



Set No. 1

Volume II.

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RAIPUR SETTLEMENT REPORT.

*Dhamtari tahsil—*

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This group comprises 108 villages and the same number of mahals: there are no partitioned estates. The total area of the villages in the group is 115.30 square miles. The whole of what are generally known as the "Dhamtari jungles" lie within this tract, and as very similar general conditions prevail throughout its whole extent, I do not think it necessary to divide it into two groups, solely on account of the number of villages concerned, being larger than usual.

The tract is bounded on the West by the jungle portion of the Balod parganah, the Rate Report of which will shortly be submitted. On the North by the Chatond group of the Dhamtari tahsil, on the South by the Kanker State and on the East by the Sihawa parganah.

The group is a very poor one; jungle prevails within the malguzari area and all round. The Mahanaddi intersects the group flowing through it from South-west to North-east. The valley of the river throughout its course is very narrow and bounded on both sides by low ridges of rocky hills, covered with poor tree forest. Between these ridges and the river there is usually a width of 500 or 600 yards of culturable land, sometimes much mixed with sand, and sometimes liable to be flooded by the river, or cut up by the water pouring down from the hills above, but generally very well suited to rice. A good many of the best rice villages of the group lie along the banks of the Mahanaddi: occasionally the hills recede a little from the river allowing a larger width of culturable land as is the case at mouza Chickli, and where a tributary of some importance such as the Dorki or the Salai joins the Mahanaddi, the tongue of land between the two is usually a fine stretch of rice land, e.g., in mouzas Themsara and Batrel. The Dorki naddi has a wider valley during its course within the group than the Mahanaddi, and there are several prosperous and productive villages along its banks, especially on the Western one. Rice is the chief crop of these riverain villages, the soils being matasi and dorsa. The other good villages of the group lie along its Northern border, where the land slopes gradually down into the plain. These villages are fairly open and have little tree forest, e.g., Mohli, Chulapathra, Dhanaipur. Between the open plain and the river, and again beyond the river there is continuous jungle, the soil is rocky and uneven and the village areas consist chiefly of jungle, with a few stretches of cleared land. The soil is mainly bhata, very poor and stony, and requiring long fallow: there is matasi and sometimes a little dorsa in the depressions along nalas, or between hills, both soils are, however, poor. In the Eastern part of the group the villages are generally embedded in forest, and very inaccessible.

Throughout the group the water supply is poor, the riverain villages have generally a sarar which in ordinary years holds good water, but in a bad year these dry up and holes have to be dug in the river. There are few good tanks in the group: by far the greater part of the 90 tanks recorded in Statement IV of the General Assessment Statement are mere dabis or small weedy ponds, which become utterly useless for man and beast by the end of March. In many of the jungle villages the hot weather water-supply consists of what little water filters through into small holes dug in the dry beds of nalas. Only four more tanks are shown by the statement to exist now than at Settlement: considering the great increase of assets of which the Malguzars have reaped as yet, the whole benefit, I think, this fact by itself clearly shows how utterly the landlords, most of them comparatively rich men, fail to realize their duties towards their villages. Not only have they not built new tanks, but they have in a great many cases allowed tanks, which in former years held good and abundant water, to become utterly useless for want of a little labour, in deepening and clearing the weeds from time to time.

Rice is the chief crop in nearly all the villages of the group: there is a very little wheat and about the same quantity of linseed, both growing mainly as second crops after rice. The area double-cropped is, I think, satisfactory considering that the year 1889, during which our records were compiled, was a year in which the state of cultivation, owing to previous bad harvests, had reached a very low ebb. The rice crop had been a particularly poor one and comparatively few cared to risk any more seed even if they were able to procure it. This year I found a considerably larger area had been double-cropped, and I think the area will increase now from year to year, as most of the banked dorsa is fit for two crops. Very little sugarcane is grown, the water supply being so poor, kodo is extensively grown and forms the staple food of the bulk of the villages. Kulthi and til are also grown in the bhata and patpar kachar along the river banks.

The villages of the group are mostly easy of access, and none of them are more than 20 miles from Dhamtari. The Dhamtari-Balod main-road skirts along the North of the group, the Dhamtari-Kanker road runs



through it from North to South, and the Dhamtari-Sihawa road from North to South-east. None of the poorer villages have any difficulty in conveying their surplus grain to Dhamtari. Some of the small jungle villages are quite inaccessible to carts owing to being situated above or below a ghat, but this causes but little inconvenience to these uncivilized inhabitants.

The staple food of the villages is kodo. All the wheat, linseed, til and kulthi produced is taken to Dhamtari for sale: the kodo and part of the rice is consumed by the villagers, the finer kinds of rice produced in the richer lands of the best villages being exported.

The malguzars are chiefly well-to-do Marathas: there are only 9 resident land-lords, the remaining 99 living nearly all of them at Dhamtari. Most of them have held continuously since last Settlement. There are few good landlords: the majority look upon their villages as merely a source of income, demanding neither outlay of money nor personal attention. The villagers receive no assistance from them after bad years, and frequently large areas remain uncultivated owing to lack of seed. There has been, however, such a general extension of cultivation since Settlement, so that without having to lift a finger the malguzars have had their profits very greatly increased. In many cases the Government Revenue has become only a small fraction of the rent-roll, owing to the amount of fresh land taken under cultivation at the old plough rates, prevailing at Settlement. Besides this the value of all kinds of jungle produce has increased immensely, and the malguzari forests have proved a source of considerable income. It is, I think, owing to the great increase in the profits of the malguzars, from these causes that the malguzars have, on the whole, dealt leniently with the tenants, anything approaching rack-renting is rare.

By far the greater number of the tenants are poor unthrifty Gonds. In the larger villages they have to some extent adopted themselves to agriculture, but in the smaller jungle villages they still look chiefly to jungle produce for their means of livelihood. By paying small fees they obtain permission to collect minor jungle produce in the surrounding Government forest, and without this facility they would find difficulty in maintaining themselves.

The tenants of this group are not, perhaps, so migratory a body as those of many jungle tracts. It is surprising to note how many of the tenants, even of the worst villages, have now acquired occupancy rights by prescription.

In the larger villages tenants of cultivating castes, especially Telis and Chamars, occur more frequently. They cultivate much more thoroughly than the Gonds, and are rewarded by much better results. Malguzars are always anxious to secure these tenants, but what has kept them away in the past, is the fact that up to a very recent date the whole of this tract was a notorious haunt of tigers. I think these beasts have considerably decreased in numbers of late years, and the number of cattle seized by them has declined proportionately.

The details of village areas will be found in Statement V. The increase in the total areas is due more to wrong mapping and calculation at last Settlement than to encroachment upon Government forest land, of which there has been but little. The forest department has been at great pains to confine all villages to the limits allowed at last Settlement.

The occupied area has increased by 66 per cent. Statement V shows that the present cropped area exceeds the area cropped at Settlement by nearly 8,000 acres, or by 42 per cent, and that the new fallow area exceeds the new fallow area of last Settlement by over 5,000 acres, or by 737 per cent. The present new fallow area shown is 22 per cent of the cropped area, an abnormally large area, due partly to a natural cause, viz. the large areas of bhata in cultivation, and partly to the fact that the year 1889 to which the figures apply, was a very bad year for cultivation. There had been two previous bad harvests and a lot of rice land had remained uncultivated owing to lack of seed. From what I saw, I should say that the new fallow area this year was very considerably less, last rains having promised well from their very beginning, and the new fallow of next year will be still less, owing to the capital harvest of last year.

Remembering the fact that a good part of the new fallow area is usually cropped with rice and that the area actually so cropped in 1889, shows a 42 per cent increase over the rice-cropped area of settlement, it is evident that the greater part of the increase in cultivation has been in rice.

Prospect of further expansion of rice area.

land. Land formerly producing kodo has, in many cases, by a little labour in embanking, been made capable of growing rice, and fresh rice-land has been obtained by clearing the jungle. I do not think now that much rice-land remains uncleared. The Government forest has been closed to cultivation and I certainly think there was very little land fit for rice in the forests. In many villages old fallow rice fields are seen, abandoned, owing either to admixture of sand with the soil, action of nalas or other various causes. A very small proportion of these may be again brought under rice, and land now unembanked may be embanked, but apart from these two sources, I would not expect much further expansion of the rice area. A good deal of bhata has been brought into cultivation since Settlement.

Bhata is not resorted to merely in default of better land, but is cultivated side by side with the best rice land. Its chief product, kodo, is as already stated, the staple food of the bulk of the population, and another bhata product, til, is a hardy crop which sells well. I should say

Bhata land in cultivation likely to increase.

there is a large area of bhata fit for cultivation, and I think this will be gradually subjugated as the pressure of population begins to be felt.

22 per cent of the total area is under tree forest: the trees are generally poor and stunted. The saja is the only useful timber tree found in any quantity, and good specimens of this kind are rare in the malguzari area.

Tree forest.

Ploughs and plough cattle.

There has been a very satisfactory increase in the number of ploughs and plough cattle, the latter having very nearly doubled.

The cropping at present and at the time of last Settlement is contrasted in Statement IV. Wheat and linseed are becoming now popular as second crops, but the area on which they were raised in 1889 is insignificant. I think the area this year was considerably greater and it will most probably increase steadily for some years. Sugar-cane is scarcely grown at all, owing to the poor water-supply. The area under kodo has almost remained stationary, much of the matasi land having, as

Statement IV.

Wheat and linseed.

Sugar-cane.

Kodo.

already stated, been made to bear rice by embanking.

"Other crops" have increased considerably. Kulthi and til are the chief among these, both growing in the poorer soils. Gram also is grown to a smaller extent, both as a second crop after rice and as a single crop in the sandy dorsa near the river. Gram is a very paying crop, and I think that its cultivation is likely to become much more general than at present. Sandy dorsa is peculiarly suited to the growth of gram.

Kulthi, til and gram.

The increase in the area under rice I have already noted. The production of rice can not of course compare, except in a few villages with that of the plain villages, but the land if assisted by good agriculture could bear much better crops than it does. The proportions in which the various soils are found in occupation are as follows:—

Rice.

Statement III.

Kanhar	... { Embanked	... 3 per cent.
	... { Unembanked	
Dorsa	... { Embanked	... 17 "
	... { Unembanked	... 8 "
Matasi	... ..	... 48 "
Bhata	... ..	... 23 "
Kachar	... { Pal	... 4 "
	... { Patpar	... 5 "

All dorsa in which rice is grown has been recorded as embanked, the remaining being chiefly in uneven tikras fit only for kodo. The irrigated area is quite insignificant. Matasi is by far the most prevalent soil, bhata and dorsa occurring in equal amounts. The bhata is especially poor, requiring long fallows after cropping, and yielding generally poor returns.

Statement VI shows the proportion in which malguzars and the several classes of tenants hold. The area held by malguzars has decreased from 3,332 to 2,796 acres, or from 16 per cent to 8 per cent of the occupied area. The proportion held is now small. At the time of Settlement many of the villages had been comparatively recently founded by the

Statement VI.

Sir.

men, on whom proprietary rights were then conferred, and many of the fields were cultivated by them or by their servants. Now they reside at Dhamtari, and it is not worth their while to cultivate in any village where the soil is not of the best.

There are naturally few absolute occupancy holdings, but it is satisfactory to note, that they now hold nearly the same area in this right as at Settlement. Some of the absolute occupancy tenants are to be found in the most remote jungle villages, where the other tenants have always been very migratory, thus showing how they have appreciated the status granted them.

Occupancy tenants now hold 32 per cent, and ordinary tenants 51 per cent of the occupied area: nearly all of the occupancy tenants have now for the first time acquired their occupancy right.

Statement VII shows the payments by all classes of tenants. The absolute occupancy rate has risen from Re. 0-4-2 to Re. 0-5-8, but the total amount of difference is only Rs. 33. I think the increase is due to the fact that these tenants are often willing to submit to a little enhancement with the rest of the villagers, and that they often agree with the Mulguzar to pay an even rupee instead of the annas of the settlement rent. In some few cases the absolute occupancy rent includes the rent on land held in other right.

The occupancy rate has risen from Re. 0-4-9 to Re. 0-5-6: the ordinary rate from Re. 0-5-0 to Re. 0-6-2 and the all-round rate from Re. 0-4-11 to Re. 0-5-11. The rates for the various tenants are thus very even, although great differences occur in some villages. The rate fixed at Settlement was very low and the rise of one anna is not very great. The money value of grain in this jungle tract has increased to a very great extent, and the rent paid now does not represent nearly so large a proportion of produce as was the case at Settlement.

50 per cent of assets were taken as revenue at Settlement, i. e. on a nikahi of Rs. 6,201. Rs. 3,075 was fixed as the Government demand. Assets have now risen to Rs. 12,633-13-4 or by 103 per cent. There is not a great deal of siwai income in this group as there is very little thatching grass; however the siwai will add a fair amount to assets, and it is evident that a large enhancement of revenue is possible without touching rents. I think the tenants, especially of the larger villages, could afford a higher rent, but it must be remembered that they are Gonds, and that the States of Kanker, Bastar and Jeypur where the tenant is allowed to practise the method of Agriculture so dear to the Gond's heart, I mean dhari are near at hand. In these States, I believe, there is a great competition for tenants, and if the conditions of life were made harder for the villagers of this tract, they would emigrate in numbers as has been the case in the Sihawa pargana villages. An easy rent-rate, too, may attract cultivators from the crowded Chhattisgarh plain which will certainly lead to a great development of the villages. From the above considerations therefore I would be adverse to any general enhancement.

Statement B. shows the tahsil soil factors and those adopted for the group. Owing to the poverty of the soil the factors have had to be reduced all round. They are now the same as in the Putpura group, where the general conditions and quality of the soils are very similar: the bhata factor however differs, being lower in this group where the bhata is especially poor.

Statement showing average unit incidence:—

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.	Decrease per cent.	Remarks.
At Settlement.	At present.						
Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.						
3 5 0	6 5 11	18	Nil.	65	55	10	



The present average unit incidence is '65: this would, I think, be too high a figure to apply to the average villages of the group, and I have therefore adopted '55 as the Central unit-rate. The number of incidences:—

Over 1.70 is 1	...	Over 70 is 13
" 1.30 " 1	...	" 60 " 27
" 1.20 " 1	...	" 50 " 21
" 1.10 " 5	...	" 40 " 24
" 1.00 " 3	...	" 30 " 6
" .90 " 5	...	" 20 " 3
" .80 " 9	...	

From the above it will be seen that in 54 villages or in half the villages in the group the incidence is below '60: '65 as a Central unit grade, would therefore mean a good deal of enhancement. I have thrown the villages into 3 grades as below:—

A '65.	B. '55.	C '45.
Kukrel	Deogaon	Rajadara
Mohlai	Juarkera	Bukoni
Mundpar	Birbhui	Pendra
Themsara	Kusarwahi	Keoradih
Themli	Jaratarai	Dhanbura
Bassant	Kuraidih	Kusumkhata
Makaradona	Banbagond	Pardhi
Gujadih	Barbandha	Magond
Korlama	Bagodar	Jhilkeni
Arand	Serond khurd	Basikhai
Batrel	Serond Buzurg	Bhaluchua
Dargahan	Katakurri	Banarowd
Koregaon	Marradeo	Murdapoti
Rishanpuri	Sakarwara	Kumda
Singhola	Barari	Kurra
Birawan	Gangrel	Dokal
Mogragahan	Mundpar	Koregaon
Bargari	Harphar	Kurrajhar
Malgaon	Patond	Maramsilli
Satiyara	Chapgaon	Siltara
Tutma khurd	Khertha	Boibandha
Chawar	Kusmi	Bhotha
Dokla	Lamkeni	Urpoti
Pond	Kasarwahi	Kaudree
Koliyari	Kokri	Mogree
Chekli	Nawagaon	Pendripani.
Dhianapuri	Salebhata	Koregaon.
Chulapathra	Murgahan	Tumrabahar.
Sonadongri	Bhainsmundi	Bisrampur.
Tengna	Alori	Dongimasha.
Kochewahi	Muskera	Sohtara.
	Onakona	Naikura.
	Tuma Buzurg	Marwapathra
	Terra	Kurrajhar.
	Matagalun	Pitechna.
	Kohka	Rupootola.
	Akadongri	Barbaum.
	Mujalgodi	Bheja
	Khairdigi	
31 villages.	39 villages.	38 villages.

The A. villages are well cultivated rice villages. They lie on the Northern edge of the group along the open country, or in the valley of the Mahanaddi or Dorki rivers; there is generally a good proportion of dark soil in such villages suitable for double cropping: the water-supply is good. For this grade I adopt '65.

The B. villages have a fair rice area, are not buried in the forest, and the water-supply is fair : cultivation, and not the collection of jungle produce is the chief source of livelihood of the villagers. I adopt for this grade the central unit-rate '55.

The C. grade villages are badly situated on the uplands where the soil is rocky and thin : the area fit for rice is small, kodo and kulthi being the chief crops. The villagers are wild jungle Gonds, subsisting partly on jungle fruits. Water-supply generally bad. For this grade I adopt '45.

An analysis of the incidences as they are at present is now given :—

Incidence.	A.		B.		C.	
	Occupancy cum Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Occupancy cum Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Occupancy cum Ordinary.	Ordinary.
25—29	...	...	1	1	1	...
30—34	...	...	...	...	3	4
35—39	...	...	1	1	2	2
40—44	...	...	4	2	2	3
45—49	3	2	3	4	10	9
50—54	2	1	7	4	3	3
55—59	2	3	4	5	3	3
60—64	5	2	2	3	3	1
65—69	3	3	2	2	2	2
70—74	2	1	5	3	1	2
75—79	1	3	4	5	1	2
80—84	3	2	2	2	...	1
85—89	...	1	...	1	2	1
90—94	5	...	...	...	...	1
95—99	2	...	...	...	...	...
100—104	...	...	...	...	...	...
105—109	1	2	...	1	2	2
110—114	...	1	...	1	...	...
115—119	...	1	2	1	1	...
120—124	1	1	2	3	...	1
125—129	...	...	...	...	...	...
130—134	...	...	...	...	1	1
170—174	1	1	...	...	...	...
	31	...	39	...	38	...

31 A. villages.

11 have been enhanced : 7 up to the standard, and the others up to '60.

39 B. villages.

15 have been enhanced : 10 up to the standard, and of the others, 3 up to '50 and 1 up to '40.

38 C. villages.

9 have been enhanced : 3 up to the standard, 4 up to '40, and 2 up to '35.

Total 108 villages=108 mahals of which 30 have been enhanced, 20 being enhanced up to the standard. For all the remaining villages a figure between the standard and present incidence has been adopted.

I have had to depart from the standard incidence of the particular grade in many cases, in view of the great irregularity of present incidences; and owing to a few very high individual incidences I have had to adopt the following maximum rates for each grade:—

Grade.	Rates adopted for.	
	Ryoti.	Sir.
A.	1.00	1.20
B.	.85	1.00
C.	.70	.75

I add a few notes on some of the present abnormal incidences.

Grade A.

*Mouza Dokla.* 1.72 : Landlords desire to get all the land as their sir, hence bad rack-renting : several tenants have been ejected. Civil suits are pending.

*Mouza Dargaon.* : A village with a great amount of excellent soil, landlord gets all he can and tenants submit : no great hardship has been inflicted.

Grade B.

*Mouza Sakarwara* 1.20 : Tenants all of short standing : malguzar has a granary in the village, and tenants are indebted to him, hence he asks what he likes.

*Mouza Barari* 1.18.—Malguzars are Mussalmans, tenants half occupancy and half ordinary but rate, the same for both : most are indebted to the malguzars, who have a granary in the village, hence the tenants have to submit.

*Mouza Lamkeni* 1.18 : There are 3 proprietors who have divided the tenants among themselves : they all reside and cultivate, and get what they can out of the tenants ; tenants are mostly ordinary : not a poor lot : they made no complaints.

*Mouza Salebhata.* 1.20 : Malguzars were Banias, and tenants were indebted to them, hence they have to submit to rack-renting. The village has now been transferred to a Koshta.

*Mouza Terra.* 25 : Fields subject to flooding by the river. Malguzar is a resident Mussalman who has a very large home-farm and also deals in lac and he does not care about rents.

Grade C.

*Mouza Rajadera* 1.19 : A very poor jungle village. Malguzars are non-resident Kanwars, they get all they can : the amount involved for each tenant is not large and no complaints were made.

No. 24 *Mouza Dokal* 1.34 : A very poor jungle village. Total rents only Rs. 12. I believe tenants are really servants of malguzar who is a resident Brahmin : they are entirely dependent on him, and have lately come to the village. I propose to reduce rents here to as fair economic level on the basis of a unit rate of '60.

*Mouza Koregaon* 1.05.—A very poor jungle village. Total rents only Rs. 18 : tenants pay at plough rates, and have no means of cultivating a full plough of land.



All very poor jungle villages ; cultivation almost entirely in bhata :  
 rents can only be nominal.

Mouza Petechua ... 26  
 " Barbhum ... 30  
 " Bheja ... 33

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 for this tahsil.

Serial No. of group in tahsil.	Name of group.	Per cent rise in rent-rate.	Per cent increase in assets.	Unit incidence.	Unit rate.
I.	Amdih	+12	+37	74	85
II.	Kachna	+1	+55	71	90
III.	Chatti	+9	+35	70	85
IV.	Sirri	+23	+61	92	90
V.	Nari	+8	+68	94	90
VI.	Hasda	+12	+68	89	95
VII.	Panduka	+26	+81	86	85
VIII.	Chatond	+30	+56	117	90
IX.	Kukrel	+18	+103	65	55

The 20th August 1890.

L. S. CAREY,  
 Settlement Officer,  
 Raipur.

## GENERAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT OF KUKHEL GROUP (No. IX.) EXCLUDING TWO FOREST VILLAGES.

## I.—Revenue demand.

As fixed at last Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Detail of balances.		
			Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.				
3,075 0 0	3,075 0 0	...	...	...	...

## 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	

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

Soil class.	Kanhar.		Dorsa.		Position class.		Kachhar.		Total.	
	Em-banked.	Unem-banked.	Em-banked.	Unem-banked.	Matasi.	Bhata.	Pal.	Patpar.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Area in cultivation under each class	104.70	81	5,663.49	2,002.66	15,851.22	7,586.46	132.94	1,585.80	32,927.58	
Total area in cultivation under each class.	Khari.	70	...	164.37	24.93	696.44	337.84	2.09	6.26	1,232.57
	Irrig.	...	...	269.50	20.45	572.61	17.57	10.63	15.21	906.00

## IV.—Cropped area classified according to crops. &amp;c.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Linseed.	Kodan.	Other crops.	Total.	Area double cropped.	Cropped area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement	33.36	13,003.10	24.85	40.29	3,676.12	2,330.30	19,122.02	66.87	19,055.15
At present	302.62	18,455.57	22.05	343.02	4,122.75	4,720.73	27,966.74	1,014.26	26,952.48

## 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 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.	Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough cattle.
At present	26,952.48	5,975.09	32,927.57	370.39	33,297.96	59	16,741.99	11,122.98	13,150.99	41,016.55	74,314.51	662.90	351.72	1,014.62	169	90	2,546	6,089
Percentage on total areas of areas in cols. 4, 6 and 15...	..	...	41	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	= 116.30 Sq. M.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 2, 4, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19	19,052.15	828.20	19,883.35	240.23	20,123.58	...	...	...	...	...	66,932.12	...	...	71.28	35	86	798	3,188

## VI.—Details of holdings.

	Held by Malguzars.				Held by malik-makbuzars.		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 7).
	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	1,363.01	1,433.45	2,796.46	87.92	17	29.64	...	...	43	1,128.85	595	10,802.44	1,121.76	1,410	16,900.79	21.27	496.76	33,297.97
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	32	...	...	51	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16	3,332.84	...	3,332.84	...	...	28.47	...	2.12	...	1,386.63	...	324.12	...	...	14,969.06	80	34	20,123.58



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.
1. At last Settlement	6 8 3	363 15 3	96 9 0	4,660 0 0	5,120 8 3
2. Incidence per acre	0 3 8	0 4 2	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 4 11
3. At present	6 0 10	401 4 6	3,697 4 7	6,945 12 0	1,044 5 1
4. Incidence per acre	0 3 3	0 5 8	0 5 6	0 6 2	0 5 11
5. As proposed	...	...	...	...	...
6. Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	...
7. Increase per cent of proposed over present payments	...	...	...	...	...
8. Compare as deduced from rates	...	...	...	...	...

VIII.—Details of Siwai income.

Source.	Amount at last Settlement.	Amount in year of present Settlement.	Amount assumed as average.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.			
	551 0 0			

## GENERAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT OF KUKREL GROUP, (No. IX) INCLUDING TWO FOREST VILLAGES.

## 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. 3,075 0 0	Rs. a. p. 3,075 0 0		...	...	...

## 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, &amp;c.

Soil class.	Kanhari.		Dorasi.		Position class.		Kachar.		Total.
	Em-banked.	Unem-banked.	Em-banked.	Unem-banked.	Matasi.	Bhata.	Pal.	Patpar.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area in cultivation under each class	104-70	31	5,670-19	2,002-66	15,939-43	7,641-19	132-94	1,587-65	33,078-47
Total area of village under each class.	Khari	...	164-37	24-93	697-93	340-91	2-03	6-26	1,237-13
	Irrig. ble	...	269-50	20-45	572-64	17-57	10-63	15-2	966-00

## 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	38-36	13,063-10	24-85	40-29	3,676-12	2,339-30	19,122-02	66-87	19,055-15
At present	802-62	18,598-68	22-05	342-02	4,128-66	4,765-70	23,102-73	1,014-26	27,086-47

# 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 unoccupied.	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	27,086.47	5,991.99	33,078.46	378.23	33,451.69	59	16,856.57	11,212.06	13,179.50	41,248.72	74,700.41	662.90	351.72	1,014.62	109	90	2,558	6,117
Percentage on total areas of areas in cols. 4, 6 and 15	...	...	44	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	116.78 Sq miles.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for columns 2, 4, 12, 16, 17, 18 and 19	19,055.15	828.20	19,883.35	240.23	20,123.58	...	...	...	...	...	66,932.12	...	...	7,28	35	86	793	3,183

# 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	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
At present	1,373.84	1,433.45	2,807.29	87.92	17	29.64	...	...	43	1,128.85	506	10,840.54	1,121.76	1,418	17,005.29	21.27	497.06	33,451.70
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	32	...	...	51	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16	3,332.84	...	3,332.84	...	...	28.47	...	2.12	...	1,386.63	...	324.12	...	...	14,969.06	...	80.34	20,113.58



## 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	6 8 3	363 15 3	96 9 0	4,660 0 0	5,120 8 3
2. Incidence per acre	0 3 8	0 4 2	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 4 11
3. At present	6 0 10	401 4 6	3,722 4 7	7,028 12 0	11,152 5 1
4. Incidence per acre	0 3 2	0 5 8	0 5 6	0 6 2	0 5 11
5. As proposed					
6. Incidence per acre					
7. Increase per cent of proposed over present payments					
8. Compare as deduced from rates.					

## VIII.—Details of siwar income.

Source.	Amount at former Settlement.	Amount in year of present Settlement.	Amount assumed as average.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.			
	570 0 0			

STATEMENT A.—Kukrel group, of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District.

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-divi- sion No.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage on income.	At present.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase per cent of present area in cultivation over that of former Settlement.	REMARKS.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Total.			Cash includ- ing payments of tenants of sir.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	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.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1	XIX 25	(87) Rajadera	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	5	67	83 12 0	1 0 2	84 12 2	77 4 2	1,030	658	
				0 5 0					0 7 4					
2	XIX 26	(87) Bakori	...	19 1 0	19 1 0	9	47	37 0 0	2 4	38 2 4	19 1 4	100	218	
				0 5 0					0 3 2					
3	XIX 27	(87) Pendri	12 8 0	...	12 8 0	9	72	31 0 0	0 2 8	31 2 8	18 10 8	146	226	
				0 5 7					0 4 6					
4	XIX 30	(88) Keoradih	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	5	50	14 0 0	0 3 2	14 3 2	4 3 2	40	93	
				0 5 6					0 4 1					
5	XIX 31	(88) Dhanbuda	16 8 0	...	16 8 0	11	66	44 0 0	5 0 8	49 0 8	32 8 8	200	105	
				0 2 5					0 3 6					
6	XIX 33	(88) Deogaon	...	35 5 0	35 5 0	10	29	65 0 0	0 12 2	65 12 2	30 7 2	86	70	
				0 5 0										
7	XIX 35	(88) Jhajharkera	53 13 0	9 12 4	66 9 4	15	22	160 8 0	10 11 7	171 3 7	104 10 3	157	109	
				0 5 7					0 5 11					

STATEMENT A.—Kukrel group, of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—(Contd).

