlement.

The revenue incidence will be raised less than 5 per cent., *i. e.*, from Re. 0-5-5 to Re. 0-5-8. This is a further proof of the moderation of the assessment.

New cultivation must have spread mainly to dorsa and matasi, as 91 per cent of the total occupied area consists of these soils, and there is only 6 per cent of bhata.

There is then no suspicion of the newly subjugated soil being, as a rule, inferior to that originally held, though this is undoubtedly the case in one or two villages, such as Mahasamund and Tumgaon. In such mahals the case has been met by reducing the incidence. That of Tumgaon has been lowered from Re. 0-7-8 to Re. 0-4-5.

In the Rajim group the incidence has been raised from Re. 0-5-10 to Re. 0-7-9 in Gooloo from Re. 0-5-6 to Re. 0-6-11. There is, however, much more black soil in these two tracts, and it would, of course, be absurd to expect the same results here. These figures however serve my purpose in so far as they show that due moderation has been exercised in dealing with the Belsonda group.

RAIPUR,

Dated 27th September 1889.

L. S. CAREY,
Settlement Officer.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT OF BELSONDA GROUP (No. XV) OF THE RAIPUR TAHSIL.

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. 8,283 0 0	(a) Rs. a. p. 8,283 0 0	(a) Jama of Murhepa Rs. 69+ Nandgaon Rs. 477 + Bargaon Rs. 374,—total Rs. 920; also Bhaiesar Rs. 186 muafi. Thus Rs. 1,106 revenue alienated. Balance Rs. 7,177. One village Gopalpur was brought out right under the Waste Land Sales Rules.			

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.	Kanhar.		Dorsa.		Position class.				
	Embanked.	Unembanked.	Embanked.	Unembanked.	Matasi.	Bhata,	Kachar.		Total.
							Pal.	Patpar.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area in cultivation under each class	87.96	542.97	8,766.37	4,254.11	23,418.46	2,530.72	292.62	301.49	40,194.70
Total area under each class.	Khari	...	28.51	31.20	469.74	100.74	...	16	630.35
	Irrigable.	1.68	81	338.38	56.83	1,797.80	102.23	0.81	2,324.28

IV.—Cropped area classified according to crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar cane.	Linseed.	Kodon.	Other crops.	Total.	Area double cropped.	Cropped area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At last settlement	2 7.19	18,073.57	365.44	174.54	1,967.73	2,403.80	23,222.27	97.90	23,124.37
At present	969.36	31,467.84	180.98	2,288.20	631.37	4,008.58	38,545.33	773.82	37,772.50

V.—Details of village area.

1	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 3 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 village.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.					
	Under crop.	Fallow of 3 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.					
At present	97,772.51	2,423.85	40,196.36	384.23	40,580.59	1.48	2,371.49	12,904.33	6,417.62	21,694.92	62,274.88	1,970.13	335.81	2,324.28	141	151	2,750	6,245	
Percentage on total area of areas in cols. 4, 6 and 15.	...	...	65	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last settlement for columns 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19.	23,124.49	1,277.24	24,401.73	238.20	24,639.93	...	...	...	...	...	59,048.62	...	...	408.41	66	170	1,015	5,258

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 by privileged tenants.		Total occupied area (to agree with column 6 of Statement 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.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	15	16	17	
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.
At present	5,401.23	1,159.11	6,560.34	698.30	137	123.44	...	...	316	4,434.81	1,041	13,171.39	2,176.62	14.75	12,612.95	695.54	803.85	40,578.94
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	32	...	...	81	...	...	...
Compare entries of last settlement for cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16	...	...	5,794.40	...	...	146.98	...	15.66	...	5,705.50	...	1,293.28	...	...	10,910.32	773.18	...	24,739

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.
1. At last settlement	88 7 2	2,569 12 3	728 14 3	7,465 15 9	11,064 10 3
2. Incidence per acre	0 9 7	0 8 1	0 9 0	0 10 11	0 9 11
3. At present	33 5 7	2,319 2 4	5,424 12 5	8,400 8 3	17,144 2 0
4. Incidence per acre	0 4 4	0 8 4	0 7 10	0 9 1	0 8 6
5. As proposed	16 6 0	2,419 6 0	7,191 6 0	9,553 8 0	19,964 4 0
6. Incidence per acre	0 2 1	0 8 9	0 9 8	0 10 4	0 9 10
7. Increase per cent of proposed over present payments	-51	+4	+2½	+14	+10
8. Compare as deduced from rates	53 14 0	2,743 5 0	7,961 2 0	8,631 7 0	19,335 14 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
	599 0 0	517 8 0	466 8 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.				
Rental value at rates adopted for valuation of tenants' holdings.	Compare rent actually paid to malguzars.	Rental value at rate adopted for valuation of tenants' holdings.	Compare rent actually paid.	Total rental value (columns 1, 3 and 4).	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
410 14 0	510 7 9	3,812 2 0	877 9 0	...	5,130 9 0
0 10 1	0 11 8	0 10 5	0 9 4	...	0 10 2
					0 10 3
					0 9 3

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.	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.	Rs. a. p.
16 6 0	19,964 4 0	5,956 4 0	466 8 0	25,503 6 0	11,153 1 5	4,614 14 5	599 0 0	16,366 15 10	
						Rate 0-11-3			

XI.—Assessment proposals and comparisons.

Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former settlement (column 9 of Statement X)	Percentage of proposed revenue on total estimated income (column 5 of Statement X)	Analysis of income on which assessment based.			
				Present cash receipts (line 3 of Statement VII, col. 4 of Statement VIII and cols. 2 and 5 of Statement IX)	Resulting from valuation.		
					Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i. e., col. 7 of Statement IX minus col. 2).	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants, excluding cash receipts (i. e., col. 8 of Statement IX, minus col. 5).	Rent enhancements proposed difference between line 5 and line 3, cols. 2 and 6 of Statement VII).
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.
8,283 0 0	14,315 0 0	51	56	18,154 7 4	3,675 9 3	870 3 0	2,803 2 5

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 (columns 1, 2 and 6 of Statement X).	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land (columns 3 and 7 of Statement X.)	In siwai income (columns 4 and 8 of Statement X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of proposed revenue over present revenue.	Area in cultivation (column 4 of Statement V).	Estimated income (columns 5 and 9 of Statement X).	Present revenue on area of former settlement.	Proposed revenue on present area.
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.	Rs. a. p.
+6,032 0 0	+8,827 8 7	+441 5 7	—132 8 0	+9,136 6 2	+73	+65	+56	0 5 5	0 5 8

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 [column 5 of Statement X, minus column 1].
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
16 6 0	13 10 0	2 12 0	17	14,301 0 0	56

ABSTRACT OF ORDERS, BELSONDHA GROUP (No. XV.) OF THE RAIPUR TAHSIL.

Letter No. $\frac{1750-A}{73}$ of 24th
August 1889.

Rent-Rate Report.—It was remarked that although cultivation had expanded 65 per cent., the assets of malguzars had increased only 39 per cent.

This was done to a considerable fall in the rent-rates, and a larger enhancement than was promised by the unit rates might have been looked for had it not been for the relative poverty of the tenantry and the inferiority of much of the newly subjugated land.

The rates were sanctioned in all villages, except Achola (No. 15), where a rate of 0·80 was deemed sufficient for ryoti land, but the rate proposed was accepted for sir valuation.

Letter No. $\frac{1539-S}{78}$ of 26th
November 1889.

Assessment Report.—The assets as recorded at Settlement, as now revised, and as announced, were as follows :—

	At Settlement.	As revised.	As announced.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash rental	11,153 1 5	17,687 15 4	17,688 5 8
Rental enhancements .....	.....	2,803 2 5	2,822 9 5
Value of sir, khudkasht and privileged land	4,614 14 5	4,545 12 3	4,545 6 11
Siwai	599 0 0	466 8 0	466 8 0
Total	16,366 15 10	25,503 6 0	25,522 14 0

At Settlement a jama of Rs. 8,283 was assessed, falling at only 51 per cent. of assets. The assessment was unduly light in some mahals, the percentages varying in individual cases between 26 and 62.

Since Settlement cultivation had expanded 65 per cent., but the all-round rate had declined 14 per cent. Assets had increased only 39 per cent.

The Settlement Officer proposed 16 per cent. rent enhancement, the all-round rate falling at Re. 0·9·10 as contrasted with Re. 0·9·11 at Settlement which, in view of the subjugation of some poor soil, was tantamount to a rise.

The proposals were deemed moderate, and were sanctioned.

A jama of Rs. 14,315, absorbing 56 per cent. of assets, was proposed. Reductions aggregating Rs. 105 were ordered, and a revised revenue of Rs. 14,210 was sanctioned.

Details of village assets and jamas are as follows :—

SANCTIONED PROPOSALS.

Number and name of village	Payments by malik-makbuzas.	Rental.			Total rental.	Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on revised assets.	Percentage of present revenue on assets of former Settlement.
		Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.					
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.		
1. Barbaspur	45 0	172 4	126 8	343 12	479 12	260	54	52
2. Ghurari	52 10	80 4	243 0	375 14	477 12	260	54	55
3. Murhena	13 8	107 12	99 8	220 12	276 0	145	52	53
4. Achridih	40 0	92 0	174 14	306 14	320 12	170	53	54
5. Khartidih	11 8	120 0	131 8	177 12	90	51	51
6. Birkoni cum Chingridih and Parastari	246 2	345 8	253 2	844 12	1,347 14	740	55	41
7. Belsondha	1 10	338 8	396 14	406 10	1,143 10	1,316 2	750	57	57
8. Paraswani	42 12	263 0	305 12	428 8	230	54	50
9. Kapa	36 0	385 0	193 0	614 0	696 6	390	56	56
10. Musai	32 0	43 12	101 6	177 2	222 4	115	52	51

Number and name of village.	Payments by malik- makbuzas.	Rental.			Total rental.	Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percent- age of revised revenue on revised assets.	Percent- age of present revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.
		Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.					
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.		
11. Amawas Jungle or Gopalpur	74 0	74 0	81 0	40	50	...
12. Amawas	76 0	139 2	215 2	224 12	115	52	26
13. Beltukri	212 14	385 12	598 10	660 8	370	56	44
14. Bhoring	333 10	1,234 6	238 6	1,866 6	1,913 6	1,145	60	61
15. Achola	69 0	223 2	591 8	683 10	1,156 10	675	58	51
16. Tungaoon	0 4	92 4	172 14	343 12	610 2	723 12	400	55	57
17. Kosrangi	25 4	203 0	120 10	348 14	469 8	255	54	46
18. Boriyajhar	6 4	133 0	147 0	286 4	376 4	200	53	35
19. Labhra	74 12	152 0	226 12	430 0	220	51	33
20. Pitiyajhar	13 4	211 12	225 0	259 4	135	52	42
21. Parsada	5 4	83 4	88 8	146 4	75	51	46
22. Bemcha cum Ghotia I	73 12	212 2	380 2	666 0	1,038 8	580	56	} 46
23. Bemcha II	16 0	72 0	267 12	355 12	541 0	290	54	
24. Kharora	122 4	305 4	171 2	598 10	740 4	420	57	56
25. Mahasamund	99 0	386 4	239 14	725 2	1,082 14	610	56	45
26. Paraskol	42 0	117 12	225 4	385 0	475 8	250	53	51
27. Bhalesar	105 12	193 8	192 4	491 8	535 0	295	55	62
28. Lafi Buzurg	18 0	176 0	167 14	361 14	537 0	295	55	56
29. Bhurka	18 0	103 4	121 4	194 10	100	51	55
30. Machewa	229 8	177 2	406 10	478 2	255	53	50
31. Baronda	221 4	145 4	366 8	468 10	230	49	40
32. Saradih I	105 0	438 12	543 12	778 4	435	56	} 48
33. Saradih II	33 0	87 0	120 0	196 8	105	53	
34. Parsathi	16 8	222 4	238 12	261 8	135	52	46
35. Lafi cum Kondiya	1 6	59 0	403 14	276 0	740 4	841 0	490	58	55
36. Chingrod	24 0	412 0	436 0	626 4	385	54	50
37. Bamni	148 12	53 8	345 12	548 0	839 10	470	56	53
38. Nandgaon	13 2	222 4	513 0	351 6	1,099 12	1,248 4	740	59	57
39. Bargaon	49 0	123 0	388 14	560 14	835 14	490	53	59
40. Acholi	52 8	557 0	137 0	746 8	832 4	480	53	53
41. Joba	63 0	188 8	343 8	595 0	709 12	355	54	40
42. Chorbhatti	17 0	19 12	30 0	66 12	77 12	40	51	46
Total	16 6	2,419 6	7,994 14	9,570 8	20,001 2	25,524 14	14,210	56	51

RENT RATE REPORT ON THE GULLU GROUP (No. XVI) OF THE RAIPUR TAHSIL.