948

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division No.	Name of village	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage on income.	At present.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase per cent of present area in cultivation over that of former Settlement.	REMARKS.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Total.			Cash including payments of tenants of sir.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	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.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
8	XIX 29	(89) Kusumkhuga	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	11	55	40 0 0	4 8 6	44 8 6	21 8 6	122	232	
9	XIX 28	(89) Birjholi	11 4 0	4 0 6	15 4 6	8	33	42 0 0	2 8 3	44 8 3	29 3 3	193	187	
10	XIX 38	(89) Pardhi	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	5	83	14 0 0	0 4 8	14 4 8	3 0 8	133	255	
11	XIX 39	(89) Magaud	...	12 13 0	12 13 0	5	38	21 0 0	0 6 5	21 6 5	8 9 5	69	117	
12	XIX 37	(89) Jhilkena	2 0 0	0 6 4	2 6 4	2	100	9 0 0	...	9 0 0	6 9 8	350	1,633	
13	XIX 40	(89) Kntarwahi	...	8 12 0	8 12 0	7	78	40 8 0	0 6 2	40 14 2	32 2 2	356	557	
14	XIX 41	(89) Jhuratarai	22 0 0	0 4 3	22 4 3	15	68	43 0 0	...	43 0 0	20 11 9	95	17	



15	XIX 42	(89)	Basikhai	...	7 8 0	...	7 8 0	4	53	13 0 0	...	13 0 0	5 8 0	73	244
16	XIX 36	(89)	Bhaluchua	...	...	22 3 0	22 3 0	8	36	46 0 0	0 4 11	46 4 11	24 1 11	109	172
17	XIX 43	(92)	Kuridih	...	8 0 0	...	8 0 0	5	62	38 0 0	0 8 11	38 8 11	30 8 11	387	497
18	XIX 44	(92)	Banbagaud	...	32 8 8	2 13 0	35 3 8	18	51	48 10 8	18 14 6	37 9 2	32 5 6	91	34
19	XIX 51	(91)	Banaraud	...	18 0 0	6 2 8	24 2 8	12	50	81 8 0	2 12 8	34 4 8	10 2 0	42	22
20	XIX 52	(91)	Mardapoti	...	16 0 0	...	16 0 0	7	44	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	4 0 0	25	...
21	XIX 55	(91)	Kunda	...	2 0 0	5 0 8	7 0 8	3	43	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	28 15 4	329	95
22	XIX 56	(90)	Barbanda	...	15 4 0	3 4 6	16 8 6	8	48	47 8 0	0 10 5	48 2 5	31 9 11	188	132
23	XIX 57	(90)	Kura	...	6 0 0	4 11 1	10 11 1	5	45	23 0 0	1 1 3	24 1 3	13 6 2	118	145
24	XIX 58	(90)	Dokal	...	14 8 0	...	14 8 0	10	69	12 0 0	17 15 6	29 15 6	15 7 6	107	150
25	XIX 59	(91)	Kowegaon	...	14 8 0	...	14 8 0	6	41	13 0 0	...	13 0 0	1 8 0	10	52

**STATEMENT A.—Kukrel group, of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—(Contd.)**

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division No.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage on income.	At present.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase per cent. of present area in cultivation over that of former Settlement.	REMARKS.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Total.			Cash including payments of tenants of sir.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	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.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
26	XIX 54	(91) Kurmajhar	11 0 0	0 7 0	11 0 0	6	55	10 0 0	0 4 5	10 0 0	1 0 0		54	
27	XIX 53	(91) Maramsili	...	21 14 0 6 5 0	21 12 0	15	65	18 0 0	1 9 0 0 2 9	19 9 0	2 5 0	9	71	
28	XIX 47	(92) Bagodar	20 8 0	0 6 5	20 8 0	9	44	51 0 0	0 4 10 2 10	51 4 10	30 12 10	150	372	
29	XIX 46	(92) Sirang Khurd	...	33 12 0 0 5 0	33 12 0	15	44	58 4 0	1 1 10 0 3 11	70 0 0	3 4 0	106	136	
30	XIX 46	(92) Sirang Buzurg	19 0 0	3 2 0 0 8 0	22 2 0	8	36	25 12 0	0 0 0 3 6	32 12 0	10 10 0	50	204	
31	XIX 49	(92) Katakuri	16 0 0	0 0 5 0 1 7	16 0 5	8	50	71 0 0	30 5 2 0 6 10	101 5 2	85 4 9	531	46	
32	XIX 50	(92) Kukrel	32 8 0	3 14 11 0 5 6	36 6 11	13	36	122 0 0	3 14 4 0 4 10	135 14	99 7 5	275	310	

33	XIX 48	(92) Mohlai	...	31 0 9	1 14 6	32 15 3	15	45	108 0 9	3 6 10	111 7 7	78 8 4	239	373
34	XX 24	(93) Mundpar	...	127 12 0	0 6 6	128 2 6	65	51	229 4 0	26 14 6	256 2 6	120 0 0	100	83
35	XX 46	(93) Maradeo	...	...	18 7 0	18 7 0	11	61	98 12 0	22 4 6	121 0 6	102 9 6	572	253
36	XX 48	(93) Sakarwara	...	28 0 0	11 4 0	39 4 0	20	51	87 12 0	65 3 0	152 15 0	113 11 0	292	19
37	XX 47	(93) Barari	...	67 14 0	36 9 10	104 8 2	51	49	222 13 4	81 6 0	307 3 4	202 11 0	193	87
38	XX 89	(93) Gangtel	...	88 0 0	...	88 0 0	43	49	166 8 0	0 7 11	166 15 11	78 15 11	90	69
39	XX 54	(93) Themsara	...	120 12 0	3 13 0	124 9 0	58	46	25 13 0	42 8 10	294 5 10	169 12 10	136	38
40	XX 53	(93) Themli	...	102 0 0	...	102 0 0	59	58	132 13 0	0 11 0	133 8 0	31 8 0	31	27
41	XX 52	(93) Basant	...	69 13 0	15 15 8	85 12 8	46	53	137 0 0	1 2 9	138 2 9	52 6 1	60	100
42	XX 51	(93) Makardona	...	30 8 0	6 6 0	36 14 0	16	43	71 14 0	33 7 6	105 5 6	68 7 6	181	176
43	XX 50	(93) Siyadih	...	46 0 0	...	46 0 0	25	54	183 8 0	32 1 4	215 9 4	169 9 4	370	322



STATEMENT A.—Kukrel group of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—(Contd).

952

Serial number.	Main circuit and subdivision No.	Name of village.	At last settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage on income.	At present.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase per cent of present area in cultivation over that of former Settlement.	REMARKS.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Total.			Cash including payments of tenants of sir.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	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.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
44	XX 90	(94) Korlama	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	69	37	86 0 0	30 1 5	116 1 5	—3 14 7	—3	—37	
				0 5 10					0 9 1					
45	XX 91	(94) Mundpar	75 0 0	20 14 5	95 11 5	85	36	55 0 0	10 11 0	65 11 0	—30 0 5	—31	23	
				0 0 8 1					0 4 6					
46	XX 92	(94) Siltara	...	7 5 6	7 5 6	1	14	21 0 0	0 1 8	21 1 8	13 12 2	200	257	
				0 5 0					0 3 9					
47	XX 93	(94) Harphar	81 11 1	...	81 11 1	52	63	116 0 0	6 4 7	122 4 7	40 9 6	50	8	
				0 3 11					0 5 4					
48	XX 96	(94) Birbandha	25 0 0	15 10 0	40 10 0	5	12	35 0 0	0 7 10	35 7 10	—5 2 2	—12	—33	
				0 2 6					0 3 8					
49	XX 94	(94) Patand	72 4 0	...	72 4 0	41	57	128 0 0	0 3 6	128 3 6	55 15 6	78	24	
				0 4 5					0 6 4					
50	XX 95	(94) Arand	104 12 0	12 3 3	113 15 3	58	51	85 0 0	9 13 6	94 13 6	—19 1 9	—17	—43	
				0 5 11					0 7 6					

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51	XX 100	(94) Bhotha	...	11 8 0	2 12 1 0 3 11	14 4 5	7	50	14 8 0	...	14 8 0	0 3 7	2	-8
52	XX 99	(94) Urpoti	...	58 0 0	20 6 10 0 6 12	76 6 10	40	51	67 0 0	3 0 0 0 4 4	70 0 0	8 6 10	-10	30
53	XX 98	(94) Kandri	...	2 0 0	13 4 0 0 12 3	15 4 0	9	60	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	-11 4 0	-73	-30
54	XX 97	(94) Mongri	...	45 0 0	40 4 10 0 6 1	85 4 10	45	53	43 0 0	0 4 0 0 4 5	43 4 0	42 0 10	-49	-29
55	XX 75	(95) Chapgaon	...	93 0 0	1 0 1 0 5 2	94 0 1	56	60	146 0 0	21 8 6 0 6 6	167 8 6	73 8 5	78	40
56	XX 87	(95) Khertha	...	28 0 0	9 0 8 0 4 8	37 0 8	15	41	78 12 0	2 1 10 0 3 11	80 13 10	43 13 2	111	165
57	XX 88	(95) Batrel	...	34 12 0	7 14 0 3 10	42 10 6	21	49	99 4 0	9 1 3 0 6 11	108 5 3	65 10 9	158	421
58	XX 86	(95) Kusmi	...	38 0 0	4 4 7 0 5 6	42 4 7	19	45	71 0 0	0 14 9 0 4 7	71 14 9	29 10 2	71	102
59	XX 85	(95) Lankeni	...	89 5 0	15 3 10 0 6 5	104 8 10	52	50	125 12 0	65 13 2 0 11 10	191 9 2	87 1 4	83	...
60	XX 84	(95) Dargahan	...	65 4 4	4 6 0 0 6 1	59 10 4	31	52	147 9 4	23 13 3 0 15 3	171 6 7	111 12 3	187	176
61	XX 83	(95) Koregaon	...	51 8 0	30 5 2 0 6 10	81 13 2	34	41	83 8 0	43 5 0 0 10 6	126 13 0	44 15 10	55	-4

STATEMENT A.--Kukrel group, of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District--(Contd).

954

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division No.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage on income.	At present.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase per cent of present area in cultivation over that of former Settlement.	REMARKS.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Total.			Cash including payments of tenants of sir.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	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.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
62	XX 82	(95) Kishanpuri	39 0 0	13 14 0	52 14 0	26	49	130 8 0	19 3 8	149 11 8	96 13 8	183	43	
				0 6 0					0 11 10					
63	XX 81	(95) Sengtola	39 8 0	9 6 9	48 14 9	23	47	115 0 0	12 8 5	127 8 5	78 9 8	161	43	
				0 5 7					0 11 8					
64	XX 80	(95) Bherawar	114 0 0	15 4 9	129 4 9	40	31	227 8 0	16 1 10	243 9 10	114 5 2	88	40	
				0 7 5					0 9 11					
65	XX 79	(95) Mogragahan	173 0 0	25 13 3	198 13 3	77	39	287 0 0	83 15 4	370 15 4	172 2 1	86	56	
				0 7 3					0 8 8					
66	XX 78	(95) Bargari	94 0 0	10 11 0	104 11 0	49	47	196 0 0	24 8 6	210 8 6	103 13 0	101	64	
				0 6 4					0 7 5					
67	XX 77	(95) Pendrapani	14 0 0	...	14 0 0	7	50	39 0 0	...	39 0 0	25 0 0	179	108	
				0 3 8					0 4 11					
68	XX 76	(95) Malgaon	67 4 0	...	67 4 0	31	45	162 9 0	39 10 0	202 3 6	134 15 6	201	72	
				0 3 9					0 6 5					



69	XX 74	(95) Satiyara	...	120 12 3	5 6 6	126 2 9	69	55	293 0 0	30 12 9	323 12 9	197 10 0	157	126
					0 5 7					0 6 1				
70	XX 73	(95) Koregaon	...	22 12 0	...	22 12 0	11	48	57 0 0	...	57 0 0	31 4 0	148	41
					0 3 0					0 5 4				
71	XX 43	(96) Khasarwahi	...	45 0 0	...	45 0 0	22	49	123 4 0	0 10 9	123 14 9	78 14 9	176	134
					0 4 2					0 4 10				
72	XX 57	(96) Tumrabahar	..	65 4 0	14 10 1	79 14 1	45	56	82 0 0	0 11 5	82 11 5	2 13 4	4	19
					0 4 5					0 3 7				
73	XX 58	(96) Bisrampur	...	18 8 0	...	18 8 0	9	49	38 0 0	...	38 0 0	19 8 0	106	17
					0 3 3					0 4 8				
74	XX 59	(96) Tuma Khurd	...	49 0 0	...	49 0 0	33	67	103 0 0	19 5 9	122 6 9	73 6 9	149	40
					0 5 3									
75	XX 56	(96) Chour	...	131 4 0	16 2 9	17 6 9	84	57	284 8 0	50 5 0	334 13 0	187 6 8	127	50
					0 5 9					0 7 8				
76	XX 55	(96) Kokri	...	65 0 0	0 7 8	65 7 8	32	49	168 8 0	36 2 0	204 10 0	139 2 4	214	130
					0 5 10					0 8 6				
77	XX 45	(96) Dongimacha	...	...	36 14 0	36 14 0	9	24	16 5 0	0 1 9	16 9 9	30 4 3	54	43
					0 5 0					0 3 11				
78	XX 33	(97) Dokla	...	13 8 0	49 10 9	63 2 9	38	60	228 0 0	168 10 8	396 10 8	333 7 11	529	30
					0 4 3					1 5 1				
79	XX 32	(97) Nawagaon	...	46 0 0	18 7 1	64 7 11	32	50	111 8 0	20 7 3	131 15 3	67 7 4	105	86
					0 5 7					0 6 5				

STATEMENT A.—Kukrel group, of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—(Contd.)

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division No.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage on income.	At present.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase per cent of present area in cultivation over that of former Settlement.	REMARKS.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Total.			Cash including payments of tenants of sir.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	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.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
80	XX 34	(97) Salebhata	27 8 0	16 6 6 0 5 10	43 14 6	22	50	137 0 0	9 15 7 0 11 9	146 15 7	103 1 1	234	66	
81	XX 36	(97) Murgahan	26 0 0	32 12 10 0 5 7	58 12 10	39	66	106 8 0	4 5 10 0 6 4	110 13 10	32 1 0	88	65	
82	XX 38	(97) Sohtara	19 0 0	0 12 0 0 5 8	19 12 0	11	55	51 0 0	5 1 11 0 6 5	56 1 11	36 5 11	180	146	
83	XX 39	(97) Naikura	9 8 0	0 5 8	9 8 0	5	53	27 0 0	1 13 2 0 3 7	28 13 2	19 5 2	203	392	
84	XX 40	(97) Marwapathra	17 0 0	0 2 0	17 0 0	6	35	54 0 0	0 12 3 0 3 6	54 12 3	37 12 3	224	108	
85	XX 66	(98) Pond	79 0 0	14 15 3 0 7 3	93 15 3	48	51	110 0 0	7 11 7 0 6 3	117 11 7	23 12 4	26	33	
86	XX 65	(98) Bhainsmundi	65 0 0	0 6 10	65 0 0	35	53	67 8 0	0 10 9 0 3 4	68 2 9	3 2 9	5	111	

87	XX 64	(98) Ulori	...	48 0 0	...	48 0 0	23	48	92 12 0	0 7 7	93 3 7	45 3 7	94	58
					0 3 8					0 4 6				
88	XX 66	(98) Muskera	...	44 0 0	8 13 10	52 13 10	29	55	79 0 0	20 3 0	99 3 0	45 5 2	87	31
					0 3 1					0 3 3				
89	XX 62	(98) Kurrajhar	...	39 0 0	...	39 0 0	19	49	54 5 0	...	54 5 0	15 5 0	38	110
					0 2 6					0 1 8				
90	XX 61	(98) Wanakona	...	...	94 1 0	94 1 0	42	45	171 3 0	0 14 2	172 6 2	78 5 2	83	55
					0 5 0					0 5 11				
91	XX 60	(98) Tuma Buzurg	...	111 0 0	14 10 0	125 10 0	41	33	200 0 0	25 14 0	225 11 0	100 4 0	79	51
					0 6 6					0 7 8				
92	XX 69	(98) Koliari	...	221 8 9	8 3 3	229 12 0	110	48	520 0 9	36 13 4	556 14 1	327 2 1	142	74
					0 6 3					0 8 8				
93	XX 68	(98) Tira	...	93 10 0	19 12 0	13 6 0	68	60	95 14 0	34 8 1	130 6 1	17 0 1	15	110
					0 4 0					0 2 1				
94	XX 67	(98) Chikli	...	62 8 0	23 0 2	85 8 2	42	49	176 0 0	42 0 0	218 0 0	132 7 10	155	45
					0 3 11					0 7 0				
95	XX 71	(98) Matagahan	...	37 0 0	9 10 2	46 10 2	25	53	63 4 0	4 15 9	68 3 9	21 9 7	47	94
					0 3 1					0 2 9				
96	XX 70	(98) Kohka	...	53 0 0	...	53 0 0	26	49	119 10 0	1 7 5	121 1 5	68 1 5	128	42
					0 2 9					0 4 5				
97	XX 72	(98) Ukladongri	...	61 0 0	...	61 0 0	35	57	190 8 0	1 3 8	191 11 8	130 11 8	215	37
					0 2 6					0 11				



# STATEMENT B.

Scale of proposed factors for Dhamtari Jungle group—N. B. Tahsil factors in small and those proposed for group in large type.

	Kanhur.		Dorsa.		Matusi.	Blata.	Kachhar.		Remarks.
	Embanked.	Un-embanked.	Embanked.	Un-embanked.			Pal.	Patpar.	
Ordinary	20	16	16	12	12	4	16	8	
	16	14	14	12	10	3	14	6	
Gourasa	25	20	20	15	15	5	20	10	
	20	18	18	15	12	4	18	8	
Irrigable	30	24	24	18	20	8	24	12	
	24	21	21	18	16	5	21	10	

**STATEMENT C.--Kukrel Group of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District.**

Serial number of mahal.	Main Circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present acreage incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
1	XIX 25	(87) Rajadera	Occupancy ..	...	...	24.83	10 0 0	0 6 5	...	.94	C.	70	A small jungle village owned by non-resident Kaware, the malguzars of M: Bhutidih. Occupied portion consists of matasi and bhata: rice area about half of total cultivation, the rest being sown with kodo, til, &c. One Gond tenant fairly prosperous, the rest poor and wild. I throw in grade C.
			Ordinary ..	...	...	156.82	73 12 8	0 7 6	...	1.24			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	...	181.65	83 12 9	0 7 4	...	1.19			
2	XIX 26	(87) Bakari	Occupancy ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C.	45	Decidedly poor jungle village owned by Dharampuri Gosain, non-resident and wealthy: cultivated soil matasi dolles and bhata tikras, both of poor quality and in some of the latter stones abound. Grade C. Tenants chiefly poor Gonds, no tank, two rocky nalas intersect the village, water supply from one of these. Rice area has doubled since Settlement, and a lot of inferior soil been brought under cultivation. Rents fair but want adjusting. I adopt 45 the standard. No enhancement required.
			Ordinary ..	...	...	189.09	37 0 0	0 3 2	...	.46			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	...	189.09	37 0 0	0 3 2	...	.46			
3	XIX 27	(87) Pendra	Occupancy ..	...	...	32.85	6 0 0	0 3 0	...	.46	C.	45	A small and poor jungle village inhabited by three or four poor Gonds, malguzar is Dharampuri Gosain. Cultivation consists of matasi and bhata. Most of the fields lie along a sort of nar or Surra, and many of these are a good deal cut up by water action. Grade C. No tank, water is obtained from wells in a mala. Tenants all indebted but have cattle. Wild beasts damage the crops. Should certainly not enhance. I adopt 45 the standard.
			Ordinary ..	...	...	35.61	12 8 0	0 5 7	...	.67			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	...	35.61	12 8 0	0 5 7	...	.62			



**STATEMENT C.—Kukrel Group of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—(Contd.)**

Serial number of mahal.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present acreage incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	(X) 30	Kewradih	...	...	...	16-76	4 0 0	0 3 10	...	1-90	C.	60	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	(XIX) 31	Dhanbada	...	...	...	88-46	4 0 0	0 1 8	...	24	C.	45	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	(XIX) 33	Deogaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B.	55	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

A very small and poor jungle village owned by Dharampuri Gosain. Cultivated area very small and what there is, is poor and rocky soil. Grade C. At present only two Goud tenants inhabit village, both very poor and help out their cultivation by working in other villages. Three or four tenants left the village last year, and their land was fallen fallow. Very little development can be expected. Present incidence is a good deal above the standard, and so I adopt a figure between the two, viz. 60.

A village in the forest along the Keora nala, a very rocky stream. Cultivated area consists of matasi dolis and bhata tikuras fit for kodo, &c. Rice area last year about 100 acres, a small portion of this is fairly well situated in a bahra under a hill, the rest is poor and rocky. No tank water from nala, malguzar Dharampuri Gosain.

Grade C. New fallow too extensive. Homestead fair for a jungle village. Tenants all poor Gonds except the kamdar who is a Teli doing fairly well. I propose 45 the standard. This promises but little enhancement as the occupancy tenants hold in ordinary right also, and adjustment is feasible.

A high lying village owned by Dharampuri Gosain. There is a considerable area of tree forest in the village, and about 200 acres of occupied land of which over half was cropped with rice last year. The rice area consists chiefly of somewhat inferior dadha dolis. Kodo and til are grown in the bhata tikuras. Tenants chiefly gonds, a fair lot, some of the houses pretty comfortable for a jungle village. I throw in grade B. No tank. Pigs and other animals damage the crops occasionally. Tenants are indebted. I should not enhance and therefore adopt the standard rate 55.



7	XIX 85	(88)	Phajharkera	Occupancy	...	...	...	191-98	69 0 0	0 5 9	...	65
				Ordinary	153-38	53 8 0	0 5 7	196-70	73 8 0	0 6 2	10	78
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	153-38	53 8 0	0 5 7	388-68	144 8 0	0 5 11	6	71
8	XIX 29	(89)	Kusumkhuta	Occupancy	...	...	...	25-82	10 0 0	0 6 2	...	77
				Ordinary	33-62	20 0 0	0 9 5	75-79	30 0 0	0 6 2	-33	88
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	33-62	20 0 0	0 9 5	101-61	40 0 0	0 6 3	-34	85
9	XIX 28	(89)	Birjholi	Occupancy	...	...	...	76-12	12 8 0	0 2 8	...	35
				Ordinary	52-00	11 4 0	0 3 6	103-09	29 8 0	0 4 4	4	45
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	52-00	11 4 0	0 3 6	185-21	42 0 0	0 3 8	5	41
10	XIX 33	(89)	Pardhi	Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Ordinary	...	...	...	69-40	14 0 0	0 3 3	...	42
				Occupancy cum ordinary	...	...	...	69-40	14 0 0	0 3 3	...	42

B.

55 ryoti.  
65 sir.

A fair village for the group owned by Dharam-puri Gosain who has sir here. Rice area 300 acres. In the North a good deal of matasi doli mainly dadha but some tangar. This all lies on a slope to the South; and along the nala dora is found in which gram, &c., is grown as a single crop.

The action of the water making for the nala damages some fields. Village is a continuation of the open country running from Sabbhata. I throw in grade B. Tenants a mixed body, Gonds and Kawars predominating, a fair lot, but said to be, as usual, all bariaras. No tank, water from nala, village has improved considerably since Settlement and rate has risen. Is now sufficiently high and I should not enhance. I adopt 55 for ryoti and 65 for sir, as the occupancy incidence stands at that figure.

C.

60

A poor jungle village owned by Dharam-puri Gosain. Cultivation inferior and a good deal cut up by water action, a nala intersecting the village area. Rice area small and consists chiefly of surras and nars. Fallow area too large. I throw in grade C.

Tenants chiefly poor Gonds who live partly on jungle produce. Homestead of rugged straggling type. Rents are high though incidence less than at Settlement. I certainly should not enhance and adopt a rate between the standard and present incidence, viz., 60.

B.

55

A fair village surrounded by Government Forest about 20 miles along a cart tract from Dhamtari; the malguzar is Dharam-puri Gosain. Rice area over 100 acres and consists of good matasi and dadha. Koda is grown in the bhata tikuras. There is no double-cropping but the rice crop is better and more certain than usual in jungle villages. I throw in grade B.

Tenants chiefly Gonds, fairly prosperous and above the average. Some of the houses very comfortable. Excellent water-supply from nala. Rent-rate almost the same as at Settlement. Village has improved immensely and has reached the stationary state. Should enhance rents and adopt 55 the standard which promises some enhancement of occupancy rates, but adjustment will be necessary.

C.

45

A small jungle village 18 miles from Dhamtari, buried in the forest; malguzar is Dharam-puri Gosain. Cultivation is in two narrow strips of matasi doli; soil of average jungle quality. Half the area is new fallow. A few bhata tikuras here and there. No tank; water from nala. I grade as C.

Basti poor: tenants four Gonds and a Tell, three Gonds very poor: no ploughs or bullocks. Should adopt standard 45.

STATEMENT C.—Kukrel Group of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—(Contd.).

Serial number of mahal.	Main Circle and Sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present acreage incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
11	XIX 39 (89)	Magand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			A small jungle village buried in forest and owned by Dhampurji Gosain. Drinking water from nala. What little cultivation there is, is chiefly rice growing matasi of the usual jungle type. A little kodo is grown in the bhata tikuras. I grade as C. Tenants few and poor; one Gond acts as kamdar and holds most of the land of the village as tenant on favourable terms. Otherwise incidence would be much higher. I adopt the standard 45.—
		Occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Ordinary ...	...	...	...	87-23	21 0 0	0 3 10	...	47			
		Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	...	...	87-23	21 0 0	0 3 10	...	47			
12	XIX 37 (89)	Jhilkeni	...	...	...	3-73	1 0 0	0 4 3	...	47			A small jungle village occupied by only two tenants, Gonds. There are some matasi dols near the abadi, and a few bhata tikuras here and there, but the rest of the village is all jungle. Rice grows fairly in the dols, but their extent is very limited. Kodo is the chief crop, 21 acres. I grade as C. Basti just three or four small huts but not squalid. Tenants have cattle and ploughs. Drinking water is obtained from a nala. The malguzar is Dhampurji Gosain; he takes little notice of the village. I adopt the standard 45 which promises no enhancement.
		Occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Ordinary ...	2-57	2 0 0	0 12 5	48-81	8 0 0	0 2 7	...	46			
		Occupancy cum Ordinary	2-57	2 0 0	0 12 5	52-54	9 0 0	0 3 9	...	48			
13	XIX 40 (89)	Katarwahi	...	...	...	47-92	9 0 0	0 3 0	...	43			A rather larger and better cultivated village than usual in this corner of the parganah. Rice area over 100 acres; chiefly matasi dols, low lying and productive; a few fields classed as dcra. Village has developed largely since Settlement. I class as B. Tenants a mixed lot, Gonds, Telis and Gandas; cultivation and not jungle produce their chief source of income. No tank. In hot weather scarcity of water, which has to be brought from a distance. Homestead comfortable; only about half the tenants are indebted. Dhampurji Gosain is the malguzar; takes little interest in the village and rents are low. Should adopt the standard 55 which promises an all-round enhancement of 16 per cent.
		Occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Ordinary ...	...	...	...	135-21	31 8 0	0 3 9	...	49			
		Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	...	...	183-13	40 8 0	0 3 6	...	47			



14	XIX	(89)	Jharatarai	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	31-31	8 0 0	0 4 2	...	52
41				Ordinary ...	129-11	22 0 0	0 2 9	122-07	35 0 0	0 4 7	67	59
				Occupancy cum ordinary	129-11	22 0 0	0 2 9	153-38	33 0 0	0 4 6	64	57
15	XIX	(89)	Basikhai	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42				Ordinary ...	16-61	7 8 0	0 7 3	55-00	13 0 0	0 3 9	48	46
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	16-61	7 8 0	0 7 3	55-00	13 0 0	0 3 9	48	46
16	XIX	(89)	Bhaluchna	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36				Ordinary ...	...	...	...	192-50	46 0 0	0 3 10	...	49
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	...	...	192-50	46 0 0	0 3 10	...	49
17	XIX	(92)	Kurridih	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	26-50	6 0 0	0 3 6	...	45
43				Ordinary ...	29-22	8 0 0	0 4 5	144-83	32 0 0	0 3 6	-21	43
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	29-22	8 0 0	0 4 5	171-33	38 0 0	0 3 6	-20	47

B.

C.

C.

B.