(1). This group consists of 33 villages or 31 mahals. Bhainsmudi has a hamlet Bhainsbor, and Bhandar a hamlet Dhanpuri. Each of the 29 other villages is a separate mahal. The tract covers 77 square miles.

(2). It is a good tract of country bordered on the West by the Bhansod group, on the South by the Arang group, on the East partly by the Mahanadi and partly by villages of the Sirpur group which are of a somewhat jungly type. On the North lies the Lowna pargana which awaits assessment.

The villages are fine large estates; the soil is mostly flat, and black soil preponderates. The country is open. There is no jungle. The characteristics are similar to those of the Arang group, but the country is less cut up by ravines and the percentage of unembanked land is smaller. Rice covers almost two-thirds of the area in cultivation. Considerable areas are under wheat and linseed and most of the soil is fit for better cropping than kodo. Undulating kodwari tikuras are hardly found. The inferior soils, bhata and patpar kachar, are practically non-existent.

(3.) Fair country tracks lead in the direction of Arang, where a good market is found. There are no serious obstacles to traffic in the open season. The streams which traverse the tract are but small nalas which rise in the Beldarseoni group and flow eastwards to join the Mahanaddi.

(4). Gullu, the village which gives its name to the group, is the old head-quarters of a Gond *quasi* Raja. The family has fallen on evil days and he is heavily indebted. Wealthy Marwaris hold a number of the villages here. Kapilnath Baniya, who is a sort of Tahuddar in Sirpur across the river, owns not a few villages. He is a wealthy man, but a bad landlord in so far as he has done nothing to make tanks or improve the fine estate entrusted to him. The Brahmin proprietors are prosperous, and the resident Telis of Banrasi, Amodhi and Paraskol are good landlords who keep free of excessive debt. Bhandar is the head-quarters of the Gurus of the Satnami Chamars. Agardass and Sahibdass formerly lived joint, but owing to differences they have partitioned their estate by private agreement, and each has now a separate diocese. They are intelligent men and good landlords besides being influential among the large Chamar community of this district. Their expenditure I gather exceeds their income, which is by no means inconsiderable and consists largely of priestly dues.

The proprietary body are then in affluent circumstances. The tenants also are well-to-do as a body, but here as elsewhere in this district the bad crops of the last 3 seasons have been felt.

(5). The heads of the milan khasra are now given :—

1	Occupied area.					Unoccupied area.						Area irrigated.			16	17	18	19
	Area in cultivation,			Area out of cultivation, i. e., waste land fallow of more than 3 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 village.	From tank.	From other sources.	Total.				
	Under crop.	Fallow of 3 years or under.	Total.															
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
At present	31,613.94	1,118.01	32,731.95	187.29	32,919.24	...	17.06	12,805.94	3,613.01	16,436.01	49,355.25	1,138.52	233.42	1,371.94	176	153	2,533	7,204
Percentage on total area of areas in columns 4, 6, and 15 ... ..	...	...	66	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for columns 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	22,295.71	1,809.97	24,105.68	163.18	24,268.86	...	...	...	...	...	46,729.53	...	...	213.61	180	161	862	4,587

3

The apparent increase in area is 5 per cent, which is less than in most groups. The increase in cultivation is 36 per cent. The fallow areas are very small—of the unoccupied area only 17 acres are under tree forest. Groves are thrown into holdings as a valuable property. The area under water is large, as the Mahanadi is a broad sandy stream flowing between low banks at this part of its course. The decrease in wells and tanks is I think due purely to a difference of classification. Ploughs have increased, and the number of plough cattle is sufficient, as there are almost 3 to the plough.

(6). The soil classification is as follows :—

	Position class.								
	Kanhar.		Dorsa.		Matasi.	Bhata.	Kachar.		Total.
	Em-banked.	Un-em-banked.	Em-banked.	Un-em-banked.			Pal.	Patpar.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area in cultivation under each class ..	3,861.30	8,026.99	8,920.89	4,156.91	7,349.99	135.70	...	278.34	32,730.12
Area of the total under each class ...	12.33	1.01	114.72	59.80	296.82	7.88	...	0.85	493.41
Irrigable ...	156.06	64.35	367.50	55.63	469.47	34.30	...	24.63	1,171.94

The proportions in which the various soils are found are contrasted with these of the Arang group :—

		Kanhar.	Dorsa.	Matasi.	Bhata.	Kachar.
Arang ...	...	33	49	15	2	1
Gullu ...	...	36½	40	22½	¼	¾

There is then more matasi here than in the Arang group. The irrigable area is 4 per cent of the area in cultivation. Tanks are the principal source.

(7). The cropping of the past and present Settlements are now contrasted :—

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Linseed.	Kodo.	Other crops.	Total.	Area double cropped.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At last Settlement ...	1,286.97	15,624.76	162.12	1,207.33	1,635.90	4,423.72	24,290.80	1,995.79	22,295.11
At present ...	4,527.11	19,695.18	28.66	3,778.71	1,250.64	5,196.08	34,476.38	2,862.44	31,613.94

The areas under wheat, rice, linseed have largely expanded. Miscellaneous crops cover a large area, while that under kodo has shrunk. The decline in the sugarcane industry is noticeable here as in other groups. Double cropping is more practised, but owing to the short rain-fall in the season of khasra-writing the figures afford I think no indication of the extent to which it is practised.

(8). I now give the details of holdings and the payments by various classes of tenants :—

1	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 Statement 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.	
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.	
At present	3,125.78	804.31	3,930.09	667.42	8	146.84	...	243	3,620.54	1,038	14,332.98	1,688.02	956	8,616.35	119.36	463.23	32,917.41	
Percentages on total occupied area of areas in columns 4, 11, 13 and 16	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	44	...	...	26	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for columns 4, 11, 13 and 16	...	...	5,293.72	...	...	137.53	...	...	4,759.23	...	461.48	...	...	13,281.36	335.54		24,268.86

1	Mailk mak- buzas.	Tenants.			Total.
		Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	
		3	4	5	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 At last Settlement ..	8 8 6	2,404 0 3	296 11 6	9,681 1 8	12,390 5 11
2 Incidence per acre ...	0 1 0	0 8 1	0 10 4	0 11 8	0 10 8
3 At present ..	2 5 0	2,489 4 9	8,339 14 6	6,982 15 9	17,814 8 0
4 Incidence per acre ...	0 0 3	0 11 0	0 9 4	0 10 10	0 10 0

The sir area has shrunk and constitutes only 12 per cent of the total area.

The absolute occupancy area is less than usual. The land held in occupancy right has expanded enormously while ordinary tenants hold less.

Cash assets have increased 44 per cent, and if payments by tenants of sir be included, the percentage is 48 per cent. The action of the rates is peculiar, but this may be due to lump rents being entered owing to the inability of tenants to return separately what they pay in each right. While the absolute occupancy rate has risen, the occupancy and ordinary rates have declined. This is the reverse of normal. The all-round rate has declined about 7 per cent, and this when the rates at Settlement were very moderate.

- (9). Statement A shows that a jama of Rs. 8,325 was assessed at Settlement on a nikasi of Rs. 16,337 absorbing 51 per cent only. This was a lenient assessment. The nikasi has now expanded only 27 per cent, the effect of the increase in cultivation being counteracted somewhat by the fall of the rate.

Statement A.

In view of this fact and considering how moderate the rates now are, I am of opinion that in the case of this group substantial rent enhancement is called for. The action of the malguzars has been sluggish and they have not availed themselves of their power to assess newly subjugated land.

- (10). The factors are the same as those used in the Arang group. The tracts are described above as similar. The black soil along the Mahanadi is inferior to that found in the west of the district, hence the reductions of black soil factors.

Statement B.

Statement C.

- (11). The number of incidences—

over 1.10	is 1	over .60	is 6
1.00	is 3	.50	is 2
.90	is 1	.40	is 2
.80	is 5	.20	is 1
.70	is 10		
			31

The incidences are then very low and that of Ku asi (1.18) alone calls for explanation; which is found to be a heritage of the last settlement. The incidence is still high though the acreage rate has declined 21 per cent.

Central unit rates for the group.

Incidence of occupancy and ordinary tenants' rents per acre.		Increase per cent.	Further increase justifiable on general consi- derations.	Average unit inci- dence for the group.	Central unit rate adopted.	Increase per cent.
At former Settlement.	At present.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0 11 7	0 9 11	-14	+25 per cent	·74	·90	21 per cent.

The occupancy-cum-ordinary rate has fallen from 0-11-7 to 0-9-11 or 14 per cent. I consider a 25 per cent increase justifiable, and whereas ·74 is the average unit incidence, I adopt ·90 as the central unit rate. This is only an increase of 21 per cent. Average villages are classed as B with a unit rate of ·90 : those above the average as A : those below as C: according to the appended list:—

A. = ·95	B. = ·90	C. = ·85.
Kosasi. Bhandar-cum-Dhanpuri. Tilasi.	Amethi. Gullu. Deori. Kusmund. Banrasi. Paraskol Bana. Parsada. Chakwe. Tulsi. Pirda. Amodhi. Umsena. Dhobghatti. Kondapar. Bhaismundi. cum-Bhaibor. Mobgaon.	Bharnidih. Gudguda. Ranisagar. Chaprid. Samodha. Kagdai. Chorbhatti. Sakri. Semaria. Rasota. Paraswani.

For the purpose of contrast I append a Statement giving the figures connected with the fixation of a Central unit rate in previous groups of this tahsil :—

No.	Name of group.	Percentage rise or fall in rent rate.	Percentage increase in total assets.	Unit incidence.	Central unit rate adopted.
I.	Sonesilli	+6	+36	·80	·90
II.	Rawa	+10	+40	·90	1·00
III.	Boriya	—2	+34	·84	·90
IV.	Raipur	—5	+45	·86	·95
V.	Ganowd	+17	+50	·88	·88
VI.	Borid	—4	+23	·75	·85
VII.	Kumbhari	—9	+39	·72	·88
VIII.	Abhanpur	+3	+41	·85	·95
IX.	Kukda	—8	+52	·90	·90
X.	Kurra	—17	+28	·69	·90
XI.	Beldarseoni	+2	+32	·82	·95
XII.	Bhansod	—11	+24	·70	·85
XIII.	Arang	—12	+29	·77	·90
XIV.	Rajim	+15	+68	·88	·95
XV.	Belsonda	—21	+39	·70	·80
XVI.	Gullu	—14	+27	·74	·90

The figures of the Gullu and Arang groups are very similar.

RAIPUR:
The 7th June 1889.

L. S. CAREY,
Settlement Officer.

STATEMENT A.—Gullu Group, Raipur Tahsil.

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub division.	Name of mahal.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage on income.	At present.			Increase since settlement.		Increase in cultivation per cent.	Remarks.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir and muafi land.	Total.			Cash including payments of sub tenants of sir land.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Total.	Actual.	Per cent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	VII		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	—(28) 53	Amethi	421 0 0	0 4 0	421 4 0	224 0 0	53	478 13 0	64 8 0	543 5 0	122 1 0	29	108	
2	8 —(28) 54	Bharnidih	105 2 6	146 9 0	251 11 6	99 0 0	39	205 15 0	20 12 0	226 11 0	—25 0 6	—10	101	
3	8 —(28) 52	Gudguda	153 7 6	150 0 0	303 7 6	146 0 0	48	223 4 0	31 2 0	257 6 0	—46 1 6	—15	141	
4	8 —(28) 51	Gullu	732 6 6	168 10 0	901 0 6	469 0 0	52	1,510 7 0	190 7 0	1,700 14 0	799 13 6	89	93	
5	8 —(28) 50	Deori	441 4 6	95 0 0	536 4 6	296 0 0	55	541 8 0	72 10 0	614 2 0	77 13 6	15	49	
6	8 —(28) 47	Ranisagar	306 7 0	70 0 0	376 7 0	187 0 0	50	512 8 0	48 5 0	560 13 0	184 6 0	49	42	
7	8 —(28) 46	Chaprid	662 5 11	13 8 0	675 13 11	369 0 0	54	826 4 0	83 8 0	869 12 0	193 14 1	29	8	

STATEMENT A.—Gullu Group, Raipur Tahsil.—(Contd.)

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of mahal.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percent. age on income.	At present.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase in cultivation per cent.	Remarks.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir and muafi land.	Total.			Cash including payments of sub-tenants of sir land.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Total.	Actual.	Per cent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
8	8—(28) 43	Samodha ...	402 3 10	32 4 0	434 7 10	271 0 0	62	407 7 6	18 10 0	426 1 6	—8 6 4	—2	24	
9	8—(28) 41	Kagdai ...	371 14 0	181 4 0	553 2 0	165 0 0	30	445 8 0	33 10 0	482 2 0	—71 0 0	—13	52	
10	8—(28) 44	Kusmund ..	385 6 6	126 0 0	511 6 6	260 0 0	51	403 4 0	125 12 0	529 0 0	17 9 6	8	22	
11	8—(28) 45	Banrasi ...	605 9 6	229 12 0	835 5 6	503 0 0	60	939 11 0	101 8 0	1,041 3 0	205 13 6	25	50	
12	8—(28) 49	Paraskol ...	265 14 0	97 4 0	363 2 0	245 0 0	67	350 0 0	133 4 0	483 4 0	120 2 0	33	30	
13	8—(28) 48	Bana ...	606 4 0	55 2 0	661 6 0	333 0 0	50	666 13 0	85 10 0	752 7 0	91 1 0	14	15	
14	8—(29) 29	Parsada near Kos-rangi ...	215 12 0	94 0 0	309 12 0	177 0 0	57	343 0 0	46 10 0	389 10 0	79 14 0	26	27	

15	$\frac{8}{28}$ (29)	Chakwe	...	210 12 0	121 6 0	332 2 0	178 0 0	54	343 10 0	68 0 0	411 10 0	79 8 0	24	37
16	$\frac{8}{1}$ (29)	Korasi	...	1,035 0 10	214 0 0	1,249 0 10	476 0 0	38	1,346 15 0	381 4 0	1,728 3 0	479 2 2	38	63
17	$\frac{8}{27}$ (29)	Chorbhatti	...	174 3 0	117 6 0	291 9 0	150 0 0	52	640 12 0	44 6 0	685 2 0	393 9 0	135	20
18	$\frac{8}{30}$ (29)	Tulsi	...	510 8 5	330 13 7	841 6 0	479 0 0	57	805 8 0	85 5 0	890 13 0	49 7 0	6	27
19	$\frac{8}{26}$ (29)	Sakri	...	317 12 11	298 12 0	616 8 11	310 0 0	50	887 9 6	129 2 0	1,016 11 6	400 2 7	65	36
20	$\frac{8}{2}$ (29)	Pirda	..	592 1 0	6 10 0	598 11 0	257 0 0	43	743 13 0	35 4 0	779 1 0	180 6 0	30	20
21	$\frac{8}{42}$ (29)	Semaria	..	143 1 6	83 0 0	226 1 6	124 0 0	55	235 0 0	47 12 0	282 12 0	56 10 6	25	34
22	$\frac{8}{31}$ (29)	Rasota	...	248 12 0	8 8 0	252 4 0	125 0 0	50	227 0 0	3 10 0	230 10 0	-21 10 0	-9	24
23	$\frac{8}{24}$ (29)	Amodhi	...	323 4 0	198 4 0	521 8 0	208 0 0	40	254 1 0	170 0 0	424 1 0	-97 7 0	-19	-13
24	$\frac{8}{22}$ (29)	Amsena	...	299 14 9	230 0 0	529 14 9	257 0 0	67	847 13 0	37 2 0	884 15 0	355 0 3	67	43

STATEMENT A.—Gullu Group, Raipur Tahsil.—(Concl'd.)

350

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of mahal.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percent- age on income.	At present.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase in cultivation per cent.	Remarks.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir and muafi land.	Total.			Cash including payment of sub- tenants of sir land.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Total.	Actual.	Per cent.		
25	8 — (29) 25	Paraswani	Rs. a. p. 95 0 0	Rs. a. p. 31 10 0	Rs. a. p. 126 10 0	Rs. a. p. 72 0 0	57	Rs. a. p. 16 0 0	Rs. a. p. 11 6 0	Rs. a. p. 27 6 0	Rs. a. p. — 99 4 0	— 78	63	
26	8 — (29) 3	Dhopghatti	Rs. a. p. 141 11 0	Rs. a. p. 40 8 0	Rs. a. p. 182 3 0	Rs. a. p. 104 0 0	57	Rs. a. p. 320 10 0	Rs. a. p. 2 9 10	Rs. a. p. 323 3 10	Rs. a. p. 141 0 10	77	17	
27	8 — (29) 4	Kondapur	Rs. a. p. 370 14 3	Rs. a. p. 145 6 2	Rs. a. p. 516 4 5	Rs. a. p. 247 0 0	48	Rs. a. p. 634 15 0	Rs. a. p. 44 2 2	Rs. a. p. 679 1 2	Rs. a. p. 162 12 9	31	21	
28	12 — (55) 59	Bhainsmundi	Rs. a. p. 567 4 3	Rs. a. p. 176 11 5	Rs. a. p. 743 15 8	Rs. a. p. 333 0 0	52	Rs. a. p. 615 0 0	Rs. a. p. 51 0 6	Rs. a. p. 666 0 6	Rs. a. p. 77 15 2	— 10	11	
	12 — (55) 60	Bhainsbor												
29	12 — (55) 61	Bhandar	Rs. a. p. 825 14 3	Rs. a. p. 198 13 2	Rs. a. p. 1,024 11 5	Rs. a. p. 515 0 0	53	Rs. a. p. 1,131 0 0	Rs. a. p. 183 3 3	Rs. a. p. 1,314 3 3	Rs. a. p. 289 7 10	28	11	
	12 — (55) 62	Dhanpuri												
30	8 — (30) 5	Tilasi	Rs. a. p. 695 10 0	Rs. a. p. 205 6 0	Rs. a. p. 901 0 0	Rs. a. p. 463 0 0	51	Rs. a. p. 1,103 12 0	Rs. a. p. 84 6 6	Rs. a. p. 1,188 2 6	Rs. a. p. 287 2 6	32	48	
31	8 — (30) 21	Mohgaon	Rs. a. p. 163 8 0	Rs. a. p. 85 3 0	Rs. a. p. 248 11 0	Rs. a. p. 103 0 0	41	Rs. a. p. 287 0 0	Rs. a. p. 83 5 7	Rs. a. p. 370 5 7	Rs. a. p. 121 10 7	49	15	
TOTAL			Rs. a. p. 12,390 5 11	Rs. a. p. 3,946 14 4	Rs. a. p. 16,337 4 3	Rs. a. p. 8,325 0 0	51	Rs. a. p. 18,304 13 0	Rs. a. p. 2,474 2 10	Rs. a. p. 20,778 15 10	Rs. a. p. 4,441 11 7	27	36	

STATEMENT B.—Gullu Group, Raipur Tahsil.

	Kanhar.		Dorsa.		Matasi.	Bhata.	Kachar.		
	Embanked.	Unem-banked.	Embanked.	Unem-banked.			Pal.	Patpar.	
Simple	18	14	14	12	10	4	14	5	
Gaurasa	22	18	18	15	13	5	18	6	
Irrigable	27	21	21	18	18	8	21	8	

STATEMENT C.—Gullu Group, Raipur Tahsil.