A very similar village to the last. Cultivation, rice in matasi dols at the bottom of a slope, the lowest fields having dora soil: position favourable to rice. In the high lying bhata, kodo grows. No tank, but good water-supply from nala and well. I class as B.

Tenants chiefly cultivating Gonds: all but one have cattle and implements: basti comfortable and stationary: one or two tenants are well-to-do and silver ornaments are seen. Village is 13 miles from Dhamtari. Malguzar Dharampuri attends very little to village. Adopt the standard 55 which promises 6 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants.

A small very jungly village on the Ramai nala, a celebrated tiger haunt. The rice area is very small, only 23 acres last year: soil thin and poor. A few bhata tikuras are sown with kodo. The malguzar is Hular Singh Rajput of Dhamtari, who owns the neighbouring village of Kooridih. Cattle from the latter place are brought to graze here, the pasturing being extensive and good. Nala always holds plenty of water. I throw in grade C. Homestead two or three small jungle huts. Two tenants now, both wild Gonds, rents can only be nominal. I adopt the standard 45: rents require adjusting. No chance of the development of the village.

A poor little village owned by Dharampuri Gosain. Cultivation, rice in matasi dols partly dadha, partly tangar: intersected by nala: fully cultivated, very little excess waste. I grade as C.

Tenants are six Gonds, a Kalar and a Teli have cattle, but are poor and borrow seed. Cultivation has expanded a good deal since Settlement: pigs damage the crops: no tank: water from nala. Houses of fairly permanent type. Present incidence not high, but I would not enhance and therefore adopt the standard 45.

A village of small area close to the Dhamtari Sihawa road about 10 miles from Dhamtari. On three sides there is Government forest but on the fourth there is the village of Barbunda, the fields of which are cultivated by the Kooridih tenants. Malguzar Hulfarsing of Dhamtari.

In the North kodo is grown in the high lying bhata, but the Southern half of village area is good low lying matasi producing a good rice crop.

Homestead above the average, houses of fair size and comfortable. No tank but a pukka well has been built close to the village and the water-supply from this is excellent. I grade as B.

Tenants are chiefly Gonds: fairly prosperous, but still barbarous. There has been great improvement since Settlement, rate has fallen and is now low. I adopt the standard 55 which promises a 10 per cent enhancement of all-round rents.



# STATEMENT C.—Kukrel Group of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—(Contd.)

Serial number of mahal.	Main circuit and sub-division	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present acreage incidence over that of former Settlement	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18	XIX 44	(92) Barbagund	Acres.	Rs. s. p.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.					
		Occupancy ...	...	...	...	18-41	6 0 0	0 5 3	...	85			
		Ordinary ...	158-68	31 12 0	0 3 2	150-33	42 0 0	0 4 6	42	68			
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	158-68	31 12 0	0 3 2	168-74	48 0 0	0 4 7	45	70	B.	.55 ryoti .65 sir	A fair sized village in the jungle about eight miles from Dhamtari on the Dhamtari-Sihawa road. The malguzars are resident Mahomedans who bought the village for Rs. 1,150 five years ago. The cultivated area consists of about half bhata, better than usual, and producing kodo, til, &c., and half rice growing masasi and dorsa; the rice fields are many of them low lying and the soil good. Drinking water from nala. Pasture sufficient. I grade as B. Tenants a mixed lot; some fairly well off; they have ploughs and cattle. Village has changed hands many times since Settlement and has not improved as much as it should have done. Present incidence high enough. I adopt the standard .55 for tenants and .65 for sir which is below the present all-round rate.
19	XIX 51	(91) Ban Arand	Acres.	Rs. s. p.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.					
		Occupancy ...	...	...	...	43-04	9 0 0	0 3 4	...	41			
		Ordinary ...	94-06	18 0 0	0 3 1	97-71	22 8 0	0 3 8	19	45			
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	94-03	18 0 0	0 3 1	140-75	31 8 0	0 3 7	16	44	C.	.45	A village embedded in jungle owned by Rajaram, a Dhamtari Bania. Cultivation is poor; a little fair masasi to the West and South where rice is sparsely grown, but the rest of the occupied area is all unproductive bhata. Fallow area large, as the bhata requires a rest after cropping. I grade as C. No tank; drinking water from nala; tenants poor jungle Gonds; all barhiaras but only one has no cattle. Situation of village decidedly bad and not much hope of development. Rents are moderate. I adopt the standard .45 which will not mean an enhancement of more than a few annas to any tenant.
20	XIX 52	(91) Mardapoti	Acres.	Rs. s. p.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.					
		Occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Ordinary ...	61-97	16 0 0	0 4 2	61-66	12 0 0	0 3 1	—26	49			
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	61-97	16 0 0	0 4 2	61-66	12 0 0	0 3 1	—26	49	C.	.45	Another poor badly situated village away in the jungle. The malguzars are Ganpat Rao and his brothers; Marathas of Dhamtari, who own many of these jungle villages. Rice area here only 15 acres; thin poor masasi; a little bhata cultivated with kodo. Fallow exceeds the cropped area. Tenants never stay long. Grade C. Only two tenants now in the village, a Bant and a Gond; the latter has no cattle and his cultivation is very nominal. Water from holes dug in the nala. I adopt the standard .45 which will leave rents as they are.

21	XIX 55	(91)	Kumbha	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	23-22	5 0 0	0 3 6	...	-40	C.
				Ordinary ...	17-83	2 3 0	0 1 10	93-63	25 0 0	0 4 3	132	-56	
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	17-86	2 0 0	0 1 10	116-85	30 0 0	0 5 1	123	-52	
22	XIX 56	(90)	Barbanda	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	29-85	8 0 0	0 4 3	...	-45	B.
				Ordinary ...	53-13	13 4 0	0 4 0	121-51	39 8 0	0 5 2	29	-54	
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	53-13	13 4 0	0 4 0	151-33	47 8 0	0 5 0	25	-52	
23	XIX 57	(90)	Kura	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	47-54	13 0 0	0 4 4	...	-55	C.
				Ordinary ...	25-00	6 0 0	0 3 10	50-31	10 0 0	0 3 2	-17	-42	
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	25-00	6 0 0	0 3 10	97-85	23 0 0	0 3 9	-2	-48	
24	XIX 58	(90)	Dokal	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C.
				Ordinary ...	20-10	14 8 0	0 11 7	19-96	12 0 0	0 9 7	-17	1-34	
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	20-10	14 8 0	0 11 7	19-96	12 0 0	0 9 7	-17	1-34	

A small jungle village on the Dhamtari-Sihawa road owned by Ganpat Rao Maratha and his brothers. Cultivation about 42 acres of poor matasi dols and some bhata tikuras cropped with kodo, &c. I grade as C.

Basti poor, tenants Gonds; as poor as can be. Drinking water from well.

Fallow area as large as the cropped area and village is deteriorating as no one cares to stay there owing to the frequent begar labour. Villagers complained to me that they rarely got a day to themselves.

Rents low. I adopt the standard 45; occupancy rate 12 per cent below this, but it will only make the difference of a few annas.

A small but well-cultivated little village adjoining M. Kooridih (No. 17) and owned by the same malguzar. Rice area over 100 acres; very fair low lying matasi dols; a good many gabhar; nearly 20 acres of dorsa; good for the jungles. I grade as B.

No homestead; tenants all live in M. kooridih; they are Gonds (*vide* note on M. Kooridih.)

Rents low. I adopt the standard 55. This promises a 22 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants.

A poor village embedded in jungle about 18 miles from Dhamtari. The malguzar is one of the Banbagaud Mahomedans who bought the village last year for Rs. 600. There is very little cultivation; rice area about 40 acres in average matasi, and last year about 20 acres of bhata were cropped with kodo. Fallow area nearly as large as cropped area. I grade as C.

No tank; water from Ramai nala. 5 tenants three Gonds and two Musalmans; the former poor and the latter are not altogether dependent on cultivation. Village has improved since Settlement but can never do well. Ordinary rents will adjust with the occupancy rents. I adopt the standard 45.

A small jungle village in the midst of Government forest on the Dhamtari-Sihawa road. The malguzar is Mansakdas a Brahmin; poor but of some religious repute. The cultivation consists of a few matasi dols along a nala and a few bhata tikuras growing kodo, &c. Fallow area exceeds the cropped area. Rice area now only 12 acres. A fine large tank and temple near the village, but lately included in Government forest; consequently tank dry, the malguzar not being allowed to mend the bund and no visits permitted to the temple. Since tank has been empty great dearth of water; and Banjaras, who formerly always camped here are being driven away. I grade as C. Village has been spoiled by forest



STATEMENT C.—Kukrel Group of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—(Contd.)

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Serial number of mahal.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present acreage incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	10	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
25	Karegaon	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			<p>demarcation which however is correct according to old Settlement. Cultivation now merely nominal, and I do not think the rents entered are ever paid. If they are, they are far too high; and I propose to reduce them on the basis of a unit incidence of 60. Four tenants; very poor, no bullocks, entirely dependant on malguzar who takes great interest in the village.</p> <p>One small jungle village surrounded by Government forest; the malguzars are Nathoba Maratha and his co-sharers, residents of Dhamtari. There are about 75 acres of fair matast dols in the village but the former occupants have left and most of it has been entered as old fallow. There is now only one tenant in the village. Last year the rice area was only 10 acres. There is room for further development, but the situation of this village is very bad. The incidence is high owing to the tenants who were in the village last year paying plough rates, and not having any means to occupy a full plough of land. The present tenant seems quite content with his rent. I adopt a figure between the standard and the present incidence, viz., 60. The village has retrograded since Settlement.</p>
		Ordinary ...	53-72	14 8 0	0 4 4	25-25	13 0 0	0 8 4	92	1-05	C.	60	
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	53-72	14 8 0	0 4 4	25-25	13 0 0	0 8 4	92	1-05			
26	Kurmajhar	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	20-56	3 0 0	0 2 3	...	37			<p>A wretched little village in the midst of the forest owned by Chandar Rao, a Dhamtari Maratha. The cultivation is very uncertain; last year there were three tenants, this year there is only one, a Patharin who has occupancy rights in her land. There is a little matast and bhata, both of a poor description. Drinking water is obtained from a tank dug by the tenant many years ago. Grade C. The tenant has four plough bullocks and seems fairly comfortable, a great deal of her land is fallow, and the amount of her rent is very doubtful as she pays a lump sum for her land, and all the jungle produce of the village. I adopt the standard 45.</p>
		Ordinary ...	25-18	11 0 0	0 7 0	15-79	7 0 0	0 7 1	1	93	C.	45	
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	25-18	11 0 0	0 7 0	36-35	10 0 0	0 4 4	-37	64			





# STATEMENT C.—Kukrel Group of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—(Contd.)

Serial No. of mahal	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present acreage incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per area					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30	XIX (92) 45	Sirand (Buzrug)	Occupancy ...	...	...	18-82	3 8 0	0 3 0	...	55			No homestead in this village which is, in fact, a part of M. Serowd khurd. The tenants of latter cultivate the fields here and malguzar is the same. The cultivated area here is small: about 40 acres of rice in matasi dols of fair quality. 80 acres or so of kodo, &c., in bhata tikuras, a good many matasi fields are fallow owing to previous bad harvests, these fields are chiefly of poor soil. I should grade the same as Serowd khurd, viz., B. Cultivated area has greatly increased since Settlement and rate then fixed very high, has declined. Rents require adjusting with those of Serowd khurd, and I should adopt the standard as in that case 55.
			Ordinary ...	38-28	19 0 0	0 8 0	98-81	22 4 0	0 3 7	55			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	38-28	19 0 0	0 8 0	117-63	25 12 0	0 3 6	59			
31	XIX (92) 49	Katakuri	Occupancy ...	...	...	18-56	6 0 0	0 5 2	...	55			A pretty large village about 7 miles from Dhamtari owned by Nathoba Maratha of Dhamtari and his co-sharers, sons of settlement proprietors. Rice area fairly large for a jungle village, viz., 158 acres: about 1/2 matasi dols and the rest darsa dols: all kinds of positions but soil mostly poor: kodo is grown in the bhata bharris which are above the average. New fallow small. I grade as B. Tenants average Gonds: live by cultivation chiefly: all borrow seed-grain but have ploughs and cattle. Homestead poor: no tank. Na'a is drunk. Pasture sufficient. Present incidence high, and I should therefore adopt a figure between it and the standard, viz., 65. Only one occupancy tenant, and he holds ordinary land at a higher rate: consequently no enhancement expected.
			Ordinary ...	162-90	16 0 0	0 1 7	147-89	65 0 0	0 7 0	82			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	162-90	16 0 0	0 1 7	166-45	71 0 0	0 6 10	79			
32	XIX (92) 50	Kukrel	Occupancy ...	...	...	84-84	22 8 0	0 4 3	...	48			An open and well-cultivated village 8 miles from Dhamtari on a main road. The malguzar is Dajiba Maratha of Dhamtari. Cultivation good: rice area nearly 250 acres: mostly matasi dols of good soil and position only a few tangar. To the West, however, good rich darsa bharris and dols. In the latter this year good second crop of wheat. Kodo in the high lying bhata bharris. I grade as A.
			Ordinary ...	93-84	32 8 0	0 5 6	317-52	99 8 0	0 5 0	58			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	93-84	32 8 0	0 5 6	402-35	123 0 0	0 4 10	55			



Tenants a mixed lot: chiefly Gonds, otherwise the village would be much more prosperous than it is. Homestead poor and dirty: tenants have all ploughs and cattle, but are mostly barhiaras. No tank: several small wells in the baris and a little sugar-cane. I adopt the standard which will give an all-round enhancement of 19 per cent. The occupancy and ordinary rates will adjust. Present rents certainly low.

A fairly open village of good size about 8 miles from Dhamtari. Malguzar Baji Rao Brahmin, a resident of Dhamtari and owner of five villages. Cultivation good: last year about 150 acres of rice chiefly in a long narrow strip of matasi dolis running North and South. Fields low-lying. Bahra and gabbar, should be productive, also some good dorsa, this double-cropped with rice and gram or linseed, a good tank from which some 12 acres are irrigated, decidedly a good village for the group. I grade as A.

Tenants nearly all Gonds, three or four are well-to-do; the rest average. Homestead comfortable and above the average. Houses clean and several baris irrigated from wells, where tobacco, vegetables, &c., are grown. Pasture sufficient; village has improved immensely since Settlement. Rents are high but not excessive, a very little sir. I adopt a figure between the present and standard incidence, viz., 70.

An open village on the border land between the jungle and the open country, held by Nilkantha Rao, a Dhamtari Maratha Brahmin. Cultivation full, rice chief crop about 300 acres, dolis mainly matasi and fairly even, dorsa area large, found chiefly in bahras. A little wheat and gram and some dolasli linseed. Some kodo in the patpar kachar along the river bank. No tank but water in wells and river. I grade as A. Homestead of fairly permanent type, tenants a mixed lot, have cattle and area: goodish set though said to be all barhiaras. Village was well cultivated at Settlement and the rent-rate was fixed high. Nevertheless it has risen and is now high enough. The rents are said to include mohwa dues. I adopt a figure between the standard and present incidence 75 and 80 for the sir as the present incidence is so high.

Village area consists of a long strip of land between the Mahanaddi and a ridge of hills. Malguzars are Brahmins, residents of Dhamtari. Open village and fairly well-cultivated: about 150 acres of rice in matasi dolis and dorsa bahras. Dolis not well placed and of patpar type: fields suffer from action of floods and river by which sand is super-imposed. No tank; water-supply from river. I grade as B.

33	XIX 48	(92)	Mohlal	Occupancy	...	...	...	64.30	20 0 0	0 5 0	...	76
				Ordinary	51.83	28 0 0	0 8 7	205.46	85 0 0	0 6 8	-22	94
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	51.83	28 0 0	0 8 7	269.76	105 0 0	0 6 3	-27	90

34	XX 24	(93)	Mandpar (near Achota).	Occupancy	...	...	...	209.33	131 0 0	0 10 0	...	90
				Ordinary	218.01	127 12 0	0 9 4	149.47	98 4 0	0 10 7	13	90
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	248.63	127 12 0	0 9 4	358.80	229 4 0	0 10 3	10	90

35	XX 46	(16)	Marradeo	Occupancy	...	...	...	19.92	7 0 0	0 5 7	...	57
				Ordinary	...	...	...	106.08	53 12 0	0 8 1	...	77
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	...	...	126.00	60 12 0	0 7 9	...	74



STATEMENT C.—Kukrel Group of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District —(Contd)

Serial No. of mahal	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present acreage incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
36	XX 48	(93) Sakarwara	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<p>Malguzars live by Prohite and have no other village. Tenants Gondas, Kalars and Telis, a fair lot. One or two manage without barhi. Village has made great improvement since Settlement, when what cultivation there was, was all on the part of the malguzar. Rate now high enough. I adopt the standard for ryoti 55 and 65 for sir which is still below the present incidence.</p> <p>An average village for the group. About 165 acres of rice in matasi and dorsa dolis, former predominate, no double cropping, about 25 acres of kodo, &amp;c, in the high lying bhata and matasi tikuras. To the East and South village area consists of poor rocky hill good for nothing. There is one tank lately improved by malguzar, but in the hot weather great trouble for water. Malguzar is a Dhamtari Maratha, but cultivates 67 acres of sir here. I grade as B. Homestead poor.</p> <p>Tenants here Telis and Gondas, a poor lot of cultivators. Malguzar has a granary in the village and tenants take barhi from him. Some land formerly cultivated now abandoned for pasturage. New fallow area small. Tenants all ordinary and of short standing, have sufficient cattle. Cultivation has only increased 19 per cent since Settlement, but rents have risen enormously and are now too high. In view of the high incidence, I adopt a figure between the present and standard incidence 85 for ryoti and for sir 1-00.</p>
			Ordinary ...	119-03	28 0 0	0 3 9	112-49	87 12 0	0 12 5	237	1-20	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	119-03	28 0 0	0 3 9	112-49	87 12 0	0 12 5	231	1-20	...	
37	XX 47	(93) Barari	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	157-96	118 13 4	0 12 0	...	1-17	...	<p>A large open village along the Mahanaddi owned by Mussalmans, who have a few other villages: they cultivate and keep a grain dhaba here. Rice area large for the group, viz., about 350 acres: matasi doli a little sandy, dorsa bahras of inferior type, a little double-cropping, 4 dabs but no good tank. I grade as B as floods do</p>
			Ordinary ...	136-20	67 8 0	0 7 11	128-46	104 0 0	0 13 0	64	1-18	...	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	136-20	67 8 0	0 7 11	286-42	222 13 4	0 12 6	58	1-18	...	

38	XX 89	(93)	Gadgaon	Occupancy ...	...	...	249-79	85 0 0	0 5 6	...	67
				Ordinary ...	229-62	88 0 0	0 6 1	138-88	81 8 0	0 9 5	55
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	229-62	88 0 0	0 6 1	337-67	166 8 0	0 6 10	12
39	XX 54	(93)	Themsara	Occupancy ...	...	...	273-38	110 0 0	0 6 5	...	59
				Ordinary ...	367-60	99 4 0	0 4 4	180-63	92 13 0	0 8 2	88
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	367-60	99 4 0	0 4 4	454-01	202 13 0	0 7 2	65
40	XX 53	(93)	Themli	Occupancy ...	...	...	271-20	94 11 0	0 5 7	...	52
				Ordinary ...	316-56	102 0 0	0 5 2	128-84	38 2 0	0 4 9	-8
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	316-56	102 0 0	0 5 2	400-04	132 13 0	0 5 4	3

damage. Cultivation has almost doubled since Settlement, increase all in rice fields. Tenants mostly cultivating Gonds, a fair lot for the jungle but said to be all barhiaras. They all have ploughs and cattle. Rents are very high as not unusual when the malguzar keeps a supply of seed grain in the village. Fields somewhat cut up by the water off the hills to East of village.

I adopt a figure between present and standard incidence '80 for ryoti, and 1-00 for sir. No enhancement at all desirable.

An open village on the bank of the Mahanaddi. Cultivated area consists of a very narrow strip along the river hedged into the West by a ridge of hills. Rice area over two hundred acres, soil nearly all classed as matasi; poor sandy stuff and stony at places. A great deal of patpar kachar in which kodo, kulthi, &c., are grown. I grade as B.

A small tank and river, always holds water; homestead average, tenants a fair lot, three do without barhi, all have cattle, cultivation has increased a good deal since Settlement. Malguzar Sirpat Rao Kirdat has held since Settlement: floods said to do damage occasionally or else rents would have probably risen higher: ordinary a good deal higher than occupancy. No enhancement desirable. I adopt '60 a figure between the present and standard incidence. No sir.

A large open village in the valley of the Mahanaddi where it is not so hemmed in by hills as in other parts. Well cultivated and distinctly good for the group. Over 430 acres of rice: chiefly matasi dolis of fair soil and position, and not affected by floods. Dorsa dolis found and a little wheat in some dorsa bharris but not much. Kodo and kulthi also, pretty extensively grown. Some 20 acres doubled-cropped last year. Two tanks. I grade as A.

Malguzars are wealthy Paniyas. They do a big business in lac: they bought the village from settlement proprietor, they cultivate about 53 acres of sir. Tenants a goodish lot, but say they get barhi from malguzar. Four absolute occupancy tenants at Settlement still hold. Homestead fairly permanent. Cultivation has not increased greatly since Settlement: rate then very low, has risen considerably but still moderate. I adopt '65 the standard which promises a 10 per cent enhancement of occupancy rents.

A good open village on the bank of the Salvara nala, owned by Jujbar Rao of Dhamtari the Settlement proprietor rice: area 262 acres: chiefly excellent matasi dolis: some good dorsa but very little double-cropping and no wheat. Patpar kachar along the nala produces kodo, kulthi, &c. Two tanks, one lately improved; pasture sufficient: some fields irrigated from tanks. I grade as A.



# STATEMENT C—Kukrel Group of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—(Contd.)

Serial No. of Mahal.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
41	XX 52	(93) Basant											
		Occupancy ...	47-19	12 5 0	0 4 2	246-90	61 0 0	0 3 11	-6	42			<p>Tenants an average lot chiefly Gonds, all have cattle and ploughs, but are barbiaras and indebted to malguzar very lenient landlord. All tenants unite and pay him a small nazrana every year. No sir. Mukaddam Gumanashta a tenant looks after the village, but is not paid by malguzar: rents never enhanced and are very low. I adopt the standard which promises an all-round enhancement of 28 per cent which the village can well meet.</p> <p>A long straggling strip of low land along the bank of the Silliara nala where it joins the Mahanaddi. On the side away from the water there is Government forest. Malguzar Sirpat Rao Maratha of Dhamtari who has held since Settlement: rice area nearly 350 acres: mostly masi dolis: well-placed but for nearness of river which causes occasional flooding: about 60 acres of dorsi: mostly dolis, a few bharris: patpar kachar along the river and nala banks and a very little pat kachar: last year fallow area very large, but this was mostly under rice this year. I grade as A.</p> <p>Tenants are Gonds: a little above the average. 3 homesteads in different directions: about average, no tank. Nala and river always hold water: the mukaddam manages the village and consequently there has been no enhancement: many of the tenants have held for long periods: their rents are especially low. I adopt 60 below the standard: but promises an enhancement of 43 per cent on occupancy, + 20 per cent on ordinary tenants.</p>
		Ordinary ...	178-49	57 8 0	0 5 2	280-65	76 0 0	0 4 4	-16	50			
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	225-68	89 13 0	0 4 11	527-55	137 0 0	0 4 2	-15	48			



42	XX 51	(93)	Makardona	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	140-73	42 0 0	0 4 9	...	-48
				Ordinary ...	113-63	30 8 0	0 4 3	113-82	29 14 0	0 4 2	-2	-46
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	113-63	30 8 0	0 4 3	254-54	71 14 0	0 4 6	6	-47
43	XX 50	(93)	Siyadih	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	181-00	86 0 0	0 7 7	...	-86
				Ordinary ...	88-08	46 0 0	0 8 4	139-54	97 8 0	0 11 2	34	1-15
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	88-08	46 0 0	0 8 4	320-54	183 8 0	0 9 2	10	-99
44	XX 80	(94)	Korlama	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	53-00	27 0 0	0 8 2	...	-74
				Ordinary ...	326-57	120 0 0	0 5 10	98-48	59 0 0	0 9 8	66	-90
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	326-57	120 0 0	0 5 10	151-48	86 0 0	0 9 1	56	-84

A.

60 ryoti.  
65 sir.

A fully cultivated village well above the average of the group. On the East it adjoins Kukrel, but on other sides there is Government forest. The malguzar is Vithal Rao, a Dhamtari Maratha; he cultivates a good deal of sir land here; last year the fallow area was large, but this year over 200 acres were under rice; field; matasi dolis, many gabhar also a good deal of dorsa; bharris and dolis; soil rich and dark. Double-cropping this year to a good extent; rice and wheat; not much bhata; a little sugar-cane in bari near the homestead irrigated by wells. I grade as A.

Tenants chiefly Gonds, fairly prosperous; homestead above the average; drinking water from wells; no tank. Malguzar has been very lenient and has not enhanced. Cultivation has extended a good deal. Rents are low now, consequently I adopt 60 for ryots which will give an enhancement all-round of 36 per cent. For the sir I adopt 65 the standard.

A.

75 ryoti.  
85 sir.

A well-cultivated village on the Dhamtari-Sihawa road, seven miles from Dhamtari. The proprietor is Kusal Tel, who bought it three years ago for Rs. 2,300; he now lives in the village part of the year and cultivates about 50 acres. Rice area about 250 acres; over 100 acres of dorsa, some of it very good, and this year double cropped. Matasi dolis good soil and well-placed; no tank, water from nala. I grade as A.

Homestead a good deal better than is usually seen in these jungles; tenants chiefly Gonds, decidedly above the average, only half of them barhiaras; pasture sufficient, village has improved immensely since Settlement; present incidence for ordinary tenants is high, but there were no complaints. This is a village well able to pay good rents. I adopt a figure between present and standard incidence 75 for ryoti and 85 for sir.

A.

65 ryoti.  
90 sir.

A long strip of low-lying land between a ridge of low hills, and the Dorki nala which runs into the Mahanaddi a little further off. The malguzar is Shaikh Awan a Mussulman who lives chiefly at Dhamtari. He bought the village four years ago, and then a lot of rice land was new fallow and unoccupied owing to bad management of previous malguzar; present malguzar refused to allow occupation until after settlement; this area over 100 acres of good matasi dolis, many gabhar is consequently still waste. Malguzar's conduct must be taken notice of in fixing his share of assets. Area cropped with rice last year 150 acres. Matasi and dorsa soil both good and well-placed. Three small tanks, irrigated area about 23 acres, should be a good rice village but for landlord. I grade as A.

STATEMENT C.—Kukrel Group of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—(Contd.)

976

Serial No. of mahal.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
45	XX 91 (84)	Mundpar (near Korlama).	Occupancy ...	...	...	19 20	6 0 0	0 5 0	...	42	B.	50	<p>Tenants now mostly Gonds, an average lot, but their holdings are small; they are anxious to increase the size, but malguzar refuses. Many tenants have left the village in last two or three years. Malguzar has taken some of their holdings for his cultivation; homestead average. Ordinary rents are high considering how small the holdings are. I adopt the standard 65 for ryoti and 90 for sir as the malguzar has depopulated the village to avoid enhancement.</p> <p>A fairly well cultivated village on East bank of Dorki nala between the jungle and the river. About 160 acres of matasi and dorsi are fit for rice, but the soil at places is mixed with sand, and the fallow area is generally large. Fields low-lying and even. Some of the rice fields of last Settlement are now useless for cultivation owing to sand. Rice chief crop; also kodo, kulhi, &amp;c., in the patpar kachar along the river bank. No double-cropping. One tank supplies drinking water and also irrigates some rice fields. Malguzari jungle contains sufficient wood and grass for village purposes. Malguzar Nilkanth Rao, Maratha of Dhamtari. Tenants are satisfied with him. I grade as B.</p> <p>Tenants chiefly Gonds; a poor lot for so open a village; all barhiaras; homestead below average, owing to lenient landlord, rents are low. I adopt 50 which is below the standard, but promises an all-round enhancement of 20 per cent.</p>
			Ordinary ...	147 69	75 0 0	0 8 1	174 60	49 0 0	0 4 6	42			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	147 69	75 0 0	0 8 1	193 80	55 0 0	0 4 6	43			
46	XX 92 (92)	Siltara	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C.	45	<p>A wretched little village on the Eastern boundary of mouza Mundpar all among the hills. Malguzar is Sirpat Rao, Maratha of Dhamtari. Cultivation, rice and a little kodo, former grows poorly in matasi dols in the dip of the hills. Fields mostly tangar and dadha. Cultivated area very small. No tank; water from nala. I grade as C.</p>
			Ordinary ...	...	...	89 21	21 0 0	0 3 9	...	52			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	...	...	89 21	21 0 0	0 3 9	...	52			

43



47	XX 93	(94)	Murphar	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	215 73	69 12 0	0 5 3	...	-52	B.
				Ordinary ...	336 22	81 8 0	0 3 11	135 20	46 2 0	0 5 6	40	-52	
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	336 22	81 8 0	0 3 11	345 93	115 14 0	0 5 4	36	-52	
48	XX 96	(94)	Birbandha	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	81 42	16 0 0	0 3 2	...	-37	C.
				Ordinary ...	157 65	25 0 0	0 2 6	90 80	19 0 0	0 3 4	33	-36	
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	157 65	25 0 0	0 2 6	172 22	35 0 0	0 3 3	30	-37	
49	XX 94	(94)	Patond	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	228 18	88 8 0	0 6 3	...	-66	B.
				Ordinary ...	261 95	72 4 0	0 4 5	94 24	39 8 0	0 6 9	53	-72	
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	261 95	72 4 0	0 4 5	322 42	128 0 0	0 6 4	43	-68	

Tenants two Gonds and one Kalar: all poor barhiaras but have cattle and ploughs. Homestead wretched. Tenants, rents include the right to take the mohwa. I adopt the standard which promises no enhancement.