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of mahal.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present incidence over that of former settlement.	Unit incidence.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.	Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
1	8—(28) 53	Amethi ... {	Occupancy	65.34	26 5 0	0 6 646	This is a good black soil village. The rice lands are fertile and well situated. There is some good kanhar bhari. I class as B. Malguzar, a Mussalman pensioner, fairly prosperous. Tenants of average prosperity. The rate at Settlement was too high, but has declined unduly. I recommend .90 as suitable.
			Ordinary ...	424.44	421 0 0	0 15 11	722.02	452 8 10	0 10 0	— 37	.71	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	424.44	421 0 0	0 15 11	787.36	478 13 0	0 9 9	— 39	.69	B	
2	8—(28) 54	Bharendih ... {	Occupancy	138.40	79 12 0	0 9 369	This village is on the river. It is a fair one but not up to the average, so I class as C. The malguzars are wealthy Bariyas. The tenants are somewhat poor, hence I adopt .80. The Settlement acreage rate was absurdly high. My reason for going below C is the poverty of the tenants.
			Ordinary ...	72.57	100 0 0	1 5 11	97.33	60 6 0	0 10 0	— 54	.74	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	72.57	100 0 0	1 5 11	235.73	140 2 0	0 9 6	— 57	.71	C	
3	8—(28) 52	Gudguda ... {	Occupancy	291.07	106 10 0	0 5 1042	This village is a fair one but there is a good deal of Dorsa bhari. I class as C. The malguzars are wealthy Marwaris. The tenants are somewhat poor. Settlement rate much too high. Assets have shrunk, although cultivation has expanded 141 per cent. The present rate is most inadequate. Recommend .65 which is calculated to give as much enhancement as it is safe to take at a bound.
			Ordinary ...	95.29	113 4 0	1 3 1	257.12	103 4 0	0 6 5	— 66	.45	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	95.29	113 4 0	1 3 1	548.19	209 14 0	0 6 2	— 58	.45	...	
			Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	146.29	153 7 6	1 0 10	566.73	223 4 0	0 6 4	— 62	.46	C	
4	8—(28) 51	Gullu ... {	Occupancy ...	105.64	61 13 0	0 9 4	944.64	586 3 0	0 9 11	6	.72	...	This is a fine big estate covering 6 square miles. It is well situated. The soil is fertile and a fair amount of land is irrigable. I would class as B. Assets have expanded 89 per cent owing to a large increase of cultivation. The malguzar, an old Gond, has lived beyond his means and is now heavily in debt. Tenants a very fair lot. I adopt .90.
			Ordinary ...	701.86	504 14 0	0 11 6	1,286.38	869 15 0	0 10 10	— 6	.79	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	807.50	566 11 0	0 11 3	2,231.02	1,456 2 0	0 10 5	— 7	.76	...	
			Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	1,129.09	729 12 0	0 10 4	2,309.13	1,510 7 0	0 10 6	2	.76	B	

STATEMENT C.—Gullu Group, Raipur Tahsil.—(Contd.)

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of mahal,	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present incidence over that of former settlement.	Unit incidence.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.	Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
5	(28)	Deori	Occupancy ...	92-07	75 15 0	0 13 2	353-82	186 0 0	0 8 5	— 36	60	...	This is an excellent village with good dorse doli and kanhar bhari under wheat. The village is well embanked. I class as B. The malguzars are prosperous. The tenants are a very fair lot. The rate Re. 0-10-7 is very moderate. It has declined 21 per cent since settlement. I would adopt 90.
50			Ordinary ...	283-14	267 5 0	0 15 1	221-90	159 0 0	0 11 5	— 24	82	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	375-21	343 4 0	0 14 8	575-72	345 0 0	0 9 7	— 35	69	...	
			Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	526-53	441 4 6	0 13 5	723-83	480 0 0	0 10 7	— 21	76	B	90
6	(28)	Rani-agar	Occupancy ...	...	...	311-63	185 0 0	0 9 6	...	65	...	...	Another black soil village, but situated higher than Deori and somewhat inferior in position. I class as C. The malguzar is a wealthy Brahmin. Tenants are contented and of ordinary prosperity. Rate has gone up 4 per cent. I would adopt 80 as calculated to give sufficient enhancement at a bound.
47			Ordinary ...	511-74	299 0 0	0 9 4	520-95	317 8 0	0 9 9	4	66	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	511-74	299 0 0	0 9 4	832-58	502 8 0	0 9 8	4	66	C	80
7	(28)	Chaprid	Occupancy ...	...	...	459-36	325 4 0	0 11 4	...	77	...	...	This is a river village which I would class as C as the soil is somewhat ghuri at parts. The malguzar is the indebted Gond proprietor of Gullu and the tenants are only a fair lot. I adopt 85.
46			Ordinary ...	624-93	428 0 0	0 10 11	251-74	191 12 0	0 12 2	11	84	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	624-93	428 0 0	0 10 11	711-10	517 0 0	0 11 8	7	79	...	
			Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	1,060-17	661 15 6	0 10 0	1,117-68	836 4 0	0 12 1	21	81	C	85
8	(28)	Samodha	Occupancy ...	...	...	385-02	136 8 0	0 5 8	...	42	...	...	Another river village, perhaps a little below the average. I class as C. The soil classification is somewhat severe, hence the incidence comes out lower than would otherwise be the case. Malguzar an opulent Brahmin. Tenants a prosperous body on the whole. Relations happy; assets have declined. I recommend 70 as calculated to give sufficient enhancement at a bound.
43			Ordinary ...	480-20	291 12 0	0 9 9	352-66	182 11 6	0 8 3	— 15	60	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	480-20	291 12 0	0 9 9	737-63	319 3 6	0 6 11	— 29	51	...	
			Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	703-73	401 11 6	0 9 2	838-12	407 3 6	0 7 4	— 20	53	C	70

9	8 41	(28)	Kagda	Occupancy	526.67	245 13 0	0 7 10	...	78	This village is also on the river and consists almost entirely of matasi. It is somewhat below the average. I class as C. The malguzar is a prosperous Marwari. Tenants are fairly well off. The rate which has declined 42 per cent since settlement was unreasonable then and is now only slightly inadequate. I adopt '85.
				Ordinary ...	330.93	325 0 0	0 15 9	208.84	118 4 0	0 9 1	— 41	93	...	...
				Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	330.93	325 0 0	0 15 9	735.51	364 1 0	0 7 11	— 49	82	...	...
				Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	441.52	371 1.0	0 13 5	828.31	402 14 0	0 7 9	— 42	81	C	85	
10	8 44	(28)	Kusmund	Occupancy	216.04	111 12 0	0 8 3	...	62	This is an average village with good darsa, doli and some wheat. I class as B. The malguzars, resident Soukars, are fairly prosperous. Tenants a good lot. Rate has declined unduly. I recommend '90.
				Ordinary ...	411.67	311 0 0	0 12 1	365.18	236 12 0	0 10 5	— 14	78	...	...
				Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	411.67	311 0 0	0 12 1	581.22	348 8 0	0 9 7	— 21	72	B	90	
11	8 45	(28)	Banrasi	Occupancy	1049.92	517 10 0	0 7 11	...	53	This is a fine big estate, well up to the average. Rice land well placed. A good deal of wheat is grown but the bhari is inferior. I class as B. The malguzars are 3 Telis, well to do and lenient landlords. Tenants are a flourishing community too strong for the malguzar. They have broken up banjar at will. I adopt '75 which is a low incidence for so good an estate. A higher rate would give more tent enhancement than could be taken at a time.
				Ordinary ...	646.72	417 8 0	0 10 4	492.05	199 0 0	0 7 4	— 29	52	...	...
				Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	646.72	417 8 0	0 10 4	1481.97	716 10 0	0 7 9	25	53	...	...
				Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	1006.21	605 9 6	0 9 8	1820.31	916 15 0	0 8 1	— 16	55	B	75	
12	8 49	(28)	Paraskol	Occupancy	352.92	206 12 0	0 8 8	...	61	Another fine estate with plenty of double cropping. I class as B. Malguzars, resident Telis, who owe a little money. Tenants are contented and prosperous. There has been no enhancement since settlement, and it is now called for. I recommend '85 as calculated to give sufficient enhancement at a bound, whereas 90 would be too high.
				Ordinary ...	369.47	217 8 0	0 9 5	181.98	108 4 0	0 9 6	1	69	...	...
				Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	369.47	217 8 0	0 9 5	561.90	315 0 0	0 8 11	— 5	64	B	85	
18	8 48	(28)	Bana	Occupancy	611.28	344 0 0	0 9 0	...	67	Another good village with well placed rice lands. The bhari is however somewhat cut up by ravines. I class as B. The proprietors are well-to-do Brahmins who own other villages. Tenants an average lot. Adopt '90.
				Ordinary ...	805.06	522 5 0	0 10 5	344.65	245 0 0	0 11 4	9	84	...	...
				Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	805.06	522 5 0	0 10 5	955.93	589 0 0	0 9 10	— 6	73	...	...
				Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	954.96	606 4 0	0 10 2	1030.61	615 0 0	0 10 0	— 2	74	B	90	
14	8 29	(29)	Parsoda	Occupancy	144.31	66 0 0	0 7 4	...	50	The soil is of good quality and position is favourable. Village is fit for class B. It is held by a Brahmin lady non-resident. Tenants, Chamaras, an average lot, but the number of abandonments is numerous and dictates caution. I adopt '85 accordingly.
				Ordinary ...	240.48	172 4 0	0 11 6	277.79	219 0 0	0 12 6	9	84	...	...
				Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	240.48	172 4 0	0 11 6	422.10	285 0 0	0 10 10	6	72	...	...
				Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	313.62	215 12 0	0 10 10	478.63	328 0 0	0 10 11	1	73	B	85	

STATEMENT C.—Gullu Group, Raipur Tahsil.—(Contd.)

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of mahal.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present incidence over that of former settlement.	Unit incidence.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.	Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			/acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
15	8 —(29) 28	Chakwe ...	Occupancy	391-62	234 10 0	0 9 7	...	70	This is a good low lying village. Some of the rice land is double cropped, wheat is grown. There is a barcha. I class as B. The malguzar is Kapilnath, a wealthy Baniya, who owns many other villages in this direction. Tenants an ordinary lot. Rate has declined 11 per cent and requires pushing up. I adopt 90.
			Ordinary ...	258 80	179 4 0	0 11 1	125-66	82 0 0	0 10 5	— 6	75	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	258 80	179 4 0	0 11 1	517-28	316 10 0	0 9 10	— 11	71	B	
16	8 —(29) 1	Korasi ...	Occupancy	874-38	799 1 0	0 14 8	...	1-16	This is a good village for both rice and wheat and I would class as A. There is a good supply of tanks and irrigable area is large. The malguzars, Bachmins, are fairly prosperous. Tenants are a strong lot. Rate is still very high though it has declined since Settlement. I adopt 1-00 a figure between it and the unit incidence.
			Ordinary ...	704-00	856 0 0	1 3 5	449-56	432 2 0	0 15 4	— 21	1-22	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	704-00	856 0 0	1 3 5	1,323-94	1,231 3 0	0 14 11	— 21	1-18	A	
17	8 —(29) 27	Chorbhatti ...	Occupancy	543-71	358 12 0	0 10 7	...	85	This village is typical of the district. Position is somewhat tangar. I class as C. The present malguzar is a pushing Brahmin who has made money in trade. Tenants are fairly prosperous. Rate has already advanced 85 per cent. I deprecate further enhancement and recommend 80. My reasons for not adopting 85 being that the rate has advanced so much since settlement.
			Ordinary ...	364-32	136 9 0	0 6 0	338-91	252 0 0	0 11 11	99	96	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	364-32	136 9 0	0 6 0	882-62	610 12 0	0 11 1	85	89	C	
18	8 —(29) 30	Tulsi ...	Occupancy	617-37	316 0 0	0 8 2	...	84	This is a large village of average type. Most of the rice land is dorsa of good quality, some fair wheat bhari. I class as B. The malguzarin is indebted owing to litigation for the village with a relation. Tenants a very fair lot. Rate has gone down 15 per cent and is inadequate. I adopt 90.
			Ordinary ...	705-23	510 0 0	0 11 7	690-77	487 8 0	0 11 3	— 3	87	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	705-23	510 0 0	0 11 7	1,308-14	803 8 0	0 9 10	— 15	76	B	