A fully cultivated open village on East bank of Dorki nala, South of mouza Mundpar. Rice area large. Over 300 acres, very little dark soil, nearly all matasi, sandy in places but fields are well-placed: very little bhata or patpar kachar, very small fallow area, no dafasi and no wheat. Two small tanks and a little irrigation. I grade as B, but it is a pretty good village for the grade.

Tenants nearly all Gonds, several of long standing, a few are well-to-do, and the rest are average barhiaras; they all have their implements and plough cattle. Malguzar is Jujhar Rao of Dhamtari: he has a little khudkasht here: a popular and lenient landlord: homestead fairly comfortable, little chance of any extension of cultivation as all the good land is occupied. I adopt the standard 55 which promises a slight all-round enhancement of 6 per cent.

A jangly village situated among the hills to the East of the Dorki nala. The cultivated area consists of a narrow strip of low land in the dip of the hills. Cultivation about 100 acres of rice and 50 kodo, kulthi, &c., rice area all matasi doli: soil fair and some well-placed, but irrigation of nala has spoilt a lot of the cultivation and consequently cultivated area now less than at Settlement: one tank from which a few fields are irrigated: village badly placed and no good tenants would stay. I grade as C.

Tenants all but one, Gonds, a poor lot: all barhiaras, and two without ploughs or cattle. Malguzar is Sirpat Rao of Dhamtari, rents are low and uneven. Malguzar pays no attention to the village. I adopt 40 below the standard: this means an 8 per cent enhancement all-round, which I think quite sufficient for the tenants have very little inducement to remain in the village.

A well cultivated village on the East bank of the Dorki nala. Malguzar is Bansi Brahmin of Dhamtari, a good landlord. Rice is the chief crop: nearly 250 acres: mostly in matasi doli well-placed and fair soil: very little dark soil: a little kodo in the bhata and patpar kachar. One tank and a small irrigated area. Jungle to the East. I grade as B, but it is a good village for the grade.

Tenants chiefly Chamars and Gonds: two or three fairly well off, the rest barhiaras: pasture sufficient, in the hot weather the tank dries up and water is obtained from holes in the nala. Homestead fair. Fallow area is very small. I adopt 60 between the present and standard incidence. Present rents include the dues on minor produce, mohwa, harra and lac.



**STATEMENT C.—Kukrel Group of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—(Contd.)**

Serial No. of ma. n.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present acreage incidence over that of former Settlement	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
50	XX 95	(94) Arond	Occupancy ...	...	...	13 93	8 0 0	0 9 2	...	90	A.	65 ryoti 70 sir.	A good sized village on East bank of Dorki nala, owned by Shaikh Mubarikudin, a Pathan of Dhamtari, who bought the village 15 years ago for Rs. 1,500. For about eight years after the purchase the village was in a flourishing condition, but seven years ago tenants began to leave their holdings and the malguzar refused to allow any one to cultivate the land thus left. The present tenants say the old tenants deserted in consequence of the oppression of the malguzar who annoyed them in every possible way taking the lac they had planted, and hindering their cultivation. It is possible the malguzar hoped to secure a low assessment by throwing a lot of good land out of cultivation. However this may be, the village is now in a very bad condition compared to what it has been and might be. At last Settlement the area cropped with rice was close on 250 acres, and from the state of the village lands, I should say that a few years ago there were 450 acres of cultivated land: nearly all good rice growing matasi. The rice area last year was 118 acres and new fallow 56 acres, total cultivated area 178 acres against 310 acres of settlement. A great part of the good rice land has had to be recorded as old fallow. There are two old tanks, but they dry up in the hot weather and water is got from the nala. The village ought from its natural advantages of soil and position to be a first class one. I grade as A. Tenants a mixed lot, Gonds, Raots, Marars, Chamars, &c., a poor lot and very discontented with the malguzar. Homestead poor. One occupancy tenant. His rent is high. I adopt the standard 65 for ryoti and 70 for sir.
			Ordinary ...	277 32	101 12 0	0 5 11	124 00	0 7 4	24	87			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	277 32	101 12 0	0 5 11	137 93	0 7 6	27	69			
51	XX 100	(94) Bhotha	Occupancy ...	...	...	19 31	4 0 0	0 3 4	...	46	C.	45	A wretched jungle village on the Kanker boundary owned by Ithoba Maratha of Dhamtari. Cultivated area very small and poor; a few poor matasi dols producing rice below the basti, and some patches of kulthi, til, &c. here and there. Position of village very remote and buried in forest. I grade as C. Tenants a few poor Gonds: chief source of income jungle produce. Drinking water from holes in nala. Rents include the minor forest produce. I should certainly not enhance and adopt the standard 45.
			Ordinary ...	47 17	11 8 0	0 3 11	34 44	0 4 11	26	78			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	47 17	11 8 0	0 3 11	53 75	0 4 4	11	65			

52	XX 99	(94)	Urpoti	Occupancy ... Ordinary ...	150-01 58 0 0	0 6 2	248-45	67 0 0	0 4 4	-30	45	C.
				Occupancy cum ordinary	150-01	58 0 0	248-45	67 0 0	0 4 4	-30	45	
53	XX 98	(94)	Kandri	Occupancy ... Ordinary ...	2-61 2 0 0	0 12 3	13-77	4 0 0	0 4 8	-62	35	C.
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	2-61	2 0 0	13-77	4 0 0	0 4 8	-62	35	
54	XX 97	(94)	Mongri	Occupancy ... Ordinary ...	119-48 45 0 0	0 6 1	155-95	43 0 0	0 4 5	-27	45	C.
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	119-48	45 0 0	155-95	43 0 0	0 4 5	-27	45	
55	XX 75	(95)	Chapgaon	Occupancy ... Ordinary ...	287-92 93 0 0	0 5 2	157-79 198-50	56 0 0 90 0 0	0 5 8 0 7 3	40	59 77	B.
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	287-92	93 0 0	356-29	146 0 0	0 6 6	26	69	

A remote village of pretty large area owned by Nathoba Maratha of Dhamtari. Cultivation chiefly rice in matasi doli and dora bahras; land a good deal cut by up nalas and few fields are well-placed. Fallow area large, a little wheat grown this year in the best dora fields. One old tank, very small and scarcely any irrigated area, drinking water from nala. But for the action of nalas and bad position away in the forest, I should have graded as B, but I think C more suitable.

Tenants nearly all jungle Gonds, barhiaras, and depend partly on jungle produce. Animals damage the crops. Pasture sufficient. Cultivation has slightly increased, but rate has decreased since Settlement. Should not enhance. I adopt the standard '45.

A very small practically uncultivated village in the midst of Government forest. No homestead; the two Gond tenants who share between them the 13 acres of cultivated land, live in Oorpoti where they cultivate. The few fields are matasi doli and dora tikras, rice in the former and gram in the latter. There is room for two or three more ploughs in the village area. Malguzar is Nathoba Maratha of Dhamtari. I don't think he is to blame for the waste state of the village. I grade as C, and adopt '45 the standard: present rents include the right to minor jungle produce.

A poor and jungly village in the forest among hills owned by Bajiba Maratha of Dhamtari. The village has deteriorated since Settlement, a nala having rendered land previously cultivated now uncultivable. Rice area some 90 acres, fields poorly placed and soil thin, a few dora tikras growing kodo. One small tank in the hot weather, drinking water from holes in the nala. Village very wild and backward. I grade as C.

Tenants chiefly Gonds, all the holdings are small, and the tenants are a poor lot: no sir. I adopt the standard '45 the same as the present incidence.

Malguzar Deo Rao, a rich Maratha of Dhamtari. A good-sized open village on the left bank of the Mahanaddi, between the forest and the river. Rice the chief crop over 200 acres: soil matasi and dora; both classes pretty good and well-placed; hills to the North allow plenty of water to drain off on to the rice, but still no bad nalas. A lot of patpar kachar along the river cropped with kodo, &c., but cultivation of this uncertain, owing to river action. Rice the main stay of village. Some double-cropping with rice and wheat. More this year than last. No tank, but water abundant in the river, village being shut in between hill and river is somewhat inaccessible. A good B village.

Tenants nearly all Gonds, three fairly well-to-do, but the rest barhiaras and poor. Homestead average. I adopt for ryots '60 between the present and standard incidence, and '65 for sir which is below the present all-round incidence.



Serial number of mahal	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase percent of present acreage incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of Village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
56	XX 87	(95) Khertha	Occupancy ...	...	...	108-20	23 0 0	0 3 5	...	36	B.	50	Opposite Chappaon and similarly situated between the hills and the river. Rice the chief crop in good matasi dols and a few dorsa babras. No double-cropping. Patpar kachar along the river bank, poor stuff and subject to inundations. Kodo grows in this in a few dorsa tikras and in a little bhata. Rice 172 acres and about 100 acres of kodo, &c. Fallow area large. Rice the main stay of the village; cultivation of other grains uncertain. One small dabri. I grade as B. Tenants an average lot of barhiara Gonds; borrow grain from the Satyara malguzar. Rents low and should be enhanced. I adopt 50 which promises 39 per cent. enhancement of occupancy tenants and 11 per cent of ordinary tenants. Malguzars, Dhamtari, Brahmmins, have been very lenient, and rate is less than at Settlement.
			Ordinary ...	96-70	28 0 0	0 4 8	211-62	55 12 0	0 4 3	45			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	96-70	28 0 0	0 4 8	319-82	78 12 0	0 3 11	42			
57	XX 88	(95) Batrel	Occupancy ...	...	...	44-57	21 0 0	0 7 6	...	62	A.	60	A. prosperous and well-situated village on the tongue of land between the Dorki and Mahasaddi rivers. The proprietor is Thakur Ram Koshta of Dhamtari. Very little but rice grown, of this about 220 acres. Matasi and dols in nearly equal proportions, and both richer soils than are generally found in this group. Fields low-lying and even. No dolasli area last year, but this year after a good rice harvest, wheat and grain were grown in part of the dorsa as second crops. One small tank and a sarar, thus plenty of water for all purposes. Village an open one. I grade as A. Tenants chiefly Gonds, an average lot. Good pasturing. No complaints as to management of landlord. As rate has advanced 80 per cent, I adopt 60.
			Ordinary ...	144-11	34 12 0	0 3 10	185-51	78 4 0	0 6 9	60			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	144-11	34 12 0	0 3 10	230-08	99 4 0	0 6 11	60			
58	XX 86	(95) Kusmi	Occupancy ...	...	...	111-34	26 0 0	0 3 9	...	35	B.	50	A smallish village on west bank of Dorki nala adjoining Batrel. The malguzar is Girdhar Rao Maratha of Dhamtari. Rice almost the only crop, one-fourth dorsa, the rest matasi. Soil good, but fields more uneven than in Kukrel. Some fields in the South-west between two small hills; are not good. A small tank from which a few acres are irrigated. I grade as B.
			Ordinary ...	110-57	38 0 0	0 5 6	134-80	45 0 0	0 5 4	53			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	110-57	38 0 0	0 5 6	246-25	71 0 0	0 4 7	45			



59	XX 85	(95)	Lunkoni	{ Occupancy ... ... Ordinary ...	206-52 206-52	83 8 0 83 8 0	0 6 5 0 6 5	14-13 144-82	7 4 0 110 0 0	0 8 3 0 12 2	... 90	74 1-23
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	206-52	83 8 0	0 6 5	158-95	117 4 0	0 11 10	84	1-18

B.

70 ryoti.  
85 sir.

60	XX 84	(95)	Durgahan	{ Occupancy ... ... Ordinary ...	55-78 73-20	18 6 0 20 8 0	0 5 3 0 6 8	... 149-17	... 142 0 0	... 0 15 3	... 129	... 1-21
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	128-98	48 14 0	0 6 1	149-17	142 0 0	0 15 3	151	1-21

A.

80 ryoti.  
85 sir.

61	XX 83	(95)	Koregaon (Apaji)	{ Occupancy ... ... Ordinary ...	... 121-23	... 51 8 0	... 0 6 10	... 126-57	... 63 8 0	... 0 10 6	... 54	... -92
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	121-23	51 8 0	0 6 10	126-57	63 8 0	0 10 6	54	-92

A.

75 ryoti.  
85 sir.

Tenants mostly Gonds: only about half are barhiyars and all are a bit above average. Cultivation has doubled since Settlement and rate has declined: landlord very lenient. This year a little double cropping, and gram and linseed were also grown for the first time as single crops. Village certainly improving. I adopt 50 as the occupancy incidence is low. This promises 43 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants.

A long strip of low-lying land between a ridge of hills and the Dorki nala on the West bank. The malguzars are two Brahmins and a Kayast. One of the Brahmins holds an Re. 6-8-0 share revenue-free. All three proprietors are resident and have divided the tenants, 200 acres of rice very little besides. Rice chiefly in matasi dols of fair soil and position: about 25 acres of dora: fairly good. At the foot of the hill there is a nala which is cutting up the cultivation somewhat. One of the malguzars has lately built a tank. Water-supply good. No double-cropping. I grade as B.

Cultivation has not increased since Settlement but rents have risen as usual when proprietors are resident: latter have considerably increased their sir land. Tenants a mixed lot: few Gonds, and mostly good cultivators. Rents undoubtedly high, but no complaints. Homestead comfortable and I should say tenants were comparatively well off. I adopt 70 for ryots between the present and standard incidence and 85 for sir which is still below all-round incidence.

A small and well-cultivated village in the valley of the Dorki nala. The proprietor is Nathoba Maratha of Dhamtari, and there are four co-sharers. Nearly the whole cultivated area produces an excellent rice crop: Dorsa more than matasi. Dorsa fields are many of them large and the soil rich. Matasi fields also well-placed and soil good. A good deal of double-cropping for the group: probably 50 acres are so this year. In one part a few fields are being spoilt by a nala, but the area is small. There is a Police station in the village. No Government forest near and cattle are grazed on some high bhata waste between the river and the cultivation. Decidedly a good little village. I grade as A. Tenants are Chamars, Telis, Brahmins and Kurmis.

A good cultivating lot, but mostly barhiyars. Three malik-makbuza and one absolute occupancy tenant. A much better lot all round than the Gonds of the surrounding villages. Rents uneven and some very high. Assets not likely to increase. 24 acres of sir. I adopt 80 for ryoti and 85 for sir. Both between the standard and present incidence.

A prosperous little rice village, owned by Apaji Maratha of Dhamtari. Matasi and dorsa in about equal proportions, both good soils for the group. A good deal of double-cropping this year, and some grain also as a single crop. Rice fields low-lying and even. Some area cultivated now as at Settlement and little chance of extension, as uncultivated area consists almost entirely of a hill covered with scrub. I grade as A.

STATEMENT C.—Kukrel Group of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—(Contd.).

Serial number of mahal.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present acreage incidence over that of former Settlement	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acre.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acre.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
62	XX 82 (95)	Kishanpuri	...	...	...	25.64	16 0 0	0 9 10	...	.90			<p>Tenants Gonds and Telis, few in number, and a fairly well-to-do lot. Malguzar cultivates over 60 acres. Sufficient pasture in the village area: one small dabri, homestead comfortable. A high rate was adopted at Settlement, but still has risen considerably. Rents uneven. I adopt .75 for ryoti and .85 for sir, both below present incidence, but I think rents are high enough.</p> <p>Another of the Dorki nala valley villages owned by the Dargahan malguzar. Rice the only crop to speak of: one-third darsa and the rest matasi: both good soils as in all this cluster of villages. A fair amount of double-cropping. Some of the matasi dols subject at times to floods. The darsa near Dargahan was all double-cropped this year. Village of small area but nearly 200 acres of rice, one tank and a little irrigation. I grade as A.</p> <p>Tenants a mixed lot of cultivators, no jungle. Gonds: three or four not barhiaras and are prosperous. Homestead well above the average. Pasture sufficient. About 25 acres of sir. Rents have risen considerably since Settlement, but the village is well able to payment. I adopt .75 for ryoti and .90 for sir, between the present and standard incidences.</p>
		Occupancy ...	...	...	...	150.93	114 8 0	0 12 2	103	1.08			
		Occupancy cum Ordinary	103.88	39 0 0	0 6 0	176.57	130 8 0	0 11 10	97	1.05	A.	.75 ryoti. .80 sir.	
63	XX 81 (95)	Singhola	...	...	...	63.91	35 0 0	0 8 9	...	.73			<p>A very small open village near Kisanpur on the Kankar boundary. The proprietor is the wife of a Raipur Chief Constable. Almost the whole village area is under rice: darsa and matasi in equal proportions, both good soils and fields well-placed and even. About 40 acres of double-cropping this year. Water-supply good. One tank, one dabri and a sarar. Little irrigation. I grade as A.</p> <p>Tenants a mixed body, half Gonds: an average lot: a few not barhiaras: homestead fair: ordinary rents are high and there was a lot of rent concealment. I adopt .65 for ryoti and .80 for sir, between the present and standard incidence.</p>
		Occupancy ...	...	...	...	94.51	80 0 0	0 13 6	142	1.11			
		Occupancy cum Ordinary	114.19	39 8 0	0 5 7	158.42	115 0 0	0 11 8	109	.96	A.	.65 ryoti. .80 sir.	



64	XX 80	(95)	Bherawar	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	40-64	33 0 0	0 12 11	...	1-13	A.
				Ordinary ...	246-57	114 0 0	0 7 5	325-21	191 8 0	0 9 7	29	-91	
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	246-57	114 0 0	0 7 5	365-85	227 8 0	0 9 11	34	-94	
65	XX 79	(95)	Mongragaban	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	281-19	130 0 0	0 7 5	...	-77	A.
				Ordinary ...	383-36	173 0 0	0 7 3	247-05	157 0 0	0 10 2	40	1-07	
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	383-36	173 0 0	0 7 3	528-24	257 0 0	0 8 8	20	-91	
66	XX 78	(95)	Bargari	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	55-49	24 0 0	0 7 0	...	-55	A.
				Ordinary ...	237-43	94 0 0	0 6 4	349-30	172 0 0	0 7 11	25	-62	
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	237-43	94 0 0	0 6 4	404-79	196 0 0	0 7 9	22	-61	

A good rice village in the Dorki nala valley owned by the Singhola malguzarin: 304 acres of rice, chiefly excellent matasi; about 70 acres of darsa, most of which was double-cropped this year. A little bhata yields koda. Irrigated area good. Water-supply from tank and well, quite ample. Pasture sufficient. A prosperous and open village. I grade as A.

Tenants chiefly Gonds. A little above the average, but nearly all barhiaras. Ploughs and cattle sufficient, some of the tenants complain that the mukhtiar of malguzar, rack-rents and bullies them. Occupancy rents are certainly somewhat too high. I adopt -75 for ryoti and -85 for sir, both between the standard and present incidence.

A large and fully occupied rice village on the Kanker boundary. Nearly 500 acres of rice in darsa and matasi; both good soils, and fields even and well-placed. Malguzar is Lachman Rao of Dhamtari, he is spending money on the village and takes a lot of interest in it. A great deal of double-cropping this year more than last; gram and linseed are the chief second crops. One tank and water-supply is sufficient. Sugar-cane in 3 or 4 places. I grade as A.

Tenants chiefly Gonds. Four are well-to-do, but the rest borrow seed-grain; are an independent body and give trouble to Government officials. Cultivation has increased considerably especially the rice. Ordinary rents are a little high. 108 acres of sir. I adopt -70 for ryota and -80 for sir both between the present and standard incidences.

This is perhaps the best of the cluster of villages in this corner of the Dorkinala. Rice area 363 acres almost all in capital darsa. Double-cropped area last year 107 acres, and this year, I should say, nearly 200 acres. Gram is the favourite second crop. The matasi is also good and the fields well-placed. A tank supplies drinking water and also serves to irrigate a few fields. Unoccupied area is a strip of barren hill. Pasture sufficient. I grade as A.

Tenants are Gonds, Telis and Kalars. Gonds most numerous, well above the average and a good cultivating lot. Malguzar is Nilkanth Rao, Maratha of Dhamtari. I adopt the standard which promises an 18 per cent enhancement of occupancy and 5 per cent enhancement of ordinary rents.



STATEMENT C.—Kukrel Group of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—(Contd.)

Serial number of mahal	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent incidence of present acreage over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
67	XX 77 (95)	Pendbrapani	Occupancy ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C.	45	
			Ordinary ..	60 57	14 0 0	0 3 8	126 14	39 0 0	0 4 11	34			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ..	60 57	14 0 0	0 3 8	126 14	39 0 0	0 4 11	34			
68	XX 76 (95)	Malgaon	Occupancy ..	...	...	84 75	23 0 0	0 5 3	...	53	A.	65	
			Ordinary ..	288 23	67 4 0	0 3 9	302 44	134 9 0	0 7 2	91			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ..	288 23	67 4 0	0 3 9	302 44	134 9 0	0 7 2	91			
69	XX 74 (95)	Satiyara	Occupancy ..	97 25	30 3 0	0 5 0	400 32	137 8 0	0 5 6	10	A.	65	
			Ordinary ..	160 03	60 0 0	0 6 0	276 24	118 8 0	0 6 10	14			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ..	257 28	90 3 0	0 5 7	676 56	256 0 0	0 6 1	9			

A very small jungle village, embedded in forest. Malguzar is Jagannath Nai of Dhamtari. Rice chief crops, 71 acres in poor matasi, some til &c. in the bhata. Crops suffer from wild animals. No tank. Grade C.

Tenants poor jungle Gonds depending chiefly on jungle produce for their livelihood. They however have ploughs and cattle. Homestead poor. Cultivation has spread since Settlement, but must always be poor. Rents include payment for mohwa. I adopt 45 the standard.

A good village with nearly 500 acres of cultivation. The latter is in a valley between two hills and receives the drainage of both. Over 350 acres of rice, chiefly in matasi: soil good and fields even, also some good dora. Rice crop all round a good one, not much bhata in cultivation. 2 dab is and no trouble for water. I grade as A.

Tenants chiefly Gonds above the average, but a good many take barhi from the malguzar. Homestead better than usual. Malguzar Thakurram Koshia of Dhamtari, he cultivates here. I adopt the standard 65 which promises some little enhancement of occupancy rents, but these will also adjust with ordinary to a certain extent.

A large well-cultivated village along the right bank of the Mahanaddi, between the hills and the river. Malguzar, Diwan Rao, Muratha of Dhamtari: a fair landlord. Cultivation has more than doubled since Settlement and now comprises 848 acres. Rice, the chief crop, 557 acres: mostly in fair matasi: some good dora of which about 20 acres were double-cropped this year. Patpur kachar along the river bank, better than usual and producing kodo, til, &c. Excellent water from a sarar, and 4 small tanks from which some 25 acres are irrigated. Pasture sufficient. I grade as A.

70	XX 73	(95)	Koregaon (Thakurram)...	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	33-75	6 0 0	0 2 10	...	-37
				Ordinary ...	120-44	22 12 0	0 3 0	136-49	51 0 0	0 6 0	100	-73
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	120-41	22 12 0	0 3 0	170-24	57 0 0	0 5 4	78	-67
71	XX 43	(96)	Rasawahi	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	231-51	54 12 0	0 3 9	...	-40
				Ordinary ...	174-04	45 0 0	0 4 2	174-12	68 8 0	0 6 4	52	-74
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	174-04	45 0 0	0 4 2	405-63	123 4 0	0 4 10	16	-54
72	XX 57	(96)	Pumrabahar	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	212-41	47 0 0	0 3 7	...	-71
				Ordinary ...	237-66	65 4 0	0 4 5	153-89	35 0 0	0 3 8	-17	-71
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	237-66	65 4 0	0 4 5	356-30	82 0 0	0 3 7	-19	-72

C.

B.

C.

A great many tenants chiefly Gonds, but a good many of cultivating castes; they are above the average. Houses well built but village very dirty and unsanitary. Rents do not include mohwa and other jungle produce. I adopt the standard '65; this promises a slight (10 per cent) enhancement of occupancy rents, but they will adjust with ordinary a good deal.

A small jungle village, buried in the forest 2 miles south of Satiara. Malguzar is Thakurram Koshta of Dhamtari. Owing to erroneous forest demarcation, nearly all the rice land of the village was included in the Government forest; this has now been corrected. Last year rice only 44 acres; a little kod, til in the high bhata. The excluded fields have been recorded as new fallow; area 95 acres. Rice area nearly all poor matasi; a few fields of darsa. Water from nala. I grade as C.

Wild animals damage crops. Tenants all Gonds, except one Raot. A poor lot, somewhat an average jungle one. Rate has risen considerably since Settlement. One occupancy tenant holds on very easy terms. The standard '45 will enhance his rent and leave the rest untouched. I accordingly adopt it.

A fair jungle village below Borid Buzurg and therefore near the mainlan. Proprietor, Lachman Rao of Bismampur. 150 acres of rice; the best and lies along a nala which intersects the Northern part of village. Rice fields chiefly matasi dols; rather poor soil. A good deal of kodo in the bhata and matasi and darsa tikras; fallow area large. No tank, water from holes in nala. Only 6 miles from Dhamtari. I grade as B.

Homestead fair for the jungle. Tenants all but one or two borrow seed grain, but all have sufficient ploughs and cattle. Village has improved a great deal since Settlement, the rice area especially having increased. Occupancy rents are low. I adopt '50 which will enhance occupancy tenants' rents 25 per cent. No sir.

A poor jungle village badly placed on the top of a plateau. Proprietor is Narmad Rao, Diwan of Dhamtari. Cultivation rice, kodo and til. Rice in matasi dols, which lie in an inferior bahra, where water action does harm. Kodo and til in bhata tikras, soil poor and rocky. Fallow area large owing to large amount of bhata in occupation. I grade as C.

Tenants poor Gonds. No tank; drinking water from wells in a bahra. Tenants borrow seed-grain from Chawar. Present rate ample. I adopt '55 between the standard and present incidence.

STATEMENT C.—Kukrel Group of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—(Contd.)

Serial number of mahal.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Incidence per cent of present acreage incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
73	XX 58 (96)	Bisrampur	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
			...	...	...	28-00	7 0 0	0 4 0	...	1-02			
			Occupancy ...	...	...	102-05	31 0 0	0 4 10	49	75			
			Ordinary ...	18 8 0	0 3 3	130-05	38 0 0	0 4 8	44	79	C.	55	
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	91-59	18 8 0	0 3 3								
74	XX 59 (96)	Tuma (khurd)	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
			...	...	...	64-71	35 8 0	0 8 9	...	79			
			Occupancy ...	...	...	110-30	67 8 0	0 9 10	87	84			
			Ordinary ...	49 0 0	0 5 3	175-01	103 0 0	0 9 5	79	82	A.	65 ryoti. 75 sir.	
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	149-48	49 0 0	0 5 3								
75	XX 56 (96)	Chanwar	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
			...	...	...	231-30	80 0 0	0 5 6	10	57			
			Occupancy ...	...	...	239-57	145 8 0	0 9 8	61	93			
			Ordinary ...	65 12 0	0 6 0	470-87	225 8 0	0 7 8	33	76			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	83 11 0	0 5 9	567-41	284 8 0	0 8 0	55	78	A.	65 ryoti. 80 sir.	
		Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary.	404-47	131 4 0	0 5 2								



76	XX 55	(96)	Kokri	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	173-85	81	8	0	0	7	6	...	69
				Ordinary ...	179-49	65	0	0	0	5	10	144-29	87	0	0	89
				Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	179-49	65	0	0	0	5	10	118-14	168	8	0	78

B. 60 ryoti.  
75 sir.

77	XX 45	(96)	Dangimacha	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	27-75	6	8	0	0	3	9	...	51
				Ordinary ...	...	...	...	39-47	10	0	0	0	4	1	...	53
				Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	...	...	...	67-22	16	8	0	0	3	11	...	55

C. 45

bharris as a single crop. A little double-cropping. Besides rice and wheat, kodo, gram, castor and kulthi are grown. Not much bhata in cultivation: patpar kachar along the river. A little sugar-cane grown in some land near the river. A dabri: no tank, and very little irrigation, drinking water from the river. Not much damage done by floods, but pigs come down from the hills and are a nuisance. I grade as A.

Tenants a goodish lot, but mostly make use of the malguzar's granary in the village. Homestead fairly comfortable. The proprietor is the Mahomedan Mubarikdin, owner of Arowd and other villages. He has proved a better landlord here than in Arowd. I adopt the standard 65 for ryoti and 80 for sir, which is well below the present ordinary incidence. Occupancy rents will rise about 14 per cent.

A well cultivated village on the right bank of the Mahanaddi, where the valley widens out. Proprietors are the Brahmins of Dhantari; they cultivate 67 acres here. Rice the chief crop: 200 acres, matasi dols of average sandy type and fairly even position. Homestead has been moved from old position near the river owing to floods. Pat and patpar kachar along the river bank. A little sugar-cane in the pal kachar, also kodo, kulthi, &c. Little irrigation. Fallow area somewhat large. I grade as B.

Tenants a good lot for the jungle, and some do without borrowing seed-grain. Cultivation has increased 130 per cent and assets 214 per cent. A good many occupancy tenants: the occupancy rents will adjust a good deal with the ordinary rents. I adopt 60 for ryota and 75 for sir, both between the present and standard incidences.

The Mahanaddi runs close under the hills here, and the village is on the upland above the ghat. Very little cultivation: 32 acres of rice in poor red matasi and a little kodo in some bhata tikuras. Cultivation a secondary object: a fine large darsa grass bar is the main stay of the village and will be considered when assessing siwai. No tank, and water has to be dragged up the ghat from the river. I grade as C.

Tenants a few Gonds living in two paras of the usual poor jungle type. Rents ought to be merely nominal. I adopt the standard 45 which will leave them untouched. The malguzar is Dajiba Kirdat of Dhantari.

STATEMENT C.—Kukrel Group of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—(Contd.)

Serial number of mahal.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present acreage incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
78	XX 33	Dokla	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Ordinary ...	51-32	13 8 0	0 4 2	173-31	228 0 0	1 5 1	396	1-72		
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	51-32	13 8 0	0 4 3	173-31	228 0 0	1 5 1	396	1-72			
79	XX 32	Nawagnon	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Occupancy ...	...	...	32-99	13 0 0	0 6 4	...	74			
			Ordinary ...	131-11	46 0 0	0 5 7	243-70	98 8 0	0 6 6	16	77		
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	131-11	46 0 0	0 5 7	276-69	111 8 0	0 6 5	15	77			

No.	Xx	(97)	Village Name	Occupancy ...											Description
80	XX 34	(97)	Salebhata	{ Ordinary ...	75-09	27 8 0	0 5 10	165-39	137 0 0	0 11 9	101	1-20	B.	.85 ryoti. 1.00 sir.	A goodish little village on the outskirts of the forest in a valley adjoining the open villages of Mohka. The proprietor now is a Koshta who is a tenant of one of the plain villages; he is well-to-do and purchased the village from a Bania for Rs. 1,300. Cultivation 103 acres of rice and 50 acres of kodo. Rice in matasi and dorsi dolis on a slope from South-east to North-west, and kodo in dorsi and bhata tikuras. Fallow area small. No tank, very little double-cropping I grade as B.
				{ Ordinary ...	75-09	27 8 0	0 5 10	165-39	137 0 0	0 11 9	101	1-20	B.		Tenants a good lot for the jungle: all borrow seed grain, but all have ploughs and cattle. Rents very high which I attribute to the Bania malguzars. I adopt .85 for ryoti and 1.00 for sir, both between the standard and present incidences.
81	XX 36	(97)	Murgaban	{ Ordinary ...	74-23	26 0 0	0 5 7	49-97	18 8 0	0 6 0	7	-55	B.	.55	A goodish little village adjoining Salebhata. Malguzar a non-resident Rajput, has been a hereditary landlord. Rice area 150 acres: dorsi along a nala near Mohka, and matasi along the jungle in South of village: position of dolis not quite level enough to be absolutely good, but some good bahra fields. Some dofali dorsi dolis and some wheat in undulating bharri. No tank, but several irrigation wells. Drinking water from a nala. I grade as B, but it is a good village for the grade.
				{ Ordinary ...	74-23	26 0 0	0 5 7	49-97	18 8 0	0 6 0	7	-55	B.		Tenants are Gonds and Halbas: a fair lot but are said to borrow seed-grain. Rents are a little low and uneven. I adopt .55 which will give no enhancement. No sir.
				{ Ordinary ...	74-23	26 0 0	0 5 7	267-53	106 8 0	0 6 4	13	-56			
82	XX 38	(97)	Sohtara	{ Ordinary ...	57-53	19 0 0	0 5 3	126-93	51 0 0	0 6 5	22	1-09	C.	.60 ryoti. .75 sir.	A poor jungle place surrounded by forest, owned by Ghoba, Maratta of Dhamtari who owns several villages in the group, but is said to be deeply indebted. Cultivation a little rice and kodo: rice in matasi dolis, none of which are of good soil and well-placed, and others inferior. Kodo in the bhata tikuras, poor and stoney: fallow area large. Village badly placed on high rocky ground. No tank. I grade as C.
				{ Ordinary ...	57-53	19 0 0	0 5 3	126-93	51 0 0	0 6 5	22	1-09	C.		Tenants 3 Gonds and 2 Chamars. One of the latter is well-to-do, the rest are a fair lot. Rents are decidedly high. I adopt .60 for ryots and .75 for the sir (2 acres) both figures are between the present and standard incidences.
				{ Ordinary ...	57-53	19 0 0	0 5 3	126-93	51 0 0	0 6 5	22	1-09			
83	XX 39	(97)	Naikura	{ Ordinary ...	28-67	9 8 0	0 5 3	105-90	23 0 0	0 3 6	-33	-60	C.	.55	Another poor jungle village badly placed on high rocky land. The proprietor is Sirpat Rao, Kirat of Dhamtari. Only 37 acres of rice and 44 res of kodo, kulth etc., in the bhata tikuras. Matasi dolis are poor and lie in a few depressions on the surface here and there. No tank. I grade as C. Stock of cattle very short.
				{ Ordinary ...	28-67	9 8 0	0 5 3	105-90	23 0 0	0 3 6	-33	-60	C.		Homestead very poor, tenants also a poor lot. All borrow seed and some have no cattle. Rate adopted at Settlement was very high, and though it has declined 32 per cent, it is still quite high enough. One occupancy tenant: his rent is very high. I adopt .55 between the present and standard incidence.
				{ Ordinary ...	28-67	9 8 0	0 5 3	120-05	27 0 0	0 3 7	-32	-61			



STATEMENT C.--Kukiel Group, of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District.--(Contd)

Serial num-ber of mahal.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present acreage incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
84	XX 40 (97)	Marwapathra	Occupancy ...	...	...	120 59	20 8 0	0 2 9	...	49			C. 45
			Ordinary ...	136 54	17 0 0	0 2 0	127 06	33 8 0	0 4 3	112			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	136 54	17 0 0	0 2 0	247 65	54 0 0	0 3 6	75			
85	XX 66 (98)	Pondh	Occupancy ...	...	...	138 29	63 8 0	0 7 4	...	58			A. 65
			Ordinary ...	175 30	79 0 0	0 7 3	141 89	46 8 0	0 5 3	28			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	175 30	79 0 0	0 7 3	290 18	110 0 0	0 6 3	14			
86	XX 65 (98)	Blainsmundi	Occupancy ...	...	...	97 93	21 0 0	0 3 5	...	40			B. 55
			Ordinary ...	152 66	65 0 0	0 6 10	222 80	46 8 0	0 3 4	51			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	152 66	65 0 0	0 6 10	320 73	67 8 0	0 3 4	51			

A poor jungle village embedded in forest, owned by Lakshman Rao, Maratha of Dhamtari. Forest line has been cut very strictly and tenants complain bitterly at being ejected from land they have cultivated for years. Many tenants have left the village owing to same reason. Rice area now 85 acres in patches of matasi dols, where there are depressions. Kodo, til, &c. in Bhata tikuras; fallow area very large owing to the pooriness of the soil. No tank: drinking water from nala. I grade as C.

Tenants a fair lot of jungle Gonds, all borrow seed-grain, but have sufficient plough cattle. Houses the ordinary wattle-huts. Rents entered are those paid before demarcation of forest line, hence reduction will be necessary in some cases. I adopt the standard 45.

A good village on the left bank of the Mahana-naddi on the Kanker boundary, owned by Jalim Singh the rich malguzar of Dhamtari and many other villages. About 200 acres of rice nearly all in good dorsa: some matasi near the 2 tanks, mostly irrigated. Extensive double-cropping: wheat and grain being the usual second crops. Some dorsa bahras along the river contain more sand now than they used to do, and grain is grown here as a single crop. I grade as A.

Tenants a mixed body. Halbas, Telis, Raots Bairagis and Gonds: a fair lot. Jalim Singh is generally a lenient landlord and rents here are easy. I adopt 65 the standard which promises an all-round enhancement of 14 per cent.

Another riverain village adjoining Pondh, but not nearly so good. Cultivation rice, kodo, kulthi, &c. Rice 110 acres in matasi and dorsa, both soils and especially the dorsa have become mixed with sand, and the fields are uneven and a good deal cut up by nalas. In the dorsa fields

990

57

87	XX 64	(98)	Ulares	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	30-76	8 4 0	0 4 3	...	48
				Ordinary ...	210-44	48 0 0	0 3 8	300-12	84 8 0	0 4 6	23	58
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	210-44	48 0 0	0 3 8	330-88	92 12 0	0 4 6	23	57
88	XX 66	(98)	Muskera	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	61-32	12 0 0	0 3 2	...	35
				Ordinary ...	228-37	44 0 0	0 3 1	234-02	67 0 0	0 4 7	49	56
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	228-37	44 0 0	0 3 1	295-34	79 0 0	0 4 3	38	51
89	XX 62	(98)	Kurrajhar	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	123-59	11 14 0	0 1 6	...	28
				Ordinary ...	247-41	39 0 0	0 2 6	395-48	42 7 0	0 1 9	-30	33
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	247-41	39 0 0	0 2 6	519-07	54 5 0	0 1 8	-33	32

which are almost free from sand. Wheat and gram are grown as single crops, and where there is a lot of sand kodo, kulthi, &c. Patpar kachar along the river bank. Water from a nala and from the river: no tank. I grade as B.

Tenants chiefly Gonds: a few Telis and Halbas: a poor lot, but all have ploughs and cattle. Pasture sufficient. Malguzar is Jalim Singh, the Dhamtari malguzar. Rate has fallen a good deal since settlement and is now low: rents include mohwa &c. I adopt the standard '55 which promises an enhancement of 37 per cent on occupancy, and of 28 per cent on ordinary rents.

Malguzar Gulab Rai, of Dhamtari. A small riverain village adjoining Mauza Bhainsmundi, on the left bank of the Mahanaddi. Cultivation rice kodo and til. Rice in matasi and dorsa not very much of latter, and not much double-cropping. Some grain is grown in the unembanked dorsa. Matasi dols are fair. Northern half of village consists of a stony hill and on the top of this a lot of bhata has been broken up and produces kodo or til every alternate year, the land requiring a year's rest after cropping. I grade as B.

Tenants are chiefly Gonds, a few Patharis and Telis: mostly barhiaras: they have ploughs and cattle and seem an average lot. Rate has risen since Settlement. I adopt the standard '55 which may raise occupancy rents 15 per cent.

A strip of land along the Mahanaddi between the river and the hills. The malguzar is Venailk Rao, Maratha, a tenant of Chitond: a relative lives here, cultivates the soil and manages the village. Tenants satisfied. 120 acres of rice, nearly all poor matasi: a good deal of kodo, til &c., in the kachar bhata and dorsa tikras. 13 acres of wheat is grown in the best dorsa. The whole of the cultivated area is threatened by a nala which has branched off from the river. One tank. Drinking water from the river. I grade as B.

Tenants chiefly Gonds: a poor lot, all but one barhiaras: they all have implements and plough cattle. Rate has risen slightly but rents are not high. I adopt the standard '55 which apparently affords scope from 57 per cent enhancement of occupancy tenants, but I anticipate adjustment.

A jungly village situated on the rocky plateau above the valley of the Mahanaddi. Malguzar is Jujhar Rao, a rich Dhamtari Maratha. Cultivated area chiefly poor bhata. 104 acres of rice in poor dorsa and matasi, and over 300 acres of kodo, tilli and other poor crops. The bhata in which latter are grown requires a good deal of resting after cropping. No tank. All culturable land is already occupied and remainder of village area is stoney and covered with jungle. I grade as C.

STATEMENT C.—Kulrel Group, of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District.—(Contd.)

992

Serial number of mahal	Name of village.	At former Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present acreage incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.	
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
90 XX 61	(98) Onakona	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B.	55	Tenants a poor lot of jangly Gonds, all borrow seed-grain, but have sufficient ploughs and cattle. Homestead poor. Position of village bad. Rate has decreased since Settlement; but the majority of the land is only fit for a nominal rent. I adopt 40. I think the standard 45 would give too high an increase, viz., 61 per cent of occupancy and 36 per cent of ordinary rents. 40 will give an increase of 43 per cent of occupancy and of 21 per cent of ordinary rents. Not too much.
		Ordinary ...	...	...	...	460-22	171 8 0	0 5 11	...	60			
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	...	...	...	460-22	171 8 0	0 5 11	...	60			
91 XX 6	(99) Tama (Bezarg)	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	223-26	105 8 0	0 7 3	...	75	B.	75 sir.	A long strip of low land along the Mahanaddi owned by Gulab Rai, Maratha of Dahantari. A Gond tenant looks after the management and tenants are contented. Cultivation chiefly rice, 240 acres: fair matasi and a little dorsi, some of which is double-cropped. Kodo, kulthi, &c., in the bhata and kachar along the river bank. 3 old tanks and about 30 acres of irrigated matasi. In hot weather a sarar supplies drinking water. Northern part of village area is a rocky hill from which the villagers get sufficient fire-wood and building wood. Grazing sufficient. Rice crop not so good as in several of the riverside villages. I grade as B. Tenants an average body of Gonds. Two homesteads: huts are a little above the average. Just previous to last Settlement all the tenants left the village owing to burning of homestead, and all the cultivation was recorded as sir. Now no sir. I adopt the standard 55 which promises no enhancement, but none is advisable. A good sized village along the left bank of the Mahanaddi purchased lately by a Telh, who is said to intend becoming resident for Rs. 2,500. Cultivation mostly rice, matasi, and dorsi in nearly equal proportions. Most of the soil is good but the dols at the foot of the hill contain a good deal of sand: about 40 acres are double-cropped with rice and wheat or gram which is
		Ordinary ...	274-19	111 0 0	0 6 6	183-81	94 8 0	0 8 3	27	85			
		Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	274-19	111 0 0	0 6 6	217-07	200 0 0	0 7 8	18	79			

Tenants a poor lot of jungly Gonds, all borrow seed-grain, but have sufficient ploughs and cattle. Homestead poor. Position of village bad. Rate has decreased since Settlement: but the majority of the land is only fit for a nominal rent. I adopt 40. I think the standard 45 would give too high an increase, viz., 61 per cent of occupancy and 36 per cent of ordinary rents. 40 will give an increase of 43 per cent of occupancy and of 21 per cent of ordinary rents. Not too much.

A long strip of low land along the Mahanaddi owned by Gulab Rai, Maratha of Dhamtari. A Gond tenant looks after the management and tenants are contented. Cultivation chiefly rice, 240 acres: fair matasi and a little dora, some of which is double-cropped. Kodo, kulthi, &c., in the bhata and kacbar along the river bank. 3 old tanks and about 30 acres of irrigated matasi. In hot weather a sarar supplies drinking water. Northern part of village area is a rocky hill from which the villagers get sufficient fire-wood and building wood. Grazing sufficient. Rice crop not so good as in several of the riverside villages. I grade as B.

Tenants an average body of Gonds. Two homesteads: huts are a little above the average. Just previous to last Settlement all the tenants left the village owing to burning of homestead, and all the cultivation was recorded as sir. Now no sir. I adopt the standard 55 which promises no enhancement, but none is advisable.

A good sized village along the left bank of the Mahanaddi purchased lately by a Telh, who is said to intend becoming resident for Rs. 2,500. Cultivation mostly rice, matasi, and dora in nearly equal proportions. Most of the soil is good but the dols at the foot of the hill contain a good deal of sand: about 40 acres are double-cropped with rice and wheat or gram which is



92	XX	(98)	Koliari	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	445-32	224 0 0	0 8 1	...	76
	69			Ordinary ...	567-87	221 0 0	0 6 3	513-42	295 8 0	0 9 3	49	91
				Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	567-87	221 0 0	0 6 3	958-74	519 8 0	0 8 8	39	84

A.

70 ryoti.  
85 sir.

93	XX	(93)	Tira	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	85-73	8 0 0	0 1 6	...	19
	63			Ordinary ...	272-99	63 0 0	0 4 0	587-46	79 8 0	0 2 2	-46	25
				Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	272-99	68 0 0	0 4 0	673-19	87 8 0	0 2 1	-48	25
				Absolute occupancy cum Occupancy cum Ordinary.	383-28	93 10 0	0 3 11	716-66	95 8 0	0 2 2	-45	25

B.

40 ryoti.  
55 sir.

not affected by a little sand: patparkachar along the river bank cultivated with kodo, kulthi, &c. River action renders this cultivation uncertain. 2 tanks and a very little irrigation: in hot weather, water is obtained from the river. I grade as B. The village is a little inaccessible as it is hemmed in by the hills.

The homestead is on a small stoney hill: houses average. Tenants chiefly Gonds, a fair body of cultivators. Village has improved since Settlement, and in spite of a high rate then adopted, rents have risen. They are not excessive, but I think sufficient, and I adopt 60 for tenants, and 65 below the present ordinary incidence for sir.

A large prosperous village on right bank of the Mahanaddi opposite Onakong. Nearly 650 acres of rice in good matasi and dorsa: fields even and low lying. Double-cropped area this year about 50 acres, wheat and gram being the second-crop. A good deal of kodo, kulthi, jilli &c., in the unembanked dorsa: bhata and patparkachar along the river. 3 small tanks holding water all the year round and 42 acres of irrigation. Several irrigation wells; pasture, fire and building wood, all sufficient in the malguzari forest and village waste. A good village for the group. I grade as A.

Tenants of several different castes. Gonds predominate, a well-to-do body. Only a few requiring to borrow seed-grain. Malguzar is Sirpat Rao, of Dhamtari. Rents are uneven and require adjusting. I would not enhance the rate for both occupancy and ordinary is well above the standard. I adopt 70 for tenants and 85 for sir. Assets have increased 142 per cent, and only 48 per cent of assets were taken as revenue, but malguzar has been taking irregular dues from tenants and is a bad landlord, and I should therefore value his sir somewhat high.

A large and full cultivated village on the right bank of the Mahanaddi opposite Muskera. Last year rice was grown in just on 400 acres, and I should say, another 100 acres of rice fields were left fallow chiefly owing to previous bad harvests. Rice area is chiefly fair matasi, about 100 acres of poor sandy dorsa and no double-cropping. A little wheat is grown in the best dorsa bahras. A lot of bhata and patpar kachar, growing kodo, kulthi, &c. The land along the river bank is very subject to flooding, and hence the cultivation in all this part is risky and uncertain. A little sugar-cane in some fields irrigated from a sarar: several mango and guava groves but nearly all cultivated: some small tanks and no dearth of water. No forest at hand and pasturing in village is poor. I grade as B.

994

61

95	XX 71	(99)	Matagahan	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	44-25	8 0 0	0 2 11	...	36
				Ordinary ...	189-58	37 0 0	0 3 1	320-96	55 4 0	0 2 9	-11	38
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	189-58	37 0 0	0 3 1	365-21	63 4 0	0 2 9	-11	37
96	XX 70	(98)	Kohka	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	218-04	55 10 0	0 4 1	...	43
				Ordinary ...	305-28	53 0 0	0 2 9	212-78	64 0 0	0 4 10	76	49
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	305-28	53 0 0	0 2 9	430-82	119 10 0	0 4 5	61	46
97	XX 72	(98)	Ukladongri	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	293-57	107 0 0	0 5 10	...	67
				Ordinary ...	395-14	61 0 0	0 2 6	218-63	83 8 0	0 6 1	143	70
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	395-14	61 0 0	0 2 6	512-20	190 8 0	0 5 11	137	71

B.

An inland village south of Chikli and Tirra, owned by Dajiba Kirdat. He takes little interest in the village. All the southern part of village area consists of stony hill covered with jungle. Nearly 200 acres of rice in the low lying land below the hill; soil chiefly matasi of average quality with a little fair dora, no double-cropping, a great deal of bhata has been broken up, soil very poor and much of it requires to be fallow 2 out of 3 years, hence abnormally large new fallow area. An old tank in the village, dries up in the hot weather and then water somewhat scarce. Pasture, firewood, &c. sufficient. I grade as B.

Tenants chiefly Gonds with a few Kumhars, Telis, Marars, &c., a poor lot, are contented with landlord who has been very lenient in the matter of rents: rate has declined; cultivation has increased 94 per cent, but this is mostly in poor soil. Position of village on the Kanker boundary somewhat remote. I adopt 50 between the present and standard incidence, this will give an all-round increase of 35 per cent, but rents are now very low.

A small fully cultivated village on the Kanker boundary. Rice the chief crop. 222 acres chiefly average matasi, about 80 acres of embanked dora, also average. In about 20 acres, wheat and grain are grown as single crops, the wheat crop is very scanty. One small tank; drinking water for men and cattle has to be got from holes in a nala in the hot weather. Fallow area large but chiefly in the bhata and poorer dora tikuras; rice area was fully cultivated this year. I grade as B.

Tenants a poor lot of Gonds. All borrow seed grain but have sufficient ploughs and cattle. The tenants live entirely by cultivation and there is very little malguzari forest. I adopt 50. The village is a little remote, and I think the standard 55 would enhance too much, viz., 28 for occupancy and 13 per cent on ordinary tenants. Cultivation has increased 42 per cent since Settlement, and assets 128 per cent. Malguzar, Ellaji, Marara of Dhamtari.

A village of large area on the Kanker boundary, just at the foot of the hills rising from the Mahanaddi valley which is wide here. The proprietor is Sirpat Rao of Dhamtari: tenants complain bitterly of the malguzar. He certainly requires far too much begar labour from them, but they are unreasonable in blaming him for not allowing them to cut protected kinds of trees. Rice the chief crop, 268 acres: fields mostly matasi dols of fair soil and position. A good deal of bhata in occupation, and fallow area consequently large: no wheat and no double-cropping. No tank: 2 wells supply water. A nala runs through the centre of the cultivation and is spoiling some of the fields. I grade as B.



**STATEMENT C.—Kukrel Group of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District.—(Contd.)**

Serial number of mahal.	Main circuit and sub-division	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present			Increase per cent of present acreage incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
86	XXXIII 89 (157)	Khairdgi	Occupancy ...	66-76	17 12 0	0 4 3	106-28	37 10 0	0 5 8	33	56		<p>Tenants Mostly Gonds: a few Gandas, Marars and Kalars: one tenant is well-to-do and the rest are average. Some valuable malguzari forest: tenants pay extra for jungle produce except fire-wood. I adopt the standard 55, which promises no enhancement. No sir.</p> <p>An open and very fully cultivated village on the Karoon nala on the outskirts of the forest. The proprietor is Hiram Rajput, who owns 2 other villages in the group, and has held here since Settlement: he cultivates nearly 70 acres. Rice area 183 acres: matasti and darsa dolis: some near Muigahan are well-placed, but the bulk of the village land is very undulating and cut up by water flowing from the hills: consequently soils very mixed: most of the fields are poor and sandy, a good deal of kodo, tilli, kulthi, &amp;c. in the bhata and darsa tikuras. A little irrigation from a tank and some double-cropping, but not much. I grade as B.</p> <p>Two homesteads, the one near the Karoon nala is the best, and there are some well built and comfortable houses: well kept baris with irrigation wells near this homestead. Tenants a fair lot, mostly Gonds, but a few of other castes, Marars, Telis, Pankas &amp;c. Several absolute occupancy tenants still hold, and many of the other tenants have held for a long time. Ordinary rents are high but will adjust a little. I should not enhance occupancy rents as the village lands are on the whole poor, and pigs, &amp;c. do damage. I adopt the standard 55 for ryoti and 75 for sir.</p>
			Ordinary ...	...	...	98-42	68 4 0	0 11 2	...	1-13	B.	55 ryoti 73 sir.	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	66-76	17 12 0	0 4 3	204-80	105 14 0	0 8 3	94	83		
89	XXXIII 87 (157)	Dhanapuri	Occupancy ...	...	...	355-61	94 0 0	0 4 3	...	46			<p>A fair large and fully cultivated village owned by Sirpat Rao Kirdat, and his co-sharers. Rice area 520 acres and about 175 acres of kodo, tilli, &amp;c., a little double-cropping. Rice fields a good lot of darsa dolis and bharis in a valley: well-placed: also plenty of matasti, dadha dolis of fair type: kodo &amp;c. in darsa tikuras and bhata. Cultivated area on the whole decidedly good for a jungle village. Drinking water from a</p>
			Ordinary ...	246-65	75 0 0	0 4 10	124-66	49 0 0	0 6 3	29	76		
			Occupancy cum Ordinary ...	246-65	75 0 0	0 4 10	480-47	143 0 0	0 4 9	-2	53		

100	XXXIII 86	(157)	Chulapathra	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	400-20	120 0 0	0 4 10	...	62
				Ordinary ...	311-09	63 0 0	0 3 3	154-98	51 13 0	0 5 4	64	70
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	311-09	63 0 0	0 3 3	555-18	171 13 0	0 4 11	51	64

A.

101	XXXIII 85	(157)	Sonaidongri	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	577-73	278 9 0	0 7 9	...	69
				Ordinary ..	492-06	146 8 0	0 4 9	206-83	125 5 0	0 9 8	104	88
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	492-06	146 8 0	0 4 9	784-56	403 14 0	0 8 3	74	74

A.

tank which is low, being improved by a tenant : also several wells : a fair amount of irrigation. I grade as A.

2 homesteads, one well built and prosperous : the other relatively poor. Tenants all have cattle, mainly Gonds, some Kalbas, Kalars, &c. Several do without borrowing seed-grain, and all look a very fair lot quite above the average for a jungle village. Cultivation has increased 37 per cent and assets 49 per cent, several absolute occupancy and occupancy tenants : their rents are too low and should be enhanced. I adopt the standard 60, which will enhance occupancy rents by 30 per cent. No sir.

A fully cultivated open village adjoining Dhanipuri on the north-west. Proprietors are Ganpat Rao Dani and co-sharers, 329 acres of rice, chiefly in matasi dols, well-placed and of good soil, fair amount of dorsa and some double-cropping.

Nearly all the bhata is in occupation. Kodo being the favourite crop here, 139 acres, considering the great amount of bhata new fallow area is not abnormal. Linseed is grown as a second crop in the double-cropped dorsa. No tank, but villagers use the one in Dhanipuri : water is also obtained from wells in a bahra, but the supply is not good, and there is trouble for water in the hot weather. I grade as A. Houses comfortably built and of permanent type. Tenants chiefly Gonds and Halbas, the latter predominating : 2 Kalars, a flourishing lot for the jungle, and a good many do not have to borrow seed-grain and have silver ornaments. There is a granary at Tengna close at hand. Cattle sufficient and relations between tenants and landlords satisfactory. I adopt the standard 65, which will give a slight enhancement of occupancy rents.

A large prosperous village owned by Ganpat Rao Dani and his co-sharers. The southern part of the village consists of a long narrow strip of land mostly covered with jungle, but the northern part is a fine open stretch of capital rice land, most of this is a rich dark soil, and 44 acres have been classed as kanhar, a good stretch of black soil dols, partly gobar, has been double-cropped, and this area was recorded last year as 303 acres : linseed is the chief second crop and a little wheat is also grown : rice area 606 acres : nearly 100 acres of kodo in some dorsa and bhata tikuras, the latter lying on the higher ground in the south : one tank, but it dries in the hot weather and then there is trouble for water. A fine estate, perhaps the best village in the group. Grade A.