19	8 26	(29) Sakri	...	{	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	454-18	299 10 0	0 10 7	...	86	...	...	Matasi preponderates here, and the village is somewhat high lying. I class as C. Village was held in 2 mahals at settlement but these have since merged into one. The malguzars, young Baniyas, are very grasping. Tenants, Chamars, are troublesome but this is mainly the malguzars' fault. I adopt '85 for ryoti and 1-05 for sir.
			...	{	Ordinary ...	430-99	289 11 11	0 10 9	551-88	517 9 6	0 15 0	46	1-27	...	...
			...		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	430-99	289 11 11	0 10 9	1,006-06	817 3 6	0 13 0	21	1-08	C	1-05	
20	8 2	(29) Pirda	...	{	Occupancy ...	263-77	158 15 6	0 9 8	664-45	459 13 0	0 11 1	15	83	...	...	This is a good average village with matasi and dorsi doli of fair situation. On the north good stretches of kanhar bhari are found. I class as B. The village is held by a Police Inspector who has entered it in the name of his wife.
			...	{	Ordinary ...	373-37	309 0 0	0 13 3	128-25	111 8 0	0 13 11	5	1-05	...	...	Tenants fairly well off. I adopt '90.
			...		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	637-14	467 15 6	0 11 9	792-70	571 5 0	0 11 6	-2	0-86	...	...
			...		Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	880-88	592 1 0	0 10-9	1,021-90	743 13 0	0 11 8	8	87	B	-90	
21	8 42	(29) Semaria	...	{	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	306-84	148 8 0	0 7 9	...	67	...	...	The position of this village is perhaps not so good as that of an average village. I accordingly class as C. Malguzars, Kawars, own Parsada adjoining but are indebted. Tenants careful cultivators who make the best of the village. They are a very fair lot. I adopt '85.
			...	{	Ordinary ...	244-89	133 0 0	0 8 8	139-66	76 0 0	0 8 8	...	73	...	...
			...		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	244-89	133 0 0	0 8 8	416-50	224 8 0	0 8 1	-7	70	C	85	
22	8 31	(29) Rasota	...	{	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	403-41	176 9 6	0 7 0	...	48	...	...	This is a fair village not quite up to the average. I class as C. The malguzar is a well-to-do Brahmin resident in Bilaspur. Tenants fairly prosperous. Chamars. The nikasi is suspiciously low. Considerable enhancement is called for. I would adopt '75 for '85 would give too much enhancement, the present unit incidence being so low.
			...	{	Ordinary ...	310-17	205 8 0	0 10 7	16-51	9 15 9	0 9 5	-11	65	...	...
			...		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	310-17	205 8 0	0 10 7	419-92	186 9 3	0 7 1	-33	49	C	75	
23	8 24	(29) Amodhi	...	{	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	5-45	4 8 0	0 14 5	...	1-06	...	...	Matasi prevails here, but the position is not bad, and some kanhar bhari under wheat is found. I class as B. Cultivation has declined here, and the rate which apparently was too high at settlement has decreased. The malguzars, resident Telis, are prosperous. Tenants a good lot. I adopt '90.
			...	{	Ordinary ...	424-58	298 11 3	0 11 3	307-16	199 0 0	0 10 4	-8	91	...	...
			...		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	424-58	298 11 3	0 11 3	312-61	203 8 0	0 10 5	-7	91	B	90	
24	8 22	(29) Amsena	...	{	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	1,006-95	446 6 0	0 7 1	...	58	...	...	This is a fine big village of good quality belonging to the wealthy Kapilmath. A good deal of wheat is grown here though rice is the chief crop. I class as B. The water supply here however is bad. Tenants a good lot of Chamars. Rate has advanced 19 per cent, but is still very moderate. I think '85 will give sufficient enhancement of occupancy tenant, the incidence being only '58 and I therefore adopt '85.
			...	{	Ordinary ...	293-85	133 1 0	0 7 3	350-70	199 11 0	0 9 1	25	77	...	...
			...		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	293-85	133 1 0	0 7 3	1,357-65	646 1 0	0 7 7	5	63	...	...
			...		Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	695-92	299 14 9	0 6 11	1,638-95	845 5 0	0 8 3	19	69	B	85	
25	8 25	(29) Paraswani	...	{	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	17-22	2 0 0	0 1 11	...	13	...	...	This village is valuable as a grass preserve and at least Rs. 300 are realised annually. The cultivation is merely nominal. Malguzar keeps a few Chamars in residence to look after and cut the grass. I would class as C. Soil all black and good. I would adopt '60 for the rate of the class would give an abnormal enhancement.
			...	{	Ordinary ...	50-66	95 0 0	1 13 10	47-94	14 0 0	0 4 8	-84	34	...	...
			...		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	50-66	95 0 0	1 13 10	65-16	16 0 0	0 3 11	-87	29	C	60	

STATEMENT C.—Gullu Group, Raipur Tahsil.—(Concl'd.)

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of mahal.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present incidence over that of former settlement.	Unit incidence.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.	Area held by occupancy and ordinary tenants.	Rent paid.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
26	8 (29) 3	Dhobghatti ...	Occupancy	277.64	237 4 0	0 13 8	...	1.01	This is a darsa doli village of fair quality, but water-supply is bad. There is also some kanhar bhari under wheat. I class as B. Rate has risen very considerably and is decidedly high. It has been pushed up by the Thekedar who pays a high jama to Kapilnath, the maguzar. Tenants an average lot. I adopt '90.
			Ordinary ...	163.64	95 4 6	18.23	14 12 0	0 13 1	40	.98	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	163.64	95 4 6	295.87	252 0 0	0 13 7	46	1.01	B	.90	
27	8 (29) 4	Kondapar ...	Occupancy	404.47	257 8 0	0 10 270	Another of Kapilnath's village of good average type. I class as B. Water-supply is bad. Tenants are a strong lot of Chamars who have withstood enhancement on the score of encroachment. I would adopt '90.
			Ordinary ...	403.06	270 0 0	423.26	313 5 0	0 11 10	10	.80	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	403.06	270 0 0	827.73	570 13 0	0 11 0	2	.75	B	.90	
28	12 (55) 59	Bhaismundi cum Bhaishor ...	Occupancy	677.30	265 0 0	0 6 349	This is a good average estate with plenty kanhar bhari. Wheat covers 231 acres. The maguzar is Agardass the Guroh of the Satnamis in this district and an influential man. I class as B. Tenants an average lot. Rate has declined 18 per cent. Agardass has concealed his rent roll in Tilasi and this nikasi is very suspicious. I adopt '85, as I think '90 would give too much enhancement at a bound.
			Ordinary ...	720.69	465 0 0	243.56	107 12 0	0 7 1	-31	.55	...	...
			Occupancy cum ordinary ...	720.69	465 0 0	920.86	372 12 0	0 6 5	-38	.51	...	...
			Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	961.66	567 4 3	1,182.03	573 0 0	0 7 9	-18	.61	B	.85	
29	12 (55) 61	Bhandar cum Dhanpuri ...	Occupancy	745.91	574 8 0	0 12 486	This is the head-quarters of Agardass but he and Sahib Dass have separated and this has fallen to the share of the latter. The mahal is a fine black soil one with good wheat and rice cultivation. I class as A. Tenants above the average. Rate has only risen 14 per cent. I adopt '95.
			Ordinary ...	1,119.57	759 12 0	530.03	387 8 0	0 11 8	8	.83	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	1,119.57	759 12 0	1,275.94	962 0 0	0 12 1	11	.85	...	...
			Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	1,243.06	825 14 8	1,367.96	1,045 0 0	0 12 3	14	.86	A	.95	

30	8 -(30) 5	Tilasi	Occupancy	876-11	503 4 0	0 9 2	...	68	Agardasa has made this village his head-quarters. It is another good estate with good wheat and rice cultivation. I class as A. Agardasa is a cunning old Chamar, and has understated his rental as is proved by Sahib Dass' account books compiled when he used to collect the rents. I adopt '95. Tenants are an average lot of Chamars.
			Ordinary ...	471-62	391 0 0	0 13 3	273-60	161 0 0	0 9 5	-29	64	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	471-62	391 0 0	0 13 3	1,149-71	664 4 0	0 9 3	-30	63	...	...
			Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	1,017-14	695 10 0	0 10 11	1,728-44	1,103 12 0	0 10 3	-6	69	A	-95	
31	8 -(30) 21	Mohgaon	Occupancy	185-55	183 0 0	0 11 5	...	85	This is a small but good estate. Dorsa doli prevails. Position good. I class as B, as the village is on the outskirts of the jungle. Malguzar, a non-resident Baniya. Tenants not a very good lot. Rate has been pushed up a good deal. I adopt '90 for ryoti and 1'00 for sir.
			Ordinary ...	243-42	163 8 0	0 10 9	148-10	154 0 0	1 0 8	59	1-23	...	...
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	243-42	163 8 0	0 10 9	333-65	287 0 0	0 13 9	28	1-01	B	-90	

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE GOOLOO GROUP OF THE RAIPUR TAHSIL.

This is a good black soil tract in the valley of the Mahanaddi. Over 76 per cent of the soil is black, there is 22½ per cent of matasi, and only ¼ per cent of bhata and ¼ per cent of patpar kachar, the poorer soils.

Almost two-thirds of the area in cultivation is embanked and under rice, and a good deal of land is as a rule, double cropped. The small area so recorded is due to deficient rain-fall. Wheat and linseed are also favourite crops.

Cultivation has expanded 36 per cent. The cash assets have developed 44 per cent, and, if sir be included, the advance is 48 per cent. The sir area has however shrunk 26 per cent, and the total nikasi has only increased 27 per cent.

2. The occupancy-cum-ordinary rate has fallen 14 per cent, and the all-round rate 6 per cent. This decline in a rate which was eminently moderate at settlement is due to apathy or ignorance on the part of the malguzars, who have failed to assess newly subjugated land. There is no reason to suppose that cultivation has extended to poorer soils, for there is practically no bhata in this group. The kodo area, which was small at settlement, has since declined, and in this tract this crop is raised in black soil alone. In such a group as this, then, one would be entitled to expect a considerable rise in the rent-rate.

3. The unit incidences range between 0.40% and 1.10 which shows that rents are very uneven, and differ widely from mahal to mahal.

*The incidence below 0.30 is due to special causes.

A considerable rent enhancement was shown in the Rate Report to be justifiable, and 18 per cent has resulted, which is certainly very moderate. For absolute occupancy tenants, a small margin has been left, though this was perhaps hardly called for. In absolute occupancy payments, the rent of a good deal of other land was included, lump payments being common here as in the Koora group of the Raipur tahsil dealt with last year. A good deal of adjustment has been effected, and the payments of this class have been raised only 4 per cent, while occupancy rents have been pushed up 25 per cent, and ordinary rents 13 per cent. The total of proposed rents slightly exceeds the total of deduced rents which is due to rents being high in some mahals as pointed out above.

Statement VIII.

4. The siwai income is derivable mainly from thatching and fodder grass, of which there are several good "birs." The crop does well in this direction, and is much valued for its saleable properties.

Carts come here in large numbers during the open season from the west of the district to purchase thatching grass. On an income of Rs. 653, I have assumed an average of Rs. 560.

5. Sir has been valued at Re. 0-12-0 and muafi land Re. 0-11-3 per acre. The sir rate is less by 3 pies than that fixed for ordinary tenants. In the Arang group, which is somewhat similar in character, the rate proposed is Re. 0-11-8, but Gooloo has more embanked land and is less cut up by ravines, and can therefore pay higher. The rate paid by tenants of sir is not to be depended upon, as the payment for some land is included in ryoti rents, some holdings consisting partly of ryoti partly of sir land.