Tenants are Telis, Gonds, Halwas, &c., a very good lot : about 10 admit not having to borrow seed, the rest borrow from Tengna the next village. Relations with the malguzar good. Rents have risen a good deal since settlement. I adopt 65 for ryoti and 75 for sir.



**STATEMENT C.—Kukrel Group, of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District.—(Contd.)**

Serial number of mahal.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Incidence per cent of present acreage incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
102	XXXIII (157) 84	Tengna	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
			...	...	...	428-15	111 9 3	0 4 2	...	44			
			Occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Ordinary ...	...	...	803-51	155 3 0	0 8 2	14	81			
		Occupancy cum Ordinary	800-38	135 0 0	0 7 2	731-66	269 12 3	0 5 10	—19	60			Another good village but not so level as Sonaidongri. Malguzara the same. Rice 547 acres last year and 250 acres of kodo; a good block of black soil double-cropped dolis, some of which have been classed as kanhar, also plenty of matasi; the most productive land consists of an excellent bahra, all the fields in which are irrigated by a nala which has been dammed up, one or two tanks serve for storing and distributing the water. Kodo is grown in the uneven dorsi tikuras and also in the bhata. I grade as A.
103	XXXIII (158) 9	Patechna	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
			...	...	...	178-64	12 0 0	0 1 1	...	21			
			Occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Ordinary ...	...	...	279-84	26 0 0	0 1 6	—40	30			
		Occupancy cum Ordinary	240-64	38 0 0	0 2 6	458-48	38 0 0	0 1 4	—47	26			A poor village on the rocky plateau, north of the Mahanaddi valley. The proprietor is the rich Ganpat Rao Dani, of Dhamtari.
													Cultivated area mostly bhata, one strip of poor dorsi irrigated from a tank in the west, and 2 narrow strips of matasi dolis: all the rest stony bhata, hence new fallow, 40 per cent of whole cultivated area. Village area long and straggling and there are 3 homesteads. One tank, on which the villagers are quite dependent for their water-supply. Forest all round. I grade as C.
													Tenants nearly all Gonds, poor and partly dependent on forest produce. Cultivation has increased 87 per cent, and assets have decreased 2 per cent. Rents are very low, in fact merely nominal, especially the occupancy rents, but the soil is very poor and the position of the village bad. I adopt 35. The actual amount of enhancement will be a trifling sum.



104	XXXIII 94 (158)	Ruputola	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	124.35	18 8 0	0 1 9	...	34
			Ordinary ...	121.61	24 0 0	0 3 2	60.38	8 0 0	0 2 2	-32	41
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	121.61	24 0 0	0 3 2	184.73	21 8 0	0 1 10	-42	86
105	XXXIII 93 (158)	Barbham	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	73.12	5 0 0	0 1 1	...	20
			Ordinary ...	31.70	3 0 0	0 1 6	342.86	44 0 0	0 2 1	39	32
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	31.70	3 0 0	0 1 6	515.98	49 0 0	0 1 11	28	30
106	XXXIII 91 (158)	Majalgondi	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	253.35	61 8 0	0 3 11	...	39
			Ordinary ...	191.63	73 0 0	0 6 1	150.45	69 8 0	0 7 5	22	65
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	191.63	73 0 0	0 6 1	403.80	131 0 0	0 5 2	-15	50

C.

40

Another poor jungle village owned by the Danis: it lies on the east bank of the Chorba Nala from which water is drawn. Rice area 46 acres in depressions from which water rushes on its way from the hills: the damming of one of these sorras has broken down and is now under repair. Cultivation in such places is uncertain. Kodo, til, &c. in bhata tikuras: new allow area large. 1 grade as C.

Tenants a poor set of jungle Gonds: all borrow seed. Plough cattle sufficient. Landl-rds are reasonable and rents are low: very little enhancement advisable. Cultivation has increased 41 per cent and assets decreased 11 per cent. I adopt 40, this will enhance occupancy rents 18 per cent and leave ordinary rents untouched.

C.

35

A remote and badly situated village on the top of a rocky plateau. Cultivation chiefly kodo, kulthi and other poor grains in stony bhata. One long bahra of poor darsa, and 3 small strips of matasi dols in which rice is grown, constitute the only land fit for any thing beyond a nominal rent. No tank. Water from small rough wells. 1 grade as C.

Tenants average jungle Gonds: two however are fairly prosperous and not indebted. 3 absolute occupancy tenants on very low rents. Malguzar is Lakshman Rao, of Dhantari; he has never attempted to raise rents and I think he has done wisely. Cultivation has increased 216 per cent. I adopt 35 ryoti. This is a better village than Patechna, and the fallow area is not nearly so large as in that village.

B.

55

A fairly good village in the valley of the Mahanaddi at the foot of the rocky plateau to the north of the river. The proprietor is Dajiba Kirdat, of Dhantari. 241 acres of rice in matasi and darsa dols and bahras: matasi most frequent, most of the fields are even and rice grows well, a good part of the darsa is double-cropped. Village is somewhat remote, being on the Kanker boundary. No tank: drinking water from wells, and the Kachewahi tank is used for the cattle. 1 grade as B.

Tenants a mixed lot, Gonds more than others seem a well-to-do set and are on good terms with their malguzar. All have sufficient plough cattle. Grazing sufficient: Government forest adjoins on west and north. The older tenants hold on very favourable terms. All-round rate has declined and is now low. I adopt the standard 55, this promises an enhancement of 41 per cent of occupancy tenants, and to leave ordinary rents untouched.

009

**STATEMENT C.—Kukrel Group, of the Dhāmṭari Tahsil, Raipur District—(Contd.)**

Serial number of mahal.	Main circuit and sub-division.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent of present acreage incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	Reasons for rate.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
107	XXXIII (158) 92	Bheja	Occupancy ...	...	...	66.29	10 0 0	0 2 5	...	36	C.	40	A poor and badly situated village adjoining M. Patechna. Cultivation chiefly kodo, tilli, &c. in bhata soil which is very stony and poor. Between 2 ridges of bhata there is a low lying strip of matasi and dera dolis, which is the only rice land. The bhata requires 2 or 3 years' resting after cropping: fallow area very large. The tenants have to water their cattle at the Patechna tank. I grade as C.
			Ordinary ...	89.43	17 8 0	0 3 2	262.26	31 0 0	0 1 11	39			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	89.43	17 8 0	0 3 2	328.55	41 0 0	0 2 0	37			
108	XXXIII (158) 90	Kochewahi	Occupancy ...	...	...	185.50	69 0 0	0 5 11	...	44	A.	60	A capital rice village below the plateau and in the Mahanaddi valley: the proprietor is Dajiba Kirdat. Most of the cultivated land is good dera: fields large and even: below the hill the fields are generally double-cropped, wheat or linseed the usual second crops. 301 acres of rice: no bhata in occupation, and very little kodo is grown. New fallow area only 8 acres. This village shares a tank with the neighbouring village of Poudh, and some fields are irrigated from this tank. Unoccupied land consists of a rocky hill to the north. I grade as A. 2 Homesteads, fairly well-built and comfortable. Tenants Halbas, Gonds, Kalars, Karts and Muslims: most of them are prosperous and only one or two have to borrow seed grain. Rents are low, especially the occupancy rents. I adopt 60 between the present and standard incidence which promises 36 per cent enhancement of occupancy, and 9 per cent of ordinary rents. Cultivation is full, and has not increased much since Settlement. Assets and rates have also changed little.
			Ordinary ...	262.51	102 0 0	0 6 2	134.50	57 8 0	0 6 10	11			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary	262.51	102 0 0	0 6 2	320.00	126 8 0	0 6 4	3			

1000



109	XX 73	(95)	Korigaon	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	88-10	25 0 0	0 10 6	...	1-48	C.
				Ordinary ...	...	...	...	...	104-50	83 0 0	0 12 8	...	1-70	
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	...	...	...	142-60	108 0 0	0 12 1	...	1-64	
110	XIX 59	(90)	Dokal (Thekedari)	Occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C.
				Ordinary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				Occupancy cum Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				Mabals—110.										
				Villages—110.										

90 A small ryotwari village surrounded by Government forest near M. Korigaon (No. 70). The occupancy tenant Jhariar Gond, founded the village 30 years ago and has managed it throughout. Present boundaries are as laid down by the Forest Department, and villagers are content. Cultivated area 142 acres: 83 acres of rice in matasi dols of average jungle description, and some kodo and kulthi in stony bhata. The occupancy tenant has made a tank at a cost of Rs. 300, and this supplies this village and also the neighbouring village of M. Korigaon (malguzari). Position remote and jungly. I grade as C.

Tenants are poor jungle Gonds: they make the most of their land. Rents are very high and I propose to lower them. They however include the right to the jungle produce within the village area. Hence I adopt '90, much lower than at present, but still high compared with other villages.

90 This is a piece of land adjoining M. Dokal (No. 24) which it is proposed to lease out to the malguzar of the Dokal village. There is no cultivation in the piece. In case land may be hereafter broken up and a rent-rate become necessary, I adopt the same grade and unit incidence. As for M. Dokal, separate proposals will be submitted for leasing the land.

L. S. CAREY,  
Settlement Officer.



900 1002

ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE KUKREL GROUP (No. IX). OF THE DHAMTARI  
TAHSIL, RAIPUR DISTRICT.

This group which comprises 108 villages lying in what is known as the Dhamtari jungles is a poor one. Many of the estates are deeply embedded in jungle and the soil on the up-lands is rocky and sterile. In the valley of the Mahanadi, however, and along the edge of the open country some fairly good estates are found, but cultivation along the river is not infrequently damaged by inundations and the super-imposition of sand. The soil is mainly red, almost entirely so in the jungly villages, but there is a fair supply of dorsa in the riverain villages. Rice and kodo are the staples, while the areas under wheat, linseed, &c., are extending as far as scope exists.

The water supply is inferior, and the population is often in straits for water. The proprietary body consists of a number of rich landlords resident in Dhamtari, who are mere rent chargers and do little or nothing for their villages. What assistance they render to Government is yielded in a grudging spirit. They have then shown themselves as a body undeserving of consideration, though there are undoubtedly some exceptions to this general proposition. The tenants are mainly poor unthrifty Gonds.

Cultivation has expanded 66 per cent, the rent rate has spontaneously risen 20 per cent, and the nikasi excluding siwai has developed 103 per cent.

At Settlement 50 per cent of assets excluding siwai was absorbed, but if the latter be included, then the percentage falls to 45 per cent.

It is clear then that a very large measure of revenue enhancement was feasible without touching rents.

The unit incidences, however, vary between 20 and 170, a wide range; and the average unit incidence is 65. As no all-round enhancement was deemed desirable and the object in view was simply to level up the payments in villages paying below a fair economic rent, towards the level of villages where the rent-rate was fair and adequate, 55 was adopted as the central unit-rate. This proposal, moderate as it was, afforded scope for rent enhancement in 54 mahals or half of the total number of the group.

In working out the object above detailed, every moderation has been exercised, and only 7 per cent all-round enhancement has resulted. The rates fixed at Settlement, as paid at present, and as proposed for the different classes of tenants, stand as follows:—

	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	All-round.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
At Settlement ...	0 4 2	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 4 11
At present ...	0 5 8	0 5 6	0 6 2	0 5 11
As proposed ...	0 6 0	0 6 2	0 6 5	0 6 4

Absolute occupancy payments have only been raised 6 per cent and a small margin has been conceded to them. The moderation of the unit-rates adopted is evidenced by the fact, that the total of deduced rents amounts to Rs. 9,960 as contrasted with Rs. 11,044 the total of present payments. The unevenness of the rent-rate from village to village, alone accounts for the enhancements obtained in the case of occupancy and ordinary tenants where the deduced rents show no scope whatsoever.

Every endeavour has been made to value siwai income moderately. It will be noted that in some villages a merely nominal sum has been placed on the mahua, and that in assessing this source of income, each village has been treated on its merits. Where there are no tenants to gather the mahua, and to frighten off the jungle pig, bear, &c., the produce is consumed by these animals, and it would hardly repay the proprietor to cull the fruit. Still now that the Cutchi has begun

Statement VIII.

to purchase mahua for export to Bombay, and the price has risen considerably, the owners of out-of-the way villages will doubtless be stimulated to collect the fruit for sale.

The experience of a few years will show how far this prediction will be verified. I think it best to assess this source of income cautiously now, as the revenue increment obtainable is large. It will doubtless be possible at the next revision of Settlement to systematise the procedure, and to evolve rates for the valuation of the crop which would be applicable throughout the group. I am proceeding more or less on these lines in the Khallari pargana, where the villages are larger and the population more dense, *i.e.*, I am valuing the trees at 20 to the rupee, whereas in the tract nearer Raipur I found 10 to the rupee to be a fair and moderate assessment.

The timber cut has been entered in Statement VIII from the Forest Permit Register, and the wood valued at the same rates, as are given in the Patpura group Assessment report. The difference between columns 3 and 4 of Statement VIII would be greater, but for the fact that an assessment often falls in column 4 when there is no entry in column 3, wood having been cut in a year previous to that of the present Settlement. Apart from mahua, timber, harra and lac, there are practically no sources of income. In this tract thatching grass is not grown. There are not the same favourably situated glades or bahras with good soil as in the east of the district, and most of the unoccupied area is rocky and sterile. The trees are poor and stunted in the main, and much would be better described as brush-wood than as tree forest.

The acreage rate of sir valuation exceeds considerably that for ryoti land. This is due partly to the fact that the malguzars whose home-farms are small, have appropriated the best lands in the mahals where they hold, but mainly to the fact that the malguzars hold practically no land at all in the poorer villages of which there are not a few in this group. The rate of valuation is only Re. 0-7-11 which is low, compared with Re. 0-12-1 paid by tenants of sir.

The nikasi of last Settlement amounted to Rs. 6,774-0-6 on which a kamil jama of Rs. 3,075 was assessed, absorbing 45 per cent of assets. I propose to raise the jama to Rs. 8,274 or 53 per cent of assets.

The gross increment amounts to Rs. 5,199. Half of the present revenue of Lamkeni, has been alienated. The present jama of the village is Rs. 52, and the proposed jama Rs. 95. Thus the net increment payable for the group amounts to Rs. 5,177-8-0.

The percentages taken in individual cases at Settlement, range between the wide limits of 12 and 83, whereas now they have been confined between 50 and 55. In one village, however, *viz.*, Korlama, 60 per cent has been adopted, as a punitive measure, because the malguzar has depopulated the village in view of the impending Settlement. It would be intolerable if malguzars were permitted thus to defraud Government and no remedy existed.

The absorption then of 53 per cent of assets requires no further justification, and the assessment is undoubtedly lenient, when it is borne in mind that the proprietors are mostly absentees, that many of them are large land-owners, that few have done anything for their tenants, and that as a body they are by no means alive to the duties which they owe to Government in virtue of their position.

At last Settlement the balance left to the malguzars was Rs. 2,622 + 3,333 acres of sir. Now I propose to leave them Rs. 5,899 + 2,796 acres of sir. Valuing the excess of Settlement sir at Re. 0-5-0, the ryoti rate of the day, the balance at Settlement may be stated as Rs. 2,790 + 2,796 acres of sir. Their position after revision will then be much better than what they enjoyed after last Settlement.

The revenue incidence is raised from Re. 0-2-6 to Re. 0-4-0. As explained in dealing with other jungle groups, this incidence is no index to the relative lightness or the reverse of the assessment, for the basis of assessment includes Rs. 2,316 siwai income, which is culled from the unoccupied lands and not from the area in cultivation.

RAIPUR :

The 16th October 1890.

L. S. CAREY,  
Settlement Officer.



### I.—Revenue demands.

## II.—Changes in proprietorship.

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

IV.—Cropped area classified according to crops.\*

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar- cane.	Linseed.	Kodon.	Other crops.	Total.	Area double cropped.	Net cropped area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At last Settlement	38-36	13,003-10	24-85	40-29	3,676-12	2,339-30	19,122-02	66-87	19,055-15
At present	302-62	18,455-57	22-05	343-02	4,122-75	4,720-73	27,955-44	1,014-26	26,952-48



## 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, bill 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	26,952.43	5,975.09	32,927.57	370.39	33,297.96	59	16,741.99	11,122.98	13,150.99	41,016.55	74,314.51	662.90	351.72	1,014.62	169	90	2,546	6,099
Percentage on total area of areas in cols. 4, 6 and 15	...	...	44	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	116.30 Sq. m.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 2, 4, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	19,055.15	825.20	19,883.35	240.23	20,123.58	...	...	...	...	...	66,932.12	...	...	71.28	35	86	7,981	3,188

## VI—Details of holdings.

	Held by malguzars.				Held by malik-makbuzas.		Held by revenue-free grantees.		Held by absolute occupancy tenants.		Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.	Held by ordinary tenants.		Held rent-free or by privileged tenants.		Total occupied area (to agree with column 6 of 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	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At present	1,363.01	1,433.45	2,796.46	87.92	17	29.64	...	...	43	1,128.85	5.05	10,802.44	1,121.76	1,410	16,900.79	21.27	496.76	33,297.97
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	32	...	...	51	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16	3,332.84	...	3,332.84	...	...	28.47	...	2.12	...	1,386.63	...	324.12	...	...	14,969.06	...	80.34	20,123.58

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.
1. At last Settlement	6 8 3	363 15 8	96 9 0	4,660 0 0	5,120 8 3
2. Incidence per acre	0 3 8	0 4 2	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 4 11
3. At present	6 0 10	401 4 6	3,697 4 7	6,945 12 0	11,044 5 1
4. Incidence per acre	0 3 8	0 5 8	0 5 6	0 6 2	0 5 11
5. As proposed	3 8 0	425 4 0	4,169 2 0	7,259 12 0	11,853 2 0
6. Incidence per acre	0 1 11	0 6 0	0 6 2	0 6 5	0 6 4
7. Increase per cent of proposed over present payments	—42	6	18	4	7
8. Compare as deduced from rates.	6 4 0	444 13 0	3,775 12 0	5,740 4 0	9,960 13 0

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

Sir and khudkasht.					Valuation adopted.			
Area leased out.		Area cultivated by malguzars.	Area held by privileged tenants.		Total rental value (columns 1, 3 and 4).	For sir and khudkasht.	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.	Compare rent actually paid.					
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.	
40 6 0	66 10 0	1,331 9 0	173 15 0		1,545 14 0	1,382 14 0	1:9 6 0	
0 7 4	0 12 1	0 7 10	0 5 4	...	0 7 6	0 7 11	0 5 6	

VIII.—Details of Siwai income.

Source.	Amount at former Settlement.	Amount in year of present Settlement.	Amount assumed as average.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	570 0 0	2,618 12 0	2,316 8 0	

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.	
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.
3 8 0	11,853 2 0	1,562 4 0	2,316 8 0	15,735 6 0	5,127 0 6	1,077 0 0	570 0 0	6,774 0 6			

## XI—Assessment proposals and comparisons.

Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Analysis of income on which assessment based.					
		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).	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. 6 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.
* 3,075 0 0	† 3,274 0 0	45	53	12,433 7 11	1,316 4 0	179 6 0	806 4 1

\* Rs. 26-0-0 and † Rs. 47-8-0 alienated (See No. 59.)

## 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.
+5,199 0 0	+6,729 3 6	+485 3 0	+1,746 8 0	+8,961 4 6	+169	+68	+132	+0 2 6	+0 4 0

## XIII.

## Distribution of revised revenue between malik-makbuzā and malguzari lands.

Revised payments on malik-makbuzā 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.	
3 8 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	14	8,271 0 0	53



## ABSTRACT OF ORDERS, KURREL GROUP (NO. IX.) OF THE DHAMTARI TAHSIL.

Letter No.  $\frac{3478}{100}$  of 28th August 1890.

**Rent-Rate Report.**—The unit rates were sanctioned as proposed.

Letter No.  $\frac{4008-8}{147}$  of 14th November 1890.

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

	At last Settlement.	As revised.	As announced.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash rental .....	5,127 0 6	11,856 10 0	11,866 10 0
Value of land held by malguzars and privileged tenants.....	1,077 0 0	1,562 4 0	1,562 4 0
Siwai .....	570 0 0	2,316 8 0	2,316 8 0
Total.....	6,774 0 6	15,735 6 0	15,745 6 0

The revenue assessed at Settlement was Rs. 3,075 falling at only 45 per cent. of assets, and in the various villages the percentage ranged between 12 and 83 per cent.

Since Settlement cultivation had expanded 66 per cent., the all-round rate had risen 35 per cent., and in many villages rents had been forced up by the malguzars to rates equal to those paid in good plain villages. Very little rent enhancement was then called for. Abnormally low rents had been levelled up and 7 per cent. addition to the rental had resulted. This was sanctioned.

It was remarked that siwai formed a very important part of the assets of many villages, and that the estimates had been framed with moderation and judgment.

The Settlement Officer proposed a revised jama of Rs. 8,274, falling at 53 per cent. of assets. A few reductions were ordered and a revenue of Rs. 8,187 was sanctioned.

Details of village assets and jamas are as follows :-

SANCTIONED PROPOSALS.

Number and name of village.	Pay-ments of malik-buzas as revised.	Revised rental payable by				Total assets.	Revised Revenue.	Percentage of			
		Absolute occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total.			Revised revenue on total revised assets.	Revised revenue on revised mal-guzari assets.	Former revenue on assets of former Settlement.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.				
1. Rajadera .....	.....	.....	10 0 0	73 4 0	83 4 0	90 4 0	45	50	50	67	
2. Bakori .....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	50 4 0	25	50	50	43	
3. Pendhri .....	.....	.....	6 0 0	25 0 0	31 0 0	43 4 0	22	51	51	72	
4. Kewradih .....	.....	.....	4 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	18 0 0	9	50	50	38	
5. Dhanbura .....	.....	.....	7 0 0	40 0 0	47 0 0	58 8 0	30	51	51	66	
6. Deogaon .....	.....	.....	.....	66 0 0	66 0 0	70 12 0	37	53	53	29	
7. Jhajharkera .....	.....	13 0	73 8 0	77 14 0	164 6 0	183 6 0	95	52	52	22	
8. Kusumkhuta .....	.....	.....	8 14 0	29 12 0	38 10 0	57 0 0	29	51	51	33	
9. Birjholi .....	.....	.....	18 8 0	35 2 0	53 10 0	74 8 0	38	51	51	53	
10. Pardhi .....	.....	.....	.....	15 8 0	15 8 0	23 14 0	12	50	50	83	
11. Magand .....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0	37 6 0	20	53	53	38	
12. Jhilkena .....	.....	.....	1 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	14 0 0	7	50	50	40	
13. Kutarwahi .....	.....	.....	11 0 0	34 4 0	45 4 0	51 12 0	26	50	50	47	
14. Jhuratarai .....	.....	.....	8 8 0	38 6 0	46 14 0	59 14 0	30	50	50	53	
15. Basikhai .....	.....	.....	.....	14 0 0	14 0 0	27 0 0	14	52	52	35	
16. Bhaluchua .....	.....	.....	.....	49 4 0	49 4 0	53 8 0	27	50	50	36	
17. Kurri .....	.....	.....	7 0 0	39 6 0	46 6 0	50 6 0	25	50	50	62	
18. Banbagand .....	.....	.....	6 4 0	43 4 0	49 8 0	146 2 0	80	55	55	49	
19. Baurand .....	.....	.....	9 8 0	24 0 0	33 8 0	70 0 0	35	50	50	50	
20. Mardapoti .....	.....	.....	.....	12 4 0	12 4 0	14 4 0	7	50	50	41	
21. Kunda .....	.....	.....	5 4 0	25 0 0	30 4 0	31 4 0	16	50	51	43	
22. Barbanda .....	.....	.....	9 12 0	42 2 0	51 14 0	59 10 0	30	50	50	48	
23. Kurra .....	.....	.....	12 12 0	11 0 0	23 12 0	33 0 0	17	51	51	45	
24. Dokal .....	.....	.....	.....	4 12 0	4 12 0	29 0 0	15	52	52	69	
25. Keregaon .....	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	13 0 0	20 0 0	10	50	50	41	
26. Kurmajkar .....	.....	.....	3 4 0	7 0 0	10 4 0	17 12 0	9	51	51	55	
27. Maramsili .....	.....	.....	.....	18 0 0	18 0 0	33 6 0	17	51	51	37	
28. Bagodar .....	.....	.....	18 8 0	38 8 0	57 0 0	61 8 0	32	52	52	37	
29. Sirand (Khurd) .....	.....	.....	10 0 0	51 2 0	61 2 0	78 4 0	40	51	51	41	
30. Sirand (Buzurg) .....	.....	.....	3 8 0	23 2 0	26 10 0	37 4 0	20	53	53	32	
31. Katakuri .....	.....	.....	9 8 0	64 0 0	73 8 0	118 2 0	60	51	51	42	
32. Kukrel .....	.....	.....	28 8 0	114 12 0	143 4 0	169 4 0	85	50	50	31	
33. Mohlai .....	2 12 0	.....	21 0 0	84 4 0	105 4 0	120 2 0	60	50	49	45	
34. Mundpar .....	.....	.....	129 8 0	104 4 0	233 12 0	260 4 0	130	50	50	35	

Number and name of village.	Pay-ments of malik-mak-buzas as revised.	Revised rental payable by				Total assets	Revised revenue.	Percentage of		
		Absolute occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total.			Revised revenue on total revised assets.	Revised revenue on revised mal-guzari assets.	Former revenue on assets of former Settlement.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. .			
35. Murdeo .....			7 0 0	54 4 0	61 4 0	115 3 0	60	52	52	61
36. Sakawara .....				89 14 0	89 14 0	154 2 0	78	51	51	33
37. Barari .....	0 12 0		12 12 0	105 4 0	227 0 0	345 0 0	175	51	51	41
38. Gangrel .....			97 12 0	77 12 0	175 8 0	211 0 0	110	52	52	47
39. Themsara .....		50 4 0	129 0 0	96 6 0	275 10 0	431 4 0	220	51	51	46
40. Themli .....			116 14 0	49 10 0	166 8 0	217 4 0	115	53	53	55
41. Basant .....			80 12 0	92 6 0	173 2 0	207 10 0	105	50	50	49
42. Makardona .....			49 0 0	39 0 0	88 0 0	146 4 0	75	51	51	43
43. Siyadhi .....			89 4 0	98 10 0	187 14 0	229 12 0	120	52	52	62
44. Korlama .....			27 4 0	59 12 0	87 0 0	158 14 0	95	60	60	57
45. Mundpa .....			7 0 0	56 4 0	63 4 0	111 4 0	55	50	50	36
46. Siltara .....				21 0 0	21 0 0	24 2 0	12	50	50	14
47. Harphar .....			80 10 0	50 10 0	131 4 0	147 10 0	80	55	55	63
48. Birbandha .....			17 12 0	27 4 0	39 0 0	43 10 0	22	51	51	12
49. Patand .....			90 0 0	40 2 0	130 2 0	144 6 0	75	52	52	55
50. Arand .....			8 0 0	60 6 0	68 6 0	204 9 0	105	51	51	50
51. Bhotha .....			4 0 0	10 8 0	14 8 0	44 8 0	23	52	52	50
52. Urpoti .....				72 12 0	72 12 0	90 12 0	45	50	50	46
53. Kandri .....				5 0 0	5 0 0	18 0 0	9	50	50	31
54. Mongri .....				47 0 0	47 0 0	104 4 0	55	53	53	45
55. Chappaon .....			61 12 0	90 12 0	152 8 0	193 12 0	100	51	51	57
56. Khertha .....			31 8 0	65 4 0	96 12 0	106 15 0	55	51	51	33
57. Batrel .....			21 4 0	85 10 0	106 14 0	115 6 0	60	52	52	47
58. Kusmi .....			33 4 0	47 14 0	81 2 0	84 10 0	43	51	51	40
59. Lankeni .....		3 4 0	8 4 0	112 4 0	123 12 0	180 14 0	95	52	52	48
60. Durgahan .....		8 0 0		146 0 0	154 0 0	170 14 0	90	52	52	50
61. Koregaon .....				86 2 0	86 2 0	143 6 0	75	52	52	39
62. Kisbanpuri .....			16 0 0	115 0 0	131 0 0	146 14 0	75	51	51	46
63. Singhola .....			35 8 0	82 0 0	117 8 0	128 6 0	70	55	55	47
64. Bherawan .....			34 4 0	199 8 0	233 12 0	269 2 0	140	52	52	30
65. Mongragahan .....			138 0 0	159 12 0	297 12 0	407 14 0	205	51	51	39
66. Bargari .....			28 8 0	193 6 0	221 14 0	258 14 0	130	50	50	47
67. Pendhrapani .....				41 8 0	41 8 0	41 8 0	21	50	50	50
68. Malgaon .....			33 12 0	142 4 0	176 0 0	275 6 0	140	51	51	42
69. Satiyara .....		40 0 0	157 12 0	117 8 0	315 4 0	489 14 0	245	50	50	53
70. Koregaon .....			6 14 0	52 10 0	59 8 0	71 8 0	36	50	50	48
71. Kasawahi .....			65 8 0	69 8 0	135 0 0	153 0 0	75	50	50	33
72. Tumrabahar .....			47 0 0	35 8 0	82 8 0	119 12 0	60	50	50	47



Number and name of village.	Pay-ments of malik-mak-buzas as revised.	Revised rental payable by				Total assets.	Revised revenue.	Percentage of		
		Absolute occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total.			Revised revenue on total revised assets.	Revised revenue on revised mal-guzari assets.	Former revenue on assets of former Settlement.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
73. Bisrampur .....			7 0 0	32 0 0	39 0 0	69 0 0	25	51	51	32
74. Tuma (Khurd) .....			35 12 0	67 8 0	103 0 0	181 0 0	68	51	51	57
75. Chour .....	47 8 0		109 12 0	138 8 0	295 12 0	404 0 0	215	53	53	55
76. Kokri .....			81 8 0	87 12 0	172 4 0	237 4 0	120	51	51	48
77. Dongimacha .....			7 0 0	10 12 0	17 12 0	123 14 0	65	52	52	24
78. Dokla .....				228 8 0	228 8 0	392 2 0	210	53	53	57
79. Nawagaon .....			12 0 0	99 4 0	111 4 0	141 10 0	70	49	49	33
80. Salebhata .....				137 8 0	137 8 0	183 4 0	85	52	52	45
81. Murgahan .....			92 8 0	20 0 0	112 8 0	121 10 0	62	51	51	60
82. Sohtara .....				51 0 0	51 0 0	60 8 0	30	50	50	50
83. Naikura .....			4 0 0	25 8 0	29 8 0	36 4 0	18	50	50	48
84. Marwapathra .....			19 4 0	26 12 0	46 0 0	57 10 0	30	52	52	35
85. Pondh .....			70 12 0	58 4 0	129 0 0	142 0 0	75	53	53	51
86. Bhainsmundi .....			28 0 0	57 8 0	85 8 0	95 2 0	50	53	53	36
87. Ulree .....			11 4 0	88 0 0	99 4 0	100 0 0	52	52	52	48
88. Muskera .....			17 4 0	69 8 0	86 12 0	167 2 0	85	51	51	45
89. Kurrajhar .....			15 14 0	48 4 0	64 2 0	76 2 0	40	53	53	41
90. Wonakona .....				178 8 0	178 8 0	209 10 0	105	50	50	45
91. Tama (Buzurg) .....			104 8 0	95 10 0	200 2 0	247 10 0	130	52	52	32
92. Koliyari .....			249 12 0	304 6 0	554 2 0	694 8 0	370	53	53	47
93. Tirra .....	8 12 0		13 0 0	112 12 0	134 8 0	289 12 0	155	53	53	60
94. Chikhli .....			76 4 0	117 12 0	194 0 0	273 8 0	140	51	51	48
95. Matagahan .....			9 12 0	66 2 0	75 14 0	99 2 0	53	50	50	47
96. Kohka .....			65 4 0	70 8 0	135 12 0	145 8 0	75	51	51	41
97. Ukladongri .....			111 4 0	84 12 0	196 0 0	270 14 0	145	53	53	57
98. Khairdigi .....	37 8 0		47 4 0	66 6 0	150 12 0	209 8 0	110	52	52	53
99. Dhanapuri .....	115 2 0		115 12 0	46 14 0	277 12 0	303 2 0	155	51	51	46
100. Chulhapathra .....			124 14 0	49 12 0	174 10 0	198 0 0	100	50	50	40
101. Sonsidongri .....			285 10 0	119 0 0	404 10 0	457 10 0	235	51	51	53
102. Tengna .....	89 2 0		162 4 0	162 0 0	413 6 0	465 2 0	250	54	54	56
103. Potechua .....			15 12 0	28 4 0	44 0 0	62 0 0	31	50	50	47
104. Ruputola .....			14 8 0	8 12 0	23 4 0	25 8 0	13	51	51	25
105. Badhbhoom .....	12 12 0		7 12 0	49 0 0	69 8 0	86 14 0	45	52	52	50
106. Majalgondi .....			81 12 0	70 0 0	151 12 0	181 8 0	90	50	50	35
107. Bheja .....			11 0 0	37 12 0	48 12 0	68 0 0	35	51	51	37
108. Kochewahi .....			89 8 0	64 0 0	153 8 0	169 4 0	85	50	50	44
TOTAL .....	3 8 0	425 4 0	4,168 6 0	7,269 8 0	11,863 2 0	15,745 6 0	8,132	51.6	51.6	45

RENT-RATE REPORT OF THE JAMARUA DALLI GROUP (No. X.) OF THE  
DHAMTARI TAHSIL, RAIPUR DISTRICT.

This group comprises 105 villages, each of which is a mahal. It covers an area of 155 square miles and is colour-washed blue in the tahsil trace. The region is generally known as the Balod jungle portion. The main block of villages is in the form of an inverted triangle, with apex to the south. To the west of this tract lies embedded in the Lohara zamindari the Dalli patti. Thirteen villages lie together in a compact block, while one, Khairwahi, is isolated. Along each edge of the triangular block flows a stream; to the west the Tandula with its affluent the Neralkassa; to the east the Sukha nadi. Between these streams is a belt of Government forest lying on a ridge which cannot be traversed by carts except at one or two passes. On the ridge lie some of the poorer villages of the group, while in the valleys of the two streams are found most of the good estates. The two streams converge within the group at Aorabhata, and form part of the Sheonath system, which river the Tandula, reinforced by the Sukha, joins 8 miles south of Droog. To the north-east the Chorha nalla, a tributary of the Kharun, forms the boundary between this and the Kukrel group. Another ridge separates the valleys of the Chorha and Sukha nallas. The base of the triangle is formed by the open portion of the Balod pargana which has been summarily assessed. On the west the tract is conterminous with the Dhondi Lohara zamindari, while on the south it projects into the Kanker Feudatory State.

This State and the Kukrel group form the eastern boundary. One-fifth of the total malguzari area is under tree forest, and many estates are in the proximity of Government jungle. The group is then a backward one. There are not, however, the same number of poor estates as in the Putpura and Kukrel groups, where barren rock is so prevalent. There is no doubt a good deal of bhata, but it contains an admixture of soil, and is not to the same extent on the margin of cultivation. There is undoubtedly a lot of land which, owing to its position, does not lend itself readily to embankment, and it will have been gathered from what has already been written of the features of the group that much land is subject to the action of water flowing off the central ridge, and is ravine in consequence. I do not mean to imply that the country has been denuded, for this process has been arrested owing to the well-wooded character of the tract. On the other hand, there are large quantities of uneven tikura, which would not repay embankment even if it could be effected. Crops are subject to the ravages of pig, sambhar, chital, while pea-fowl and parrots also do harm. The southern part of the triangle towards the apex was, a few years ago, the favourite haunt of the much-dreaded tiger, and this region was sparsely populated in consequence. The maintenance of forest lines and other kindred work demanded by the Forest Department fell heavily on the few remaining denizens, who found hardly time to reap and thresh their grain. This has led to wholesale absconding in some villages, and as land is cheap in Kanker, over the border, and the residents of that State are not subjected to any forest regulations, it does not take much to make these migratory Gonds abandon their holdings and cross the border.

I cannot but deem it very shortsighted policy of the Forest Department thus to depopulate villages, the inhabitants of which would supply them the labour they require for their work. I would suggest that where the density of population is so slight that the work required would prove too much of a tax on their time, labour should be imported from more populous tracts. This would probably involve greater expenditure, but from my point of view this is inevitable, and such a course is but fair in the interests of malguzars, who in many cases find it difficult to pay their revenue, when holdings are thrown wholesale on their hands.

The cropping of this group does not differ much from other similar tracts. Rice is the staple, but kodo is grown more extensively than in perhaps any other part of the district. There is abundance of dorsa and matasi tikra in addition to the bhata which is so prevalent in Khakari and the Dhamtari jungles.

The Dalli patti is distinguished by somewhat different features. The 13 villages which lie together in a compact block are more or less entirely encircled except to the north by the hills of the Lohara zamindari. Most of the soil is undulating and black. On the edges of the hills lies stony bhata of arid type, but the prevailing soil is of good quality. Much of it is of a dark black colour, mixed more or less with stones which appear to be the remnant of some primeval convulsion of nature. The stones found here are quite distinct from the chamargotas or lime stones so common in this district. Where the soil is very much mixed with stones it has been classed as dorsa. There is no matasi in this patti, hence no dorsa of the ordinary pattern. At places the soil wears a reddish tint, but it is quite distinct from bhata. I attribute this tint to the washings of the iron ore which is found on the surrounding ferruginous hills, where not a few mines are worked for this metal. The soil which I have endeavoured to describe is not one suitable for rice,



and the surface so undulating that little embankment can be effected. In such soil rice rots easily. In the Dalli patti, kodo rahar is a very favourite crop, but wheat, linseed, and gram are being substituted gradually, and wheat in a good season does very well in the sloping black soil bhaxis. In some villages an excellent water-supply is obtained from beautiful hill springs, in others dirty nalas have to be resorted to, as occasionally in the Jamarua block of this group. Speaking generally of the group, the water-supply is not too bad, as so many villages lie on the Tandula or Sukba rivers.

Roads are rather rough and stony in the jungles, but there is no great obstacle to carts, so long as they follow the course of the rivers up and down the valleys. If an attempt is made to get across from one valley to another the ridges have to be crossed, which are not easy for wheeled traffic. Some weekly bazars are held in villages on the north of the group and some business is done in Balod khas, but the general tendency is to convey to Rajnandgaon direct any surplus that may be available for sale.

At Settlement almost the whole of this tract was held by Gonds. The principal family owned some 40 villages, and Jamarua was their headquarters. Being a large family with various branches they partitioned the estate, which in this way became cut up into diminutive portions. Litigation ensued, and one branch after the other became seriously involved. The story of Alli Diwan and Bhawar Singh's families is one of useless extravagance, bad management and consequent debt. Never was there a sadder example of injury inflicted by the conferral of proprietary right on people who failed to appreciate the incidents. Had these Gonds remained patels they would still be in possession of their estates. As it is, they have been bought out of many villages by rich Marwaris, and the estates they still hold are heavily mortgaged and not likely to be saved from impending ruin. As the intentions of Government have been entirely frustrated, and a non-agricultural proprietary body has arisen in the place of the families whose allegiance Government thought fit to ensure by conferral of proprietary right, I am of opinion that the absorption of a higher percentage of assets in this group than would under normal conditions be claimed is entirely justifiable. The villages are now held as under:—

Gonds .....	29
Marwaris (including Kariyasao Koshta) .....	29
Brahmins .....	10
Rawats .....	6
Marahtas .....	5
Marahtas and Gonds (jointly) .....	4
Banias and Gonds (jointly) .....	7
Kurmis .....	4
Gosains .....	3

while the other eight are held by miscellaneous castes one apiece.

The Marwaris are wealthy men as also the Brahmins with one exception. The Marahtas, Kurmis, and Gosains own villages in other parts of the district and are well-to-do. The Rawats owe a little money, while the Gonds are heavily indebted. The mahuzars are more alive to their duties and responsibilities than the absentee Marahta landlord of the Kukrel group.

On the whole the tenants are not badly off for a backward tract. Their stock of cattle is ample, and no difficulties for pasturage are experienced, but many Gonds plough with cows. They were kindly and considerably treated by the old Gond proprietors, and this explains the excessively low rent-rate in many mahals. In others, the Banias have hardly yet secured a footing, while in villages where they have been established for several years, their advent has been signalised by the doubling or trebling of the rent-rate. Still there are few, if any, instances of rack-renting in any villages, and it would have been better had the Gonds been able to push up the rent-rates in some cases and thus level the inequalities of the Settlement assessment which was often based on prospective assets. Most of the tenants live on grain; they may in certain cases supplement this diet with jungle berries and other miscellaneous fare, but this is the exception rather than the rule in this tract. They have other resources besides their cultivation, for their carts ply for hire between Panabaras and Nandgaon with loads of timber. They also take out licences for bamboos and other forest produce which they remove and sell at a profit in Balod and other markets to the north. The relations between tenants and proprietors are on the whole good, and it is only in scantily populated villages that friction occurs owing to the demands of the Forest Department for labour.



The details of village areas are given in Statement V. It will be remarked that cultivation has extended 48 per cent. and that 59 per cent. of the total area is now occupied. The area of new fallow is abnormally large, viz., 17 per cent. of the area in cultivation. I can add no reasons to those I gave in dealing with the Kharti and Khallari group.

- (1) Existence of a large area of poor tikra which requires frequent fallows.
- (2) Subjugation by a tenant of more land than he can possibly cultivate in any given year.
- (3) A succession of somewhat poor harvests and consequent scarcity of seed-grain.

The total area has only increased 6 per cent., which denotes more correct measurement at last Settlement, or a stricter construction placed on Government rights at the time of forest demarcation. There is plenty scrub jungle and scope for further increase of cultivation, but 30 per cent. of the total malguzari area is under tree forest, water, hill, rock and practically unculturable.

The number of wells has increased, but no new tanks have been constructed. The Gonds have squandered their income on unproductive objects, and no attempt has been made to develop the resources of the estates. There has been the usual increase of ploughs and plough-cattle which follows on an expansion of cultivation.

The classification of the area in cultivation according to soils, position, &c., is shown in Statement III. The soils are found in the following proportions, with which I contrast figures of other groups:—

Group.	Kanhar.	Dorsa.	Matasi.	Bhata.	Kachhar.
Jamarua Dalli.....	8	37	31	22	2
Khallari .....	...	13	51	32	3
Kharti .....	...	17	57	22	36
Kukrel.....	3	23	48	23	5

There is then much more black soil and less matasi in this group than in most jungle regions. Besides much of the matasi of this group is unembarked tikra. In point of soil then this group more than holds its own among jungle tracts. The irrigable area is small as in most backward regions. The cropped area of past and present Settlements is given in Statement IV.

The advances under wheat and linseed are satisfactory, but these figures do not give an accurate idea of the real extent to which these crops are grown, because they relate to a season of scanty rainfall. Most of the wheat is grown in the Dalli patti. Sugar-cane is hardly raised at all. The yellow soil, so suitable for this crop, is not found here of such quality or position as to justify the idea that the area under this crop will extend. Rice and kodo are the staples, and the latter crop is frequently grown in conjunction with rahar. There is not very much double-cropping. The dorsa is not always good enough to yield 2 crops, and its position is often enough at fault; still, I think, the small area recorded is the accident of a season. The cultivation of rice has expanded more than any other crop.

Details of holdings with the rents paid by each class of tenants will be found in Statements VI. and VII.

The area held by malguzars has declined 50 per cent., and is now only 11 per cent. of the occupied area. This is attributable to the buying out of the resident Gonds by absentee Marwaris and other landlords who have other estates in the open country to look after. The area held by absolute occupancy tenants has declined, and is now only 4 per cent. of the area in occupation. Against this may be set the fact that 30 per cent. is held by occupancy tenants who have acquired occupancy right by prescription over 17,200 acre since Settlement.

The real nikasi has increased 132 per cent., and if sir payments be included the percentage of increase is 134 per cent. The absolute occupancy rate has risen from Re. 0-3-5

to Re. 0-5-3, the occupancy rate has stagnated, while the ordinary rate has advanced from Re. 0-4-3 to Re. 0-6-1. The all-round rate has risen 18 per cent.; but it stood at a very moderate figure at Settlement.

Turning to Statement A we find that a jama of Rs. 5,840-0-0 was at Settlement assessed on a nikasi of Rs. 10,459-4-6, absorbing 56 per cent. of assets. Since then assets have expanded 75 per cent., which is due partly to 48 per cent. expansion of cultivation, and partly to the 18 per cent. rise of the rent-rate.

I have adopted for this group the factors used in the Putpura group of the Raipur tahsil. As a lot of the matasi is tikra, and, generally speaking, it is inferior in quality to that of the Khallari pargana, I have reduced the factor from 12 to 10. The black soils are not equal in quality to what is found in the open country, and I have deemed fit to reduce these factors too. It amounts to this, that the difference between the soils in jungle groups is not so marked as in the open country, hence the factors have been approximated to that of bhata which has been left unaltered.

I now give the average unit incidence of 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.					
Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.					
0 4 3	0 4 11	16	...	50	50	...

The occupancy cum ordinary acreage rate has advanced 16 per cent. The average unit incidence is 50. Individual incidences vary a great deal, vide the following synopsis:—

Nil or below	20	5
Over	20	13
	30	26
	40	19
	50	18
	60	7
	80	7
	90	4

In view of these figures I hesitate to advocate any all-round enhancement on general considerations, but content myself with adopting a central unit-rate of 50 which, as a glance at the analysis shows, affords scope for enhancement in a large number of estates which now pay below a fair economic level.

There are no less than 63 villages with incidences below 50. This will enable me to effect all that is desirable, viz., to raise the rate in the villages still held by Gonds up to the pitch which has been shown to be easily payable in practice, in estates which have passed into the hands of Marwaris and other more exacting landlords. It may not be possible at once to fix a fair economic rate in all villages owing to the excessively low pitch of many incidences, but an attempt to remove inequalities will always be a step in the right direction, and will pave the way for a future effort when next Settlement comes round.



I have thrown the villages into 3 grades as follows:—

A. 60	B. 50	C. 40
Dhanora.	Suritdih.	Ghotia.
Jagtarra.	Kherdha.	Pendri.
Pakurbhat.	Ranitarai.	Pacheda.
Kholagonde.	Dumarghucha.	Pateli.
Jhalmala.	Jurripat.	Hudekasa.
Makdi.	Deortarai.	Bhinmatola.
Borid.	Seoni.	Themakhurd.
Sipond.	Singra Sarar.	Madiakatta.
Khallari.	Dhobni.	Dhodrithema.
Matia.	Parandel.	Urjhe.
Jamarua.	Umardha.	Kunjkanhar.
Sankra.	Seod.	Nawapara.
Kade.	Mulle.	Amadula.
Barhi.	Mulleguda.	Kade.
Phagundahoarf.	Gondpal.	Markatola.
Singanwahi.	Nara.	Kuagondi.
Borgaon.	Narra.	Bitai.
Bharritola.	Saletola.	Pandri Dalli.
Dhohedand.	Semarkona.	Jabadwahi.
Dalli.	Dewarbhata.	Khamartola.
Chikhalkasa.	Darritola.	Dhobni.
	Pareagurha.	Putarwahi.
	Nahda.	Rajahi.
	Baloda.	Burkalkasa.
	Singhola.	Armurkasa.
	Odgaon.	
		Karkabhat.
		Kanewada.
		Daihan.
		Jaitadhap.
		Aurabhat.
		Malgaon.
		Maugchua.
		Keparmeta.
		Hitekasa.
		Nagjhar.
		Pitechua.
		Khurustikur.
		Paralkasa.
		Themabuzurg.
		Ghorda.
		Gugelidih.
		Putarwahi.
		Mathena.
		Kisanpuri.
		Chihro.
		Soleh.
		Kakarkasa.
		Khurustikur.
		Niralguda.
		Pusawad.
		Petichua.
		Rajoli.
		Tumrisur.
		Kalor-oorf.
		Mardel.
		Magarda.
		Jabkasa.
		Khairwahi.
		Kondekasa.

For the B grade I have adopted 50 as the central unit rate. These are the average villages of the group.

For the A grade 60 has been fixed as central unit rate. These villages are the finest in the pargana in point of position; they have fertile stretches of rice land or, as in the case of the Dalli block, good black soil stretches of bharris suitable for wheat. The water-supply in such villages is good, and many of them claim inclusion in the grade owing to proximity to markets combined with the possession of more valuable assessable qualities. Not a few of this grade will be found on the north of the triangular block near the base; others in the Dalli patti; a few in the northern portion of the Tandula valley. The Sukha valley is more narrow than that of the Tandula, and the villages in the former are not, as a rule, so valuable.

In the C grade have been thrown the backward estates which lie on the ridge forming the backbone of the triangular block or on the smaller ridge, which lies between the valleys of the Sukha and Chorra talas. Here the soil is poor and thin, and generally



red. Rice is grown sparsely in patches where a convenient depression is found. No good blocks of cultivation are commonly met with in such villages. Kodo and kutki are the staple crops.

There is also a cluster of C villages to the extreme south, which have been so classed more on account of distance from markets and owing to their being embedded in jungle, liable to the ravages of the tiger and subject to the harrassment of the forest subordinates, than in view of any inferiority of soil.

For the C grade I have adopted '40 as central unit rate.

The analysis of the incidences grade by grade in the prescribed form is now given:—

#### ANALYSIS OF INCIDENCES.

Incidences.	Grade A.		Grade B.		Grade C.	
	Occupancy cum Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Occupancy cum Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Occupancy cum Ordinary.	Ordinary.
Nil—						
10—14 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
15—19 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
20—24 .....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2
25—29 .....	.....	.....	3	1	6	5
30—34 .....	1	1	5	4	3	3
35—39 .....	.....	.....	8	4	6	6
40—44 .....	3	1	5	8	3	4
45—49 .....	2	3	6	6	2	1
50—54 .....	3	1	8	2	1	1
55—59 .....	1	4	5	7	.....	1
60—64 .....	3	1	2	5	.....	1
65—69 .....	.....	1	1	3	3	.....
70—74 .....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1
75—79 .....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1
80—84 .....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1
85—89 .....	2	1	3	.....	1	.....
90—94 .....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1
95—99 .....	1	3	1	1	.....	.....
100—104 .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
105—109 .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
110—114 .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
145—149 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	20		51		34	

In view of high individual incidences the following maximum rates have been adopted for each grade:—

Grade.	For ryoti.	For sir.
A .....	·65	·80
B .....	·65	·80
C .....	·50	·65

In Dhanora, Jagtarra and Pakurbhat the incidences are high. These villages are on the edge of the open country, and partake somewhat of the characteristics of better groups to the north.

A Grade.

In Jhalmala the high ordinary incidence 1·13 is due to the endeavour of the malguzar, a strong Brahmin, to extricate himself from debt, at the expense of the tenants.

Baloda No. 49 and Phagundah No. 55 have low incidences attributable to the mismanagement of the Gond proprietors. Half of Phagundah has now been alienated to Banias.

B Grade.

(1) Mallegurha No. 29 .....	·35
(2) Salehtola „ 34 .....	·84
(3) Nahanda „ 44 .....	·25
(4) Markatola „ 80 .....	·28
(5) Pandri Dalli „ 98 .....	·32
(6) Jabarwahi „ 99 .....	·32

have low incidences.

In (1) the malguzars are the lenient Gonds of Baloda (No. 49) where the incidence is low too.

(2) and (3) are held by Gosains, who are minors, and the villages require management.

(4) A sort of bhayachara village held by an old Gond, who treats his tenants with consideration and admits them in effect to a share of the profits.

(5) Malguzar, an absentee Marabta, who leaves the management to a Gond kamdar.

(6) This village is somewhat out of the way, and is not a good one for the grade.

(1) Singrasarar No. 19 .....	·95
(2) Jateli „ 58 .....	·93
(3) Thema khurd „ 62 .....	·93

have high incidences.

No. (1) I can assign no reason. The village is held by Gonds, and is an exception to the general proposition. I have laid down that the rent-rate in all villages held by Gonds is low.

No. (2) Jethmal and Co., recent Bania purchasers, have pushed up the plough-rate from Rs. 6 to Rs. 11-8-0 within the last four years.

No. (3) Also purchased by Jethmal. Plough-rate pushed up from Rs. 6 to Rs. 11 within the last four or five years.

There are a number of low incidences in this grade. As there are many estates in which, owing to their backward condition, cultivation is but nominal, I consider no explanation called for.

C Grade.

In conclusion, for purposes of contrast, I append a statement showing the figures connected with the fixation of a central unit rate in the previously submitted groups of the tahsil:—

Serial number.	Group.	Per cent. rise in rent-rate.	Per cent. increase in assets.	Unit incidence.	Unit rate.
I.	Amdhi .....	+ 12	+ 37	·74	·85
II.	Kachna .....	+ 1	+ 35	·71	·90
III.	Chatti .....	+ 9	+ 35	·70	·85
IV.	Sirri .....	+ 23	+ 61	·92	·90
V.	Nari .....	+ 8	+ 68	·94	·90
VI.	Hasda... ..	+ 12	+ 58	·89	·95
VII.	Panduka .....	+ 26	+ 81	·86	·85
VIII.	Chatond .....	+ 30	+ 56	1·17	·90
IX.	Kukrel .....	+ 18	+ 103	·65	·55
X.	Jamarua Dalli.....	+ 16	+ 75	·50	·50

L. S. CAREY,  
Settlement Officer.

*Dated Raipur, 1st September 1890.*



TOTAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT FOR THE JAMARUA DALLI GROUP (No. X.)  
OF THE DHAMTARI TAHSIL, RAIPUR DISTRICT.

I.—Revenue demand.

As fixed at last Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Detail of balances.		
			Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
5,840 0 0	5,840 0 0				

II.—Changes in proprietorship.

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

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

Soil class.	Kanhari.		Darsa.		Position class.		Kachar.		Total.
	Embanked.	Unembanked.	Embanked.	Unembanked.	Matasi.	Bhata.	Pal.	Patpar.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area in cultivation under each class.....	1,332.45	3,342.92	10,316.55	11,476.20	18,321.08	18,131.67	10.50	983.88	58,865.25
Area of the Gourasa.....	47.13	11.04	327.74	93.20	809.02	417.19	.....	7.74	1,713.06
total under each class. Irrigable.....	9.21	40	233.54	25.40	203.92	13.02	15.55	21.83	582.87

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 Settlement .....	281.80	14,880.81	26.23	173.68	15,209.93	7,895.02	38,467.53	26.84	38,440.69
At present .....	1,882.22	21,405.20	4.13	1,517.73	16,792.91	9,049.53	50,652.72	1,803.40	48,849.32

## V.—Details of village area.

1	Occupied area.					Unoccupied area.					Total area of village.	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.		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.				
At present .....	48,849.32	10,017.52	58,866.84	267.52	59,134.36	.....	19,005.76	10,044.60	11,229.65	40,280.01	9,941.437 =155 s. q. m.	503.37	165.04	668.41	114	51	2,722	8,381
Percentage on total area of areas in cols. 4, 6, and 15 .....	.....	.....	59	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 2, 4, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.....	38,440.69	1,283.35	39,724.04	668.94	40,392.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,445.48	.....	.....	58.43	45	52	1,221	4,609

## VI.—Details of holdings.

	Held by malguzars.				Held by malik-makbuzas.		Held by revenue-free grantees.		Held by absolute occupancy tenants.		Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.	Held by ordinary tenants.		Held rent-free or by privileged tenants.		Total occupied area. (to agree with column 6 of 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 .....	4,028.22	2,645.71	6,673.93	289.05	12	23.51	.....	.....	104	2,593.11	731	17,711.77	1,649.80	2,082	30,085.85	26.20	368.60	59,134.36
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16 .....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	30	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....
Compare entries of last Settlement for cols. 4, 11, 13, and 16 .....	13,407.50	.....	13,407.50	.....	.....	12.31	.....	9.96	.....	4,482.29	.....	527.35	.....	.....	21,853.93	99.64	.....	40,392.98

VII.—Details of malikmakbuzas' and tenants' payments.

	Malikmakbuzas.	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 ...	4 10 11	963 0 0	152 14 6	5,814 5 7	6,930 4 1
2. Incidence per acre ...	0 6 0	0 3 5	0 4 8	0 4 3	0 4 2
3. At present ...	2 1 7	847 12 0	5,187 5 0	10,053 8 10	16,088 9 10
4. Incidence per acre ...	0 1 5	0 5 3	0 4 8	0 5 1	0 4 11
5. As proposed ...					
6. Incidence per acre ...					
7. Increase per cent. of proposed over present payments ...					
8. Compare as deduced from rates					

VIII.—Details of siwai income.

Source.	Amount. at former Settlement.	Amount in year of pre- sent Settle- ment.	Amount assured as average.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.			
	1,119 0 0			



STATEMENT A—Jamaria Dalli Group (No. X.) of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District.