Statement IX.

6. At last settlement a jama of Rs. 8,325 was assessed on a nikasi of Rs. 16,397-4-3, absorbing only 51 per cent of assets.

Statement X.

The total nikasi, real and assumed, of the present day amounts to Rs. 24,928-8-0, which is constituted as follows:—

Cash.	Valuation of sir.	Valuation of muafi.	Rent enhancement.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
18,864 13 0	2,459 6 0	408 3 0	3,196 2 0

7. On this nikasi I propose to assess a jama of Rs. 14,110, which will absorb 56 per cent of assets. The assessment of settlement was a light one when viewed in the aggregate, but it pressed unevenly. Percentages were taken ranging between 30 and 67 per cent in the different mahals. No less than 3 percentages were below 40, and 5 more below 50, some large mahals like Bhandar and Tilasi were very leniently treated. These have now been assessed at the same standard as other big black soil mahals, in which the nikasi is not precarious. The percentages of assets taken at settlement and now are contrasted with the corresponding figures of other black soil groups:—

Group.	Settlement.	Proposed.
Amdih	59.7	56
Kachna	60	58
Chatti	57	57
Sirri	55	55
Nari	57	56
Bhansod	53	55
Arang	54	56
Rajim	56	55

From which it will be gathered that, by raising the percentage now from 51 to 56, I am assimilating the pressure of the assessment over the various parts of the district.

Another point which deserves notice in this connection is, that the Gooloo mahals average $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in area, while in many other groups the average is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and the margin of profit left to the malguzar is smaller. Again, the malguzars of this tract, with few exceptions, are not deserving of special consideration. There are many absentees, *e.g.*, Askaran Marwari of Ragdehi, Paras Ram of Ranisagar, Hemdhar of Samodha, Bhagirathi of Chorbhathi, Ganpat Rao of Rasota, Surajmal of Gudguda. Most of these men hold other villages. They are wealthy. They have, as a rule done, little to improve the estates they hold in this group. Again, Rapijnath Bania holds 5 mahals here, and many others in the Sirpur direction. He is a bad landlord and has done nothing in the way of tank construction. There is hardly a village in his estate, which is not very badly off for water. The Gonds of Gooloo and Chaprid are so heavily involved in debt, owing to an endeavour to keep up the status of Rajas, that I do not think they can be saved. The young Banias of Bharnidih and Sakri are rich and very grasping, and I would not concede anything in their favour. Agardas, Chamar, of Tilasi and Bhainsmundi by concealing his nikasi in spite of frequent warnings has courted the infliction of a severe assessment.

The conclusion I arrive at is, that this group is one in which it would be inadvisable to assess below the standard which has been attained in other similar groups hitherto dealt with.

8. The actual increment of jama is Rs. 5,785, of this Rs. 3,196-2-0, or more than half will be covered by the proposed rent enhancement. The effect of these proposals will be to leave Rs. 7,950-15-0 plus 3,263 acres of sir to the malguzars, while at settlement Rs. 4,065-0-0 plus 5,293 acres was the margin. Valuing the settlement excess of sir at

Re. 0-11-3, the comparison may be stated thus:—

At last settlement	...	Rs. 5,492 + 3,263 acres sir, &c.
Now	...	„ 7,959 + 3,263 acres do.

which gives the proprietors Rs. 2,500 more profit now than was left to them at settlement.

9. The revenue incidence is raised from Re. 0-5-6 to Re. 0-6-4, or 26 per cent. This is decidedly moderate for a group in which there is no bhata and cultivation has not extended to poorer soils.

The incidence proposed for the Arang group is Re. 0-7-0; that sanctioned for the Nari group Re. 0-7-5.

There are no alienations of revenue in this group, and the whole kamil jama will be realisable.

RAIPUR:

Dated the 31st August 1889.

L. S. CAREY,

Settlement Officer.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT OF THE GOOLOO GROUP, RAIPUR TARSIL.

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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. 8,325	Rs. 8,325	...		...

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 class according to soils, position, &c.

Soil class.	Position class								
	Kanhar.		Dorsa.		Matasi.	Bhata.	Kachar.		Total.
	Embank- ed.	Unem- banked.	Embank- ed.	Unem- banked.			Pal.	Fatpar.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area in cultivation under each class	3,861.30	8,026.99	8,920.89	4,156.91	7,349.99	135.70	...	278.34	32,780.12
Area of the total under each class ...	12.33	1.01	114.72	59.80	296.82	7.88	...	0.85	493.41
	156.06	64.35	367.50	55.63	469.47	34.30	...	24.63	1,371.94

IV.—Cropped area classified according to crops.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar.cane.	Linseed.	Kodon.	Other crops.	Total.	Area double cropped.	Cropped area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
At last settlement	1,236.97	15,624.76	162.12	1,207.33	1,635.90	4,423.72	24,290.80	1,995.09	22,295.11
At present	4,527.11	19,695.18	28.66	3,778.71	1,250.64	5,196.08	34,476.38	2,862.44	31,613.94

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 3 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 village.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.				
	Under crop.	Fallow of 3 years or under.	Total.															
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.				
At present	31,613.91	1,118.01	32,731.95	187.29	32,919.24	...	17.06	12,805.94	3,613.01	16,436.01	49,355.69	1,138.52	233.62	1,372.14	176	153	2,533	7,204
Percentage on total area of areas in cols. 2, 4, 6 and 15	...	...	66	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last settlement for cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	22,295.71	1,809.97	24,105.68	163.18	24,268.86	...	...	...	...	...	46,729.58	...	...	213.61	180	161	862	4,587

VI.—Details of holdings.

1	Held by malguzars.				Held by malik makbuzas.		Held by revenue free grantees.		Held by absolute occupancy tenants.		Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by 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 Statement 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.	
	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.	
At present	8,125.78	804.31	3,930.09	667.42	8	146.84	...	...	243	3,620.54	1,038	14,332.98	1,688.02	956	8,616.35	119.36	463.23	32,917.41
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	44	...	...	26	...	...	...
Compare entries of last settlement for cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16...	...	...	5,293.72	...	...	187.53	...	...	...	4,759.23	...	461.48	...	...	13,281.36	335.54	...	24,268.86

1	Malik makbuzas.	Tenants.			
	2	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. At last settlement ..	8 8 6	2,404 0 3	296 11 6	9,681 1 8	12,381 13 5
2. Incidence per acre ..	0 1 0	0 8 1	6 10 4	0 11 8	0 10 8
3. At present ..	2 5 0	2,489 4 9	8,339 14 6	6,982 15 4	17,812 3 0
4. Incidence per acre ..	0 0 3	0 11 0	0 9 4	0 10 10	0 10 0
5. As proposed ...	71 8 0	2,585 0 0	10,416 4 0	7,907 14 0	20,939 2 0
6. Incidence per acre ..	0 7 9	0 11 5	0 11 8	0 12 3	0 11 10
7. Increase per cent of proposed over present payments ...	3,450	4	25	13	18
8. Compare as deduced from rates	103 4 0	2,704 10 0	10,399 6 0	7,487 11 0	20,591 11 0

IX.—Details of annual value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.

Incidence per acre.	Sir and khudkasht.					Valuation adopted.		
	Area leased out.		Area cultivated by malguzars.		Total rental value (columns 1, 3 and 4).	Area held by privileged tenants.		For area held by privileged tenants
	Rental value at rates adopted for valuation of tenants' holdings.	Compare rent actually paid to malguzar.	Rental value at rates adopted for valuation of tenants' holdings.	Rental value at rates adopted for valuation of tenants' holdings.		Compare rent actually paid.	For sir and khudkasht.	
	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.
	496 2 0	490 5 0	2,492 12 0	409 2 0	...	3,398 0 0	2,949 11 0	408 3 0
	0 11 11	0 11 9	0 12 3	0 11 3	...	0 12 1	0 12 0	0 11 3

X.—Total estimated enhanced income.

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.			
					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.
71 8 0	20,939 2 0	3,357 14 0	560 0 0	24,928 8 0	12,390 5 11	3,946 14 4	60 0 0	16,397 4
						Rate 0 11 3		

XI.—Assessment proposals and comparisons.

Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former settlement (column 9 of Statement X).	Percentage of proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced income (column 5 of Statement X).	Analysis of income on which assessment based.			
				Present cash receipts (line 3 of Statement VII, col. 4 of Statement VIII, and cols. 2 and 5 of Statement IX).	Resulting from valuation.		
					Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i. e., col. 7 of Statement IX, minus col. 2).	Rental value of and held by privileged tenants, excluding cash receipts (i. e., col. 8 of Statement IX, minus col. 5).	Rent enhancements proposed (difference between line 5 and line 3, cols. 2 and 6 of Statement VII).
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.
8,325 0 0	14,110 0 0	51	56	18,864 13 0	2,459 6 0	408 3 0	3,196 2 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 (columns 1, 2 and 6 of Statement X).	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land (columns 8 and 7 of Statement X).	In siwai income (columns 4 and 8 of Statement X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent of proposed revenue over present revenue.	Area in cultivation (column 4 of Statement V).	Estimated income (columns 5 and 9 of Statement 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.
+5,785 0 0	+8,620 4 1	−589 0 4	+500 0 0	+8,531 3 9	+69 p. c.	+36 p. c.	+52 p. c.	0 5 6	0 6 11

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 Statement X, minus column 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
71 8 0	63 0 0	8 8 0	13	14,047 0 0	56

ABSTRACT OF ORDERS, GULLU GROUP (No. XVI.) OF THE RAIPUR TAHSIL.

Letter No. 1277-A of 25th June
1889. 78**Rent-Rate Report.**—The rates were sanctioned as proposed.

Letter No. 1667-S of 28th November 1889. 78

Assessment Report.—The assets, as recorded at Settlement, as now revised, and as announced, were as follows:—

	At Settlement.	As revised.	As announced.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash rental	12,390 5 11	18,304 13 0	18,304 13 0
Rental enhancements .....	.....	3,196 2 0	3,193 6 0
Value of sir, khudkasht and privileged land	3,946 14 4	2,867 9 0	2,867 9 0
Siwai	60 0 0	560 0 0	560 0 0
Total.....	16,397 4 3	24,928 8 0	24,925 12 0

The revenue fixed at Settlement amounted to Rs. 8,325, falling at 51 per cent. of assets

Since Settlement the area under cultivation had expanded 36 per cent., but owing to a 6 per cent. decline in the all-round rate, the total assets had increased only 27 per cent. The decline in the rate was attributed to apathy of the malguzars, and it was noticed that cultivation had not extended to inferior soils; on the contrary, the area under kodo had declined while the more valuable crops covered a larger area.

A considerable rent enhancement was deemed justified.

The Settlement Officer proposed to raise rents 18 per cent., which was sanctioned.

A revised jama of Rs. 14,110 was proposed, absorbing 56 per cent. of assets. A few jamas were deemed too high, and a reduction of Rs. 155 in the aggregate was ordered.

A revenue of Rs. 13,955 was accordingly sanctioned.

Details of village assets and jamas are as follows:—

SANCTIONED PROPOSALS.

Number and name of mahal.	Payments by malik-makbuzas.	Rental.			Total rental.	Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of revised revenue on revised assets.	Percentage of present revenue on assets of former Settlement.
		Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.					
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.		
1. Amethi	39 8	557 0	596 8	675 8	380	56	53
2. Bharnidih	3 0	89 8	69 6	161 14	246 10	125	51	39
3. Gudguda	12 0	159 0	136 12	307 12	355 0	200	56	48
4. Gullu.....	...	56 6	720 2	1,006 6	1,782 14	2,017 4	1,105	55	52
5. Deori.....	...	116 0	276 14	171 8	564 6	735 4	420	57	55
6. Rani Sagar.....	...	11 8	217 14	370 4	599 10	662 0	365	55	50
7. Chaprid	327 8	364 0	207 0	898 8	929 12	540	58	54

Number and name of mahal.	Payments by malik- makbuzas.	Rental.			Total rental.	Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percent- age of revised revenue on revised assets.	Percent- age of present revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.
		Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.					
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.		
8. Samoda	99 8	214 4	215 2	528 14	549 2	310	56	62
9. Kagdehi	44 12	276 6	121 2	442 4	534 0	290	54	29
10. Kusmund	61 2	160 6	273 0	494 8	652 12	360	55	50
11. Banrasi	209 2	693 12	284 12	1,187 10	1,355 10	800	60	60
12. Paraskol	68 0	49 14	286 6	128 4	514 8	685 4	400	61	67
13. Bana	51 0	448 2	276 8	775 10	908 4	520	57	50
14. Parsala	45 8	110 4	222 0	377 12	450 0	250	55	57
15. Chakwe	35 4	297 14	96 0	429 2	523 4	290	55	54
16. Kurasi	3 8	165 4	787 12	438 6	1,394 14	1,802 4	950	53	38
17. Chorbhatti	360 8	258 0	618 8	680 4	360	53	52
18. Tulsi	441 6	506 0	947 6	1,063 14	620	58	57
19. Sakri	15 0	339 0	493 6	847 6	1,018 4	540	53	48
20. Pirda	174 0	514 10	109 0	797 10	832 10	440	53	43
21. Semariya	8 8	187 8	86 12	282 12	350 8	185	53	55
22. Rasota	50 4	263 10	11 0	324 14	330 8	175	53	50
23. Amodi	28 8	4 8	218 0	251 0	542 0	280	52	40
24. Amsena	145 8	654 6	230 14	1,030 12	1,183 6	700	59	67
25. Paraswani	5 0	19 10	24 10	296 4	155	52	57
26. Dhobgatti	62 12	259 12	21 12	344 4	346 0	190	55	57
27. Kondapar	58 8	335 2	360 14	754 8	804 8	450	56	48
28. Bhainsmundi cum Bhainsbor	161 6	435 2	152 0	748 8	884 12	520	59	52
29. Bhandar cum Jhanpuri	75 8	629 6	478 10	1,183 8	1,490 8	850	57	53
30. Tilasi	516 6	739 12	232 12	1,488 14	1,625 12	975	60	51
31. Mohgaon	152 12	154 0	306 12	414 12	210	51	41
Total	71 8	2,584 0	10,446 6	7,906 0	21,007 14	24,925 12	13,955	56	51

RENT-RATE REPORT ON THE SIRPUR GROUP OF THE RAIPUR TAHSIL.

This group covers an area of 50 square miles. It comprises 33 villages or 32 mahals and is intersected by the Mahanaddi. On the west lies the Gullu group: on the south the Balsondha group: to the east the Government jungle in which are studded other villages of the Sirpur pargana. The Lown pargana forms the boundary on the north. This group is a poor one and is distinguished by the prevalence of jungle both within the malguzari area and all around. Many of the villages to the east of the river are girt with Government forest and the cultivation is of very nominal character. Most of the best estates are found to the west of the river, but others—such as Garhseoni on the east—require development only and a little more subjugation of the soil to bring them up on a level. In most villages there is a large Siwai income from thatching and fodder grass, which grow very well in not a few of the estates. To the east of the river it would appear that cultivation is discouraged as less lucrative. Red soil prevails. The rice land is mainly matasi, and the bhata plains or ridges are capable of growing only kodon or til. Wheat and linseed are found in small quantities. The area fit for these crops is very limited in extent. Some embanked dorsa is found, but only one-tenth of this is double cropped. The soil then is not of superior order. The water supply is bad. There are but few tanks, and these as a rule hold little water. The river and some small nalas are as a rule resorted to.

The trans-Mahanaddi villages lie somewhat out of the way, but the village tracks even in the jungle estates are of very fair quality. In the open season a large number of carts from the far west of the district, *i. e.*, from the Dhamda and Pattan parganas, come to remove jungle produce from the malguzari area as also from the Government forests. Good recognised tracks then exist between most of the villages. The Sambalpur road touches the south-east corner of the group, and the villages in the neighbourhood can export their produce this way to Arang where a ready market is found. I do not, however, think that much grain is grown for export. The margin available is probably very small when the needs of the inhabitants have been provided for. And some of the cultivation is of very rough order, and the land is only scratched and not by any means worked up to its full power.

2. The Sirpur pargana was formerly a Tahuddari, and Kapilnath Baniya is the representative of the family who used to hold in this right. He still holds 22 villages of this group and has superior proprietary right in four. Two estates belong to the wealthy malguzars of Bhoring, 1 to Hemdhar a rich Brahmin who has a number of villages in the district, and Kurudh to the Lanjigarh Rajas. Of the rest, Parsada is held by a Kavar and Garhseoni by a Sonkar family who are not so well off. Kapilnath is himself a rich man who has made plenty of money since Settlement out of the forest produce of his villages. The proprietary body is then decidedly well-to-do.

3. The tenants are in the main poor. Some villages are inhabited almost entirely by Satnami Chamars, but in most Gonds preponderate. The latter live from hand to mouth, are bad cultivators, and eke out an existence with mohwa flowers and such berries and roots as they find fit for food in the jungle.

4. The heads of the milan khasra are now given:—

Details of Village area.

1	Occupied area.					Unoccupied area.						Area irrigated.			16	17	18	19
	Area in cultivation.			Area out of cultivation, i. e., waste and fallow of more than 3 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 village.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.				
	Under crop.	Fallow of 3 years or under.	Total.															
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
At present	13,629.41	2,073.18	15,702.54	268.53	15,971.07	...	6,554.59	5,675.41	3,755.07	15,985.07	31,956.14	421.63	56.48	478.11	16	102	1,012	3,076
Percentage on total area of areas in columns 4, 6, and 15	...	...	49	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for columns 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	6, 620.13	...	7,540.28	...	7,625.75	...	...	...	...	...	31,144.33	...	...	40.20	5	65	285	1,471

The apparent increase in area is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This is less than in most groups, and quite negatives the supposition that the malguzars have freely encroached on Government forests. Of the total area only 50 per cent is in occupation. The area of new fallow is 13 per cent of the area in cultivation, whereas 10 per cent is deemed to be the normal percentage. The fact is not, however, to be wondered at in a tract where bhata is prevalent and much of the cultivation is of so ephemeral a character. Besides, the action of Kapilnath in the trans-Mahanaddi villages has been to discourage cultivation, and his policy has had the effect in one year of depopulating mauzah Umlor (see note to Statement C). The unoccupied area consists largely of tree forest and scrub jungle, but the area under water is large. The Mahanaddi is at this point of its course a broad sandy stream.

Cultivation has expanded 108 per cent, and to judge from the area of scrub jungle, there is still plenty scope for the plough.

Tanks are more numerous than at Settlement, but many of them are mere "dabris" or ponds. The number of ploughs and plough cattle has increased very considerably, as is natural in a tract where the expansion of cultivation is so large. There are now three cattle to each plough.

Soils.

5. The soil classification is now exhibited:—

	Kanhar.		Dorsa.		Matasi.	Bhata.	Kachar.		Total.
	Em-banked.	Unem-banked.	Embanked.	Unem-banked.			Pal.	Patpar.	
Ordinary ...	97.84	349.91	2,045.18	1,905.80	7,671.59	2,879.12	...	754.48	15,708.42
Gaurasa ..	...	...	16.56	10.28	162.36	39.59	...	1.47	230.26
Irrigable ...	4.69	9.86	103.91	25.02	195.10	5.39	...	11.76	355.75

The proportions in which the various soils are found are as follows:—

Kanhar.	Dorsa.	Matasi.	Bhata.	Kachar.
$3\frac{1}{2}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$	49	17	5

These figures show that less than 30 per cent is black soil, while over 70 per cent is red soil or patpar kachar, and thus bring out the relative infertility of the group.

Of the area in cultivation $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent falls in the Gaurasa class and 2 per cent is irrigable.

Crops.

6: The cropping of the past and present Settlements is now contrasted:—

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Linseed.	Kodon.	Other crops.	Total.	Area double cropped.	Cropped area.
At last Settlement ...	8.80	5,015.40	29.92	4.26	1,151.94	611.75	6,822.07	1.94	6,820.13
At present ...	438.47	8,842.64	12.31	459.24	1,163.01	2,906.96	13,872.63	242.02	13,630.61

Little then but rice is grown. The areas under wheat and linseed are still insignificant, though they have increased. The sugarcane industry has declined. Kodon covers the same area as at Settlement. Under the head "other crops" are classed the oil seeds, til and castor, and the former of these is the only crop besides kodon which will grow in bhata. The most satisfactory feature of the statement is the expansion of the rice cultivation.

7. The details of holdings and the payments by the various classes of tenants are now given:—

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.
	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 mal. guzars.	In lieu of service.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.		Acre.		Acre.		Acre.		Acre.	Acre.		Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.
At present	1,981.38	443.14	2,424.52	74.88	3	2.35	...	...	56	1,092.46	275	5,630.91	1,067.59	568	5,522.55	58.86	171.96	15,971.20
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in columns 4, 11, 13, and 16.	...	...	15 p.c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 p. c.	...	35 p. c.	...	...	135 p. c.	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for columns 4, 11, 13, and 16	...	...	1,366.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,546.37	...	87.94	...	...	4,493.91	...	...	...

	Malik makbuzas.	Absolute occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	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	1 2 8	578 8 3	34 2 6	2,361 5 0	2,975 2 5
2. Incidence per acre	0 4 8	0 6 0	0 6 3	0 8 4	0 7 9
3. At present	0 13 8	526 3 0	2,272 11 0	3,144 14 3	5,944 9 11
4. Incidence per acre	0 9 10	0 7 9	0 6 5	0 7 8	0 7 2

The area held by malguzars has increased and is now 15 per cent of the whole. The absolute occupancy area has declined 40 per cent, which is not so much as I should have expected in a jungle tract where many of the tenants are of the migratory type. The area held by occupancy tenants has largely increased and is now 35 per cent of the whole. This too is a satisfactory feature. The area held by ordinary tenants has increased 50 per cent, which is due to the large expansion of cultivation.

The cash payments have increased 100 per cent. The absolute occupancy rate has risen, the occupancy has hardly varied, while the ordinary rate has fallen. The all-round rate has declined about 8 per cent. I think this fall is very small considering that cultivation has more than doubled, and that an amount of inferior land has doubtless been subjugated.

8. At Settlement Rs. 1,843 was assessed on a nikasi of Rs. 3,809-13 2, i. e. 48 per cent of assets was absorbed and this figure would be less if the siwai income were included. The nikasi has now risen 93 per cent, and it has to be borne in mind that the figures of this statement do not

include siwai income either of Settlement or at present. The income from thatching grass in many villages of this group is very considerable. It was estimated at Rs. 345 at Settlement, while now it exceeds Rs. 1,500. Apart from this it is clear that a large enhancement of jama is feasible without touching rents, and in a tract of this description rents have to be handled with the greatest caution, otherwise cultivation would be discouraged and the tract would retrogress instead of progressing.

9. The factors for black soil have been considerably reduced, as it is of undoubtedly poor quality. Matasi is often of the "darri" type akin to bhata. Hence I have reduced its factors too. Palkachar is not found. Patpar is a little better than bhata.

Statement C.

10. The number of incidences—

over 1·70	is 1
" 1·20	" 1
" 1·10	" 3
" 1·00	" 1
" .90	" 2
" .80	" 2
" .70	" 5
" .60	" 7
" .50	" 5
" .40	" 2
" Nil*	3
Total	32

*3 villages have no tenants, hence there is no incidence.

The incidences then vary very considerably. That of Umlor (1·75) is absurd and prohibitive. The result has been what was to be anticipated, viz., the depopulation of the village. The object of the malguzar is somewhat difficult to gauge, but I think he was desirous of preventing the insertion of a clause in the Wajib-ul-arz with regard to the tenants' customary rights to a share of the thatching grass.

• Marowd (1·28.) This is another jungle village in which rates have been pushed up by Kapilnath no less than 82 per cent.

In Kutela. I think the high rate is due to the fact that the estate has to support a superior proprietor as well as an inferior proprietor.

In Deogaon it is a heritage of last Settlement.

In Bharwadih it is not too high to be paid. The village is well above the average of the group, and would have been included in another group, but for the fact that the Lown pargana is to be assessed on a different principle, classification by position being combined with that of the soils—

Central unit rate for the group.

Incidence of occupancy and ordinary tenants' rents per acre.		Increase per cent.	Further increase justifiable on general considerations	Average unit incidence for the group	Central unit rate adopted.	Increase per cent.	Remarks.
At former Settlement.	At present.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
0 8 4	0 7 1	—15	Nil.	·75	·75	Nil.	

11. The occupancy *cum* ordinary rate then has declined 15 per cent and stands at Re. 0-7-1. I am not surprised at this. It appears to me a natural outcome of the large increase of cultivation, and the Settlement rate was possibly somewhat too high for so backward a tract. The average unit incidence is .75 and I adopt this as the central unit rate, for moderation is eminently desirable. The villages have been thrown into 3 classes as below :--

A—.85	B—.75	C—.65
Kurudh.	Khandsa.	Umlor.
Kutela.	Pielhi.	Marodh.
Chikhli.	Maledih.	Raikbeda.
Gidhpuri.	Nawagaon.	Sukulwai.
Dharwadih.	Kukradih.	Khamtarai.
	Garhseoni.	Nandbaru.
	Karmandi.	Sirpur.
	Parsada.	Mohkum.
	Kesla.	Lahngar.
	Dhowrabhata.	Parsadih.
	Mohmela.	Gundrudih.
	Malpuri.	Hardi.
	Junwani	
	Decgaon.	
	Khairjithi <i>cum</i> Bendri.	

The villages of Class C I deem below the average. They are all, except Hardi, trans-Mahanaddi villages. They are embedded in jungle. Cultivation is merely nominal. Black soil is practically non-existent. A little matasi under rice, and some bhata under kodon or til constitutes all the cultivation. The villages are more out of the way and backward than the other mahals. The water supply is wretched, and as a rule procurable only from some small forest nalas. The natural consequence of all this is that the tenants are a poor migratory lot of Gonds and Binjhvars.

The Class B includes villages which I deem average for the group. Most of them are poor estates with little black soil. Matasi dolis and bhata tikuras predominate as in Class C. But the villages are somewhat more open, the land has been more subjugated, and cultivation is less patchy and more regular. Some villages have fair tanks, and sugar-cane is grown in one or two instances. These estates are less embedded in jungle and more easily approachable. Seven are trans-Mahanaddi, and the rest cis-Mahanaddi estates. The tenants here too are poor as in most villages of this district where the supply of black soil is small, and they are practically dependent on the rice crop alone.

Class A comprises 5 of the cis-Mahanaddi villages which are above the average of the group. Agriculture is still more forward and greater development has taken place, as the jungle has been cut. The estates are on the brink of the open country and thus better placed. There is more black soil in several of them. The position is very fair, and these estates partake as much of the nature of plain as of jungle villages.

12. In conclusion I give, for the purposes of contrast, a statement which contains the figures connected with the fixation of a central unit rate in the previously submitted groups of this tahsil.

Name of group.				Percent rise or fall in rent rate.	Percent increase in total assets.	Unit incidence.	Central unit rate adopted.
1.	Sonesilli	...	...	+ 6	36	·80	·90
2.	Rawa	...	...	+10	40	·90	1·00
3.	Boriya	...	...	— 2	34	·84	·90
4.	Raipur	...	...	— 5	45	·86	·95
5.	Ganowd	...	...	+17	50	·88	·88
6.	Borid	..	...	— 4	23	·75	·85
7.	Kumbhari	...	...	— 9	39	·72	·88
8.	Abhanpur	...	...	+ 3	41	·85	·95
9.	Kukda	...	...	— 8	52	·90	·90
10.	Kurra	...	...	—17	28	·69	·90
11.	Beldarseoni	...	...	+ 2	32	·82	·95
12.	Bhansod	...	...	—11	24	·70	·85
13.	Arang	...	...	—12	29	·77	·90
14.	Rajim	...	...	+15	68	·88	·95
15.	Belsondha	...	...	—21	39	·70	·80
16.	Gulu	...	...	—14	27	·74	·90
17.	Sirpur	...	...	—15	93	·73	·75

Dated Raipur,
The 27th June 1889. }

L. S. CAREY,
Settlement Officer.

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage on income.	At present Settlement.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase in cultivation per cent.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir and muafi land.	Total.			Cash including payments of tenants of sir.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Total.	Actual.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	VIII (30) 9	Umlor	38 0 0	2 0 0	40 0 0	17 0 0	42	84 0 0	...	84 0 0	44 0 0	110	-30
2	VIII (30) 13	Marowd	18 0 0	6 3 11	24 3 11	8 0 0	33	45 0 0	28 14 1	73 14 1	49 10 2	204	62
3	VIII (30) 12	Raikhera	16 0 6	5 9 4	21 9 10	11 0 0	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	VIII (30) 10	Sukulwai	15 0 0	5 2 3	20 2 3	7 0 0	35	48 8 0	13 15 2	62 7 2	42 4 11	210	109
5	VIII (30) 14	Khumtarai	19 8 6	10 1 0	29 9 6	11 0 0	38	47 0	1 0 0	48 0 0	18 6 6	62	218
6	VIII (30) 11	Nandbaru	16 0 0	...	16 0 0	5 0 0	31	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A.—Sirpur Group, Raipur Tahsil, Raipur District—(Contd.)

Serial num-ber.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage on income.	At present Settlement.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase in cultivation per cent.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir and muafi land.	Total.			Cash including payments of tenants of sir.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and muafi land.	Total.	Actual.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
7	VIII —(30) 15	Sirpur ..	...	29 0 0	29 0 0	15 0 0	52	...	*6 5 0	6 5 0	—22 11 0	—78	—74
8	VIII —(31) 38	Khandsa ...	36 5 0	21 15 3	58 4 3	25 0 0	43	113 12 0	20 12 8	134 8 8	76 4 5	131	177
9	VIII —(31) 37	Mohkum ...	73 6 3	0 13 8	74 3 11	32 0 0	43	104 0 0	30 7 2	134 7 2	60 3 3	81	149
10	VIII —(31) 39	Lanagar ...	86 7 3	24 12 1	111 3 4	48 0 0	43	221 0 0	5 9 0	226 9 0	115 5 8	104	221
11	VIII —(31) 40	Pidhi ...	88 1 9	5 4 1	93 5 10	36 0 0	39	242 4 0	3 15 2	246 3 2	152 13 4	164	228
12	VIII —(31) 61	Parsadih ...	132 3 6	0 15 9	133 3 3	82 0 0	62	291 0 0	2 8 7	293 8 7	160 5 4	120	140

13	VIII 62	(31) Gundrudih	...	54 4 3	1 13 1	56 1 4	28 0 0	50	140 0 0	7 12 5	147 12 5	91 11 1	164	181
14	VIII 64	(31) Malidih	...	74 5 8	14 14 3	89 3 11	55 0 0	62	152 5 8	34 9 0	186 14 8	97 10 9	109	154
15	VIII 63	(31) Nawagaon	...	56 0 0	...	56 0 0	23 0 0	41	148 8 0	4 12 8	153 4 8	97 4 8	174	198
16	VIII 60	(28) Kukradih	...	129 8 0	1 5 4	130 13 4	69 0 0	53	302 0 0	5 0 5	307 0 5	176 3 1	135	176
17	VIII 58	(28) Garhseoni	...	19 0 0 0	91 11 0	281 11 0	135 0 0	48	359 0 0	143 8 0	502 8 0	220 13 0	78	139
18	VIII 35	(31) Hardi	...	38 8 0	26 6 9	64 14 9	34 0 0	53	17 8 0	25 2 9	42 10 9	-22 4 0	-34	-4
19	VIII 34	(29) Karmandi	...	53 14 9	58 4 11	112 3 8	46 0 0	41	91 0 0	14 5 0	105 5 0	-6 14 8	-6	38
20	VIII 33	(29) Parrala Kavar	...	113 9 0	47 8 0	161 1 0	93 0 0	58	120 12 0	54 4 0	175 0 0	13 15 0	9	25

STATEMENT A.—Sirpur Group, Raipur Tahsil, Raipur District.—(Conold.)

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage on income.	At present Settlement.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase in cultivation per cent.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir and musaf land.	Total.			Cash including payments of tenants of sir.	Estimated value of sir, khudka lot and musaf land.	Total.	Actual.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
21	VIII (29) 32	Kesla	95 2 3	2 4 8	97 6 11	47 0 0	48	129 8 4	0 11 4	130 3 4	32 12 5	33	54
22	VIII (31) 36	Kuradh	274 1 3	29 2 0	303 3 3	138 0 0	46	880 4 0	67 10 0	947 14 0	644 10 9	213	17
23	VIII (29) 23	Dhaurbhata	88 0 0	0 6 5	88 6 5	43 0 0	49	169 0 0	...	169 0 0	80 9 7	91	93
24	VIII (30) 17	Kutela	98 6 6	49 11 4	148 1 10	89 0 0	60	258 10 0	159 10 9	418 4 9	270 2 11	182	77
25	VIII (30) 16	Mohmela	121 14 3	68 11 4	185 9 7	101 0 0	55	185 0 0	82 4 11	267 4 11	81 11 4	44	44
26	VIII (30) 18	Chikhli	219 9 0	4 13 2	224 6 2	137 0 0	61	453 13 0	110 8 11	564 5 11	339 15 9	152	171