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division numbers.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage.	At present.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase per cent. of present area in cultivation over that of former Settlement.	REMARKS.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht, and muafi land.	Total.			Cash including payments of tenants of sir.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht, and muafi land.	Total.	Actual.	Per cent.		
	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	XXI. 98	(101) Dhanora .....	Rs. a. p. 122 8 0	Rs. a. p. { 109 6 0 0 8 9 }	Rs. a. p. 231 14 0	Rs. 124	53	Rs. a. p. 154 7 6	Rs. a. p. { 85 15 0 0 8 4 }	Rs. a. p. 240 6 6	Rs. a. p. + 8 8 6	73	+9	
2	XXI. 93	(102) Karkabhat .....	12 0 0	{ 46 8 0 0 6 7 }	58 8 0	26	45	107 4 0	{ 1 6 0 0 4 4 }	108 10 0	+ 50 2 0	+86	+188	
3	XXI. 92	(102) Kanewada .....	24 12 0	{ 35 13 9 0 3 9 }	60 9 9	24	40	117 0 0	{ 20 14 4 0 5 8 }	137 14 4	+ 77 4 7	+126	+52	
4	XXI. 88	(102) Jagtarra .....	105 14 0	{ 74 15 0 0 6 10 }	180 13 0	78	43	192 13 0	{ 111 11 0 0 8 3 }	304 8 0	+123 11 0	+69	+38	
5	XXI. 86	(102) Suritdih .....	60 10 0	{ 8 11 9 0 3 3 }	69 6 6	52	75	20 15 7	{ (a) 15 7 0 0 4 5 }	36 6 7	- 32 15 11	-48	+13	(a) Calculated at the rate of Re. 0.4-5, the joint incidence of both the villages Suritdih and Dewarbhat.
6	XXI. 85	(102) Pakurbhat .....	96 0 0	{ 41 2 0 0 4 9 }	137 9 0	71	51	183 8 0	{ 127 7 5 0 11 2 }	310 15 5	+173 6 5	+125	-5	
7	XXXIII. 50	(154) Kherdha .....	24 9 7	{ 15 0 0 0 4 0 }	39 9 7	21	53	128 0 0	{ 27 1 4 0 6 8 }	155 1 4	+115 7 9	+295		
8	XXXIII. 51	(154) Ranitarai .....	7 4 0	{ (a) 27 12 0 0 4 3 }	35 0 0	17	49	128 0 0	{ 8 10 4 0 6 11 }	136 10 4	+101 10 4	+291	+147	(a) Calculated at the all-round rate.

9	XXXIII. 52	(154)	Daihan .....	18 6 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 22 \ 13 \ 7 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 5 \end{array} \right\}$	41 3 7	20	49	108 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 18 \ 9 \ 6 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	126 9 6	+85 5 1	+207	+78
10	XXXIII. 53	(154)	Kholagonde .....	33 4 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 40 \ 7 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	73 11 10	52	70	191 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \ 6 \ 7 \\ 0 \ 9 \ 5 \end{array} \right\}$	195 6 7	+121 10 9	+165	+8
11	XXXIII. 54	(154)	Dumarghucha .....	44 12 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 18 \ 11 \ 8 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	63 7 8	33	52	130 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \ 5 \ 4 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 8 \end{array} \right\}$	132 5 4	+69 13 8	+110	+118
12	XXXIII. 55	(154)	Jurripat .....	30 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \ 4 \ 6 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 6 \end{array} \right\}$	40 4 6	22	55	76 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \ 9 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 8 \end{array} \right\}$	84 1 0	+43 12 6	+110	+49
13	XXXIII. 56	(154)	Jaitadhap .....	13 4 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \ 9 \ 6 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 7 \end{array} \right\}$	21 13 6	10	45	58 12 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \ 14 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 8 \end{array} \right\}$	59 10 0	+37 12 6	+172	+149
14	XXXIII. 58	(154)	Deortarai .....	92 10 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 19 \ 1 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 1 \end{array} \right\}$	111 11 0	60	54	145 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \ 15 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	151 7 10	+39 12 10	+36	+78
15	XXXIII. 57	(154)	Aurabhat .....	22 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \ 0 \ 4 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	26 0 4	11	42	44 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \ 14 \ 6 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 3 \end{array} \right\}$	49 14 6	+23 14 2	+92	+41
16	XXXIII. 59	(154)	Seoni .....	95 4 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \ 12 \ 6 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 9 \end{array} \right\}$	106 0 6	49	46	148 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 \ 0 \ 2 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 5 \end{array} \right\}$	164 0 2	+57 15 8	+55	+40
17	XXXIII. 60	(154)	Jhalmala .....	93 9 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 74 \ 14 \ 6 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 11 \end{array} \right\}$	168 7 6	106	63	318 14 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 112 \ 7 \ 2 \\ 0 \ 10 \ 7 \end{array} \right\}$	431 5 2	+262 13 8	+157	-1
18	XXXIII. 65	(155)	Makdi .....	94 2 6	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 26 \ 13 \ 4 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 8 \end{array} \right\}$	120 15 10	75	62	143 2 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 38 \ 0 \ 2 \\ 0 \ 6 \ 2 \end{array} \right\}$	181 2 2	+60 2 4	+50	+11
19	XXXIII. 64	(155)	Singra, Sarar .....	30 12 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 31 \ 14 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	62 10 0	30	48	118 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 26 \ 0 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 8 \ 6 \end{array} \right\}$	144 8 0	+81 14 0	+130	+51
20	XXXIII. 66	(155)	Dorid .....	204 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 26 \ 1 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	320 9 10	190	59	516 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 24 \ 0 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 4 \end{array} \right\}$	540 0 0	+219 6 2	+68	+22

STATEMENT A—Jamarna Dalli Group (No. X.) of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—continued.

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division numbers.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage.	At present.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase per cent. of present area in cultivation over that of former Settlement.	Remarks.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht 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	15
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
21	XXXIII. 67 (155)	Sipond .....	59 0 0	{ 45 12 6 0 5 0 }	104 12 6	51	49	138 0 0	{ 9 13 6 0 5 10 }	147 13 6	+43 1 0	+41	+22	
22	XXXIII. 68 (155)	Khallari .....	278 11 6	{ 67 15 0 0 3 9 }	346 10 6	214	62	646 12 0	{ 9 7 0 0 6 2 }	656 3 0	+309 8 6	+89	+15	
23	XXXIII. 69 (155)	Dhobni .....	80 8 0	{ 32 13 0 0 5 0 }	113 5 0	60	53	125 8 0	{ 0 2 0 0 3 8 }	123 10 0	+12 5 0	+11	+38	
24	XXXIII. 70 (155)	Parandel.....	152 0 0	{ 20 2 6 0 3 7 }	172 2 6	81	47	215 12 0	{ 0 3 5 0 3 5 }	215 15 5	+43 12 11	+26	+34	
25	XXXIII. 71 (155)	Malgaon.....	18 5 9	{ 4 13 0 0 1 9 }	23 2 9	14	61	68 0 0	{ 0 4 6 0 2 3 }	68 4 6	+45 1 9	+196	+130	
26	XXXIII. 63 (155)	Umardha .....	36 4 0	{ 35 0 0 0 2 11 }	71 4 0	35	50	197 11 0	{ 17 12 0 0 5 1 }	215 7 0	+144 3 0	+203	+69	
27	XXXIII. 62 (156)	Secod .....	104 2 0	{ 11 12 0 0 3 5 }	115 14 0	67	58	272 8 6	{ 43 7 3 0 6 9 }	315 15 9	+200 1 9	+172	+44	
28	XXXIII. 73 (156)	Mulla .....	9 0 0	{ 40 12 6 0 2 3 }	49 12 6	29	58	133 4 0	{ 16 13 6 0 3 6 }	150 1 6	+100 5 0	+200	+113	

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NOTE

ON THE

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

By

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COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE, C. P.

(6)

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# NOTE

## ON THE

### LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

By the formation of the Central Provinces in 1862 a veritable territorial puzzle was pieced together, and tracts were united which differed widely from each other in circumstances, people and language, and which had been acquired by the British Government at various periods. Speaking very roughly the Central Provinces may be taken to correspond with the Bhonsla kingdom of Nágpur as it stood after the peace of Deogaon, but this kingdom came under British rule in two instalments—the northern portion being ceded by the notorious Appáji Bhonsla in 1818, whereas the southern portion was obtained by escheat in 1854. The greater part of the Saugor and Damoh Districts was acquired from the Peshwa in 1818. Some patches of territory in Saugor, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad and the whole of the Nimar District were obtained by treaty from Sindhia, but in most cases their transfer was complicated by the fact that their management had been previously assumed as security for certain payments, and full sovereignty was not obtained till 1860, when some of the tracts had been 35 years under British rule. The Sambalpúr District escheated to the British Government in 1849, in default of heirs of the last Rájá—Narain Sa. The Bijeragogarh Pargana of the Jabalpur District and the Shahgarh Pargana in Saugor were forfeited for rebellion in the mutiny. Certain parganas in the Saugor and Damoh Districts were acquired by transfer from Bundelkhand. Lastly, the Sironcha Tahsil of the Chanda District on the Godávári was obtained, in exchange for other territory, from the Nizám in 1860.

Regarded with reference to the method and date of their acquirement the districts which now constitute the Central Provinces may be classed as follows:—

#### *I.—Acquired in 1818 by cession from Appáji Bhonsla.*

The \*Dhamoni pargana of the Saugor District.  
Jabalpur, less the Bijeragogarh pargana.  
Mandla.  
Seoni.  
Balaghat (part).  
Narsinghpur, less the Chawarpatha and Tendukhera parganas.  
Hoshangabad, less the Handia-Harda pargana.  
Betul.

#### *II.—(a) Acquired in 1818 by cession from Sindhia.*

The Asirgarh Fort and 17 villages round it in the Nimar District.  
The Kánápur and Beria parganas of the Nimar District.

#### *III.—(b) Acquired in 1818 by cession from the Peshwa.*

The Saugor District, } less the parganas marked (\*) in this list.  
The Damoh District, }

#### *IV.—(c) Management made over by Sindhia in 1820-25; possession as security for payment of Contingent confirmed in 1844; and sovereignty acquired in 1860.*

The parganas of Rahatgarh,\* Garhakota,\* Deori,\* Gaurjhamar\* and Naharmau\* in the Saugor District.

The parganas of Chawarpatha and Tendukhera in the Narsinghpur District.

(a) See treaty C of Aitchison's collection. The annexation was effected after the violation of the treaty by the non-remission of Asirgarh.

(b) See paper XVI in Aitchison's collection.

(c) See treaties CH and CHH of Aitchison's collection.



The parganas of Silani, Punasa, Khandwa, Bamgarh, Asir, Mundia, Bilora, Attod, and Piplod in the Nimar District.

V.—(a) *Management made over by Sindhia in 1844; full sovereignty ceded in 1860.*

The Harda-Handia tract of the Hoshangabad District.

VI.—(b) *Acquired from Sindhia by treaty in 1860.*

The Kanjia\* pargana of the Saugor District.

The Zainabad and Manjrod parganas of the Nimar District.

VII.—*Confiscated for rebellion in 1857.*

The Shahgarh\* pargana of the Saugor District.

The Bijragogarh pargana of the Jabalpur District.

VIII.—*Acquired by transfer from the Bundelkhand States.*

The Bhera\* pargana of the Saugor District (in 1818).

The Hirapur\* pargana of the Saugor District. (After the Mutiny).

The Mariadoh\* and Fatehpur\* parganas of the Damoh District. (After the Mutiny).

IX.—*Escheated in 1849.*

Sambalpúr.

X.—*Escheated in 1854.*

Wardha.

Nágpur.

Chindwara.

Chanda (except Sironcha)

Bhandara.

Bálághát (a part).

Ráipur.

Bilaspur.

XI.—*Obtained from the Nizám by exchange in 1860.*

The Sironcha Tahsil of the Chanda District.

The position of each of these tracts is shown in colours on the annexed map.

## SECTION I.

### Section I.

HISTORY OF THE PERIOD PREVIOUS TO THE MAKING OF THE SETTLEMENTS NOW CURRENT.

2. For a consideration of the revenue system followed up to the period of the settlements now current, it will be convenient to throw the districts of the Central Provinces under the following headings :—

A.—The Saugor, Damoh, Jabalpur, Mandla, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Betul Districts, which formed the old "Saugor-Narbada Territory."

B.—The Chindwara, Wardha, Chanda, Nágpur, Bhandara and Bálághát Districts which may be conveniently termed the "Nágpur Country."

C.—The Ráipur and Bilaspur Districts—the "Chattisgarh Plain."

D.—The Sambalpur District.

E.—The Nimar District.

F.—The former Upper Godávari District, which now constitutes the Sironcha Tahsil of the Chanda District.

The revenue history of each of these groups will now be touched upon in turn.

(a) See treaty CIV of Aitchison's collection.

(b) See treaty CVI of Aitchison's collection.



29	XXXIII. 72 74 XXXIII. 103	(156)	Mullegudá .....	45 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 21 \ 8 \ 6 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 3 \end{array} \right\}$	66 8 6	45	68	124 10 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \ 1 \ 4 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	131 11 4	+65 2 10	+97	+138
30	XXXIII. 103	(156)	Gondpal .....	20 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \ 6 \ 6 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	22 6 6	16	73	92 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \ 11 \ 5 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 11 \end{array} \right\}$	98 3 5	+75 12 11	+345	+104
31	XXXIII. 102	(156)	Nará .....	91 11 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 49 \ 14 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 3 \end{array} \right\}$	141 9 0	82	58	325 3 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 17 \ 4 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 9 \end{array} \right\}$	342 7 0	+200 14 0	+142	+32
32	XXXIII. 101	(156)	Narra .....	61 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 43 \ 4 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 3 \end{array} \right\}$	104 12 0	60	57	247 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 82 \ 12 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 11 \end{array} \right\}$	330 4 0	+225 8 0	+214	+78
33	XXXIII. 78	(156)	Matia .....	97 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 18 \ 12 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 1 \end{array} \right\}$	115 12 0	68	59	118 14 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 1 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	119 15 0	+4 3 0	+3	+4
34	XXXIII. 77	(156)	Salotola .....	54 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 1 \ 9 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 11 \end{array} \right\}$	55 1 9	27	49	55 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \ 14 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 1 \end{array} \right\}$	60 14 10	+5 13 1	+11	+38
35	XXXIII. 75	(156)	Semarkona .....	47 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \ 1 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 7 \end{array} \right\}$	51 9 0	26	50	110 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 21 \ 11 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 9 \end{array} \right\}$	132 3 0	+80 10 0	+157	+111
36	XXXIII. 76	(156)	Jamarua .....	209 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 30 \ 9 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 6 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	240 3 0	126	52	336 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 15 \ 14 \ 8 \\ 0 \ 7 \ 5 \end{array} \right\}$	351 14 8	+111 11 8	+47	+15
37	XXXIII. 61	(156)	Dewarbhat .....	90 7 10	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 19 \ 5 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	109 12 10	108	98	(b) 237 12 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a) 17 \ 6 \ 3 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 5 \end{array} \right\}$	255 2 3	+145 5 5	+132	+18

(a) Calculated at the rate of Re. 0-4-5, the joint incidence of Suritdih No. 5 and this village. As payments are here shewn in lump in item (b).

## STATEMENT A—Jamarua Dalli Group (No. X.) of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—continued.

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division numbers.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage.	At present.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase per cent. of present area in cultivation over that of former Settlement.	REMARKS.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht 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	15
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
38	XXXIII. 79 (157)	Sankra .....	172 6 0	{ 55 12 20 0 5 40 }	228 2 0	126	43	{ 190 14 0 0 4 8 }	{ 24 14 0 0 4 8 }	215 12 0	-12 6 0	-5	+21	No. 38 and 39 were formerly asli and dakhil now treated as 2 mahals see No. 13 A., dated 21-3-19.
39	XXXIII. 80 (157)	Darritola .....	19 0 0	{ 43 5 0 0 8 3 }	62 5 0			{ 56 0 0 0 4 9 }	{ 0 4 9 0 4 9 }	56 4 9	-6 0 3	-10	+55	
40	XXXIII. 81 (157)	Pareagurha .....	94 3 0	{ ..... 0 5 10 }	94 3 0	57	61	{ 97 5 0 0 3 11 }	{ 20 9 0 0 3 11 }	117 14 0	+23 11 0	+26	+47	
41	XXXIII. 100 (157)	Kade .....	54 11 0	{ 8 6 9 0 2 9 }	63 1 9	38	60	{ 102 13 0 0 4 9 }	{ 17 8 0 0 4 9 }	120 5 0	+57 8 3	+90	+25	
42	XXXIII. 99 (157)	Barhi .....	294 11 9	{ 1 12 10 0 6 5 }	296 8 7	187	63	{ 371 2 0 0 5 3 }	{ 19 5 9 0 5 3 }	390 7 9	+93 15 2	+32	+43	
43	XXXIII. 98 (157)	Mangchua .....	15 8 0	{ 4 8 0 0 1 5 }	20 0 0	14	70	{ 72 0 0 0 3 11 }	{ 8 2 0 0 3 11 }	80 2 0	+60 2 0	+300	+84	
44	XXXIII. 83 (157)	Nahda .....	25 12 0	{ 0 4 0 0 5 1 }	26 0 0	15	58	{ 32 6 0 0 1 8 }	{ 0 5 5 0 1 8 }	32 11 5	+6 11 5	+27	+197	
45	XXXIII. 82 (157)	Keparmeta .....	42 8 7	{ 4 10 0 0 3 4 }	47 2 3	32	68	{ 61 10 0 0 2 2 }	{ 2 2 2 0 2 2 }	61 12 2	+14 9 7	+30	+82	

46	XXXII. 95	(158)	Hitekasa.....	18 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \ 13 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	21 13 0	12	55	27 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots\dots \\ 0 \ 1 \ 8 \end{array} \right\}$	27 8 0	+5 11 0	+27	+134
47	XXXIII. 96	(158)	Nagjhar .....	26 4 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots\dots \\ 0 \ 3 \ 6 \end{array} \right\}$	26 4 0	14	54	45 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \ 12 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 5 \end{array} \right\}$	45 12 0	+19 8 0	+73	+168
48	XXXIII. 97	(158)	Pitechua.....	6 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12 \ 1 \ 4 \\ 0 \ 6 \ 8 \end{array} \right\}$	18 9 4	5	26	36 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \ 2 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 4 \end{array} \right\}$	36 2 0	+17 8 8	+94	+470
49	XXXIII. 104	(159)	Baloda .....	58 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 141 \ 5 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 6 \ 7 \end{array} \right\}$	199 13 0	124	62	164 6 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 58 \ 3 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 2 \end{array} \right\}$	222 9 0	+22 12 0	+11	+122
50	XXXIII. 105	(159)	Khurnstikur .....	15 10 3	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \ 6 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	23 1 1	15	65	20 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \ 5 \ 6 \\ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \end{array} \right\}$	25 5 6	+2 5 5	+10	+107
51	XXXIII. 106	(159)	Parkalkasa .....	9 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \ 12 \ 4 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 1 \end{array} \right\}$	10 4 4	7	70	.....	.....	.....	10 4 4	-100	-100
52	XXXIII. 107	(159)	Singholá.....	35 15 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 \ 4 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 2 \end{array} \right\}$	52 3 0	32	62	152 5 6	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \ 12 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	161 1 6	+108 14 6	+210	+71
53	XXXIII. 108	(160)	Odgaon .....	40 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 \ 1 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 11 \end{array} \right\}$	56 1 0	27	48	122 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \ 11 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 7 \end{array} \right\}$	127 3 0	+71 2 0	+127	+84
54	XXXIII. 109	(160)	Ghotia .....	25 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 42 \ 4 \ 7 \\ 0 \ 1 \ 11 \end{array} \right\}$	67 4 7	46	64	147 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 14 \ 10 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	162 2 0	+94 13 5	+140	+21
55	XXXIII. 111	(160)	Singanwahi (urf Phagemda).....	36 1 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 106 \ 4 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 1 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	142 5 0	102	72	238 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \ 1 \ 4 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 7 \end{array} \right\}$	238 9 4	+96 4 4	+68	-11
56	XXXIII. 112	(160)	Pendri.....	33 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 54 \ 8 \ 8 \\ 0 \ 7 \ 4 \end{array} \right\}$	87 8 8	38	44	188 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots\dots \\ 0 \ 8 \ 7 \end{array} \right\}$	188 0 0	+100 7 4	+114	+88
57	XXXIII. 113	(160)	Pacheda .....	81 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 47 \ 7 \ 6 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 6 \end{array} \right\}$	128 15 6	79	61	155 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 40 \ 14 \ 6 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 6 \end{array} \right\}$	195 14 6	+66 15 0	+52	+20



STATEMENT A.—Jamarua Dalli Group (No. X.) of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipnr District—*continued.*

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division numbers.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage.	At present.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase per cent. of present area in cultivation over that of former Settlement.	REMARKS.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht, 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	15
			Rs. a. p.	R. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
58	XXXIII. 114 (160)	Pateli .....	118 12 0	{ 61 13 0 0 7 2 }	180 9 0	82	46	295 0 0	{ 40 6 6 0 10 3 }	335 6 0	+154 13 0	+86	+29	
59	XXXIII. 115 (160)	Hudekasa <i>alias</i> (Shikaretola) .....	53 0 0	{ 13 4 0 0 4 0 }	66 4 0	41	62	162 8 0	{ 12 12 0 0 10 0 }	175 4 0	+109 0 0	+166	+9	
60	XXXIII. 116 (160)	Bhinmatola .....	39 0 0	{ ..... 0 4 6 }	39 0 0	20	51	109 8 0	{ 0 9 0 0 9 4 }	110 1 0	+71 1 0	+182	+36	
61	XXXIII. 117 (160)	Borgaon .....	109 8 0	{ 102 8 3 0 4 6 }	212 0 3	119	56	333 8 0	{ 97 9 6 0 9 0 }	431 1 6	+219 1 3	+103	.....	
62	XXXIII. 120 (160)	Thema Khurd .....	62 0 0	{ ..... 0 4 0 }	62 0 0	33	53	186 8 0	{ 2 4 8 0 9 10 }	188 12 8	+126 12 8	+205	+27	
63	XXXIII. 121 (160)	Madia Katta .....	137 2 0	{ 53 10 0 0 6 0 }	190 12 0	101	53	268 0 0	{ 18 7 0 0 5 0 }	286 7 0	+95 11 0	+50	+77	
64	XXXIII. 119 (160)	Thema Buzurg .....	119 0 0	{ 115 7 6 0 5 0 }	234 7 6	114	49	186 0 0	{ 116 2 6 0 5 3 }	302 2 6	+67 11 8	+29	+22	
65	XXXIII. 118 (160)	Ghorda .....	8 5 0	{ 21 10 3 0 5 0 }	29 15 3	16	53	21 0 0	{ 13 4 6 0 2 6 }	34 4 6	+4 5 3	+13	+129	

66	XXXIII. 134	(160)	Bharritola .....	50 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 89 \ 8 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	139 8 0	65	46	266 5 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 24 \ 7 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 8 \ 6 \end{array} \right\}$	290 12 0	+151 4 0	+108	- 4
67	XXXIII. 133	(160)	Dhodri Themá .....	67 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 49 \ 6 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	116 6 0	62	53	148 12 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 43 \ 5 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 6 \end{array} \right\}$	192 1 0	+ 75 11 0	+66	+16
68	XXXIII. 131	(160)	Urjhe .....	47 12 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 30 \ 3 \ 4 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 2 \end{array} \right\}$	77 15 4	46	59	126 12 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 27 \ 14 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 5 \end{array} \right\}$	154 10 0	+76 10 8	+ 99	+ 77
69	XXXIII. 132	(160)	Kunjkanhár .....	9 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 54 \ 0 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 1 \end{array} \right\}$	63 0 0	28	44	160 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots\dots\dots \\ 0 \ 6 \ 3 \end{array} \right\}$	160 0 0	+97 0 0	+154	+ 67
70	XXXIII. 135	(160)	Nawaparâ .....	87 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 71 \ 11 \ 5 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 1 \end{array} \right\}$	159 3 5	77	48	241 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 \ 11 \ 9 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 3 \end{array} \right\}$	257 11 9	+98 8 4	+ 62	+ 55
71	XXXIII. 136	(160)	Guge lidid .....	30 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots\dots\dots \\ 0 \ 8 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	30 0 0	14	47	.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a) 32 \ 14 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 11 \end{array} \right\}$	32 14 0	+ 2 14 0	+ 10	+ 77
72	XXXIII. 122	(161)	Putarwahi .....	1 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \ 7 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 11 \end{array} \right\}$	8 15 0	6	67	9 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots\dots\dots \\ 0 \ 1 \ 8 \end{array} \right\}$	9 0 0	+ 0 1 0	.....	+ 83
73	XXXIII. 123	(161)	Mathena .....	14 12 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12 \ 12 \ 9 \\ 0 \ 1 \ 9 \end{array} \right\}$	27 8 9	20	71	98 12 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \ 9 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	102 5 0	+74 12 3	+268	+130
74	XXXIII. 124	(161)	Kisanjuri .....	4 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 42 \ 15 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 11 \end{array} \right\}$	46 15 0	25	54	39 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \ 3 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 7 \end{array} \right\}$	39 3 0	- 7 12 0	+ 17	+ 26
75	XXXIII. 125	(161)	Amadula .....	82 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 19 \ 10 \ 6 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	101 10 6	71	70	149 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11 \ 4 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 6 \end{array} \right\}$	160 4 0	+58 9 6	+ 58	+ 84
76	XXXIII. 126	(161)	Chihro .....	40 1 9	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 48 \ 11 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 5 \end{array} \right\}$	88 12 9	56	63	111 4 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \ 14 \ 5 \\ 0 \ 1 \ 6 \end{array} \right\}$	112 2 5	+23 5 8	+25	+149
77	XXXIII. 127	(161)	Saleh .....	11 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 20 \ 8 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 6 \ 1 \end{array} \right\}$	31 8 0	15	48	28 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 15 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 2 \end{array} \right\}$	29 15 0	-1 9 0	-5	+171
78	XXXIII. 128	(161)	Kakarkasâ .....	23 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 39 \ 7 \ 9 \\ 0 \ 4 \ 9 \end{array} \right\}$	62 15 9	43	68	54 0 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \ 8 \ 5 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 5 \end{array} \right\}$	54 8 5	-8 7 4	-13	+69

(a) Estimated  
value cal-  
culated at  
the all-  
round rate:



STATEMENT A--Jamarua Dalli Group (No. X.) of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District--continued.

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division numbers.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage.	At present.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase per cent. of present area in cultivation over that of former Settlement.	REMARKS.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khud-kasht and muafi land.	Total.			Cash including payment of tenants of sir.	Estimated value of sir, khud-kasht 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.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
79	XXXIII. 137	(162) Kade .....	88 0 0	{ 66 10 0 0 4 4 }	154 10 0	102	66	231 8 0	{ 0 3 7 0 3 7 }	231 11 7	+77 1 7	+50	+73	
80	XXXIII. 138	(162) Markatola (urf Sur- dongar) .....	62 4 0	{ 32 12 0 0 2 5 }	95 0 0	67	71	46 0 0	{ 186 13 0 0 2 11 }	232 13 0	+137 13 0	+145	+101	
81	XXXIII. 139	(162) Khurustikur .....	46 8 0	{ 62 10 0 0 4 9 }	109 2 0	103	94	65 0 0	{ 47 7 0 0 3 0 }	112 7 0	+3 5 0	+3	+63	
82	XXXIII. 139	(162) Limandih .....	31 1 0	{ 19 15 0 0 3 8 }	51 0 0	33	65	34 0 0	{ 33 11 0 0 2 8 }	67 11 0	+16 11 0	+33	+90	
83	XXXIII. 140	(162) Kuagonde .....	62 5 9	{ 133 2 0 0 5 0 }	195 7 9	113	58	297 12 0	{ 2 5 6 0 4 2 }	300 1 6	+104 9 9	+54	+81	
84	XXXIII. 141	(162) Niralgudr .....	10 8 0	{ 7 7 0 0 3 10 }	17 15 0	23	128	93 4 0	{ ..... 0 4 3 }	93 4 0	+75 5 0	+417	+385	
85	XXXIII. 142	(162) Pusawad .....	27 0 0	{ 30 3 0 0 4 11 }	57 3 0	29	51	64 0 0	{ 29 3 6 0 2 9 }	93 3 6	+36 0 6	+63	+154	
86	XXXIII. 143	(162) Petichua .....	9 4 0	{ 5 4 0 0 4 0 }	14 8 11	11	76	34 0 0	{ ..... 0 4 6 }	34 0 0	+19 8 0	+133	+114	



87	XXXIII. 144	(162) Rajoli.....	8 8 0	{ ..... 0 4 10 }	8 8 0	10	117	.....	{ (a) 0 4 6 0 4 11 }	9 4 6	+0 12 6	+9	+11
88	XXXIII. 147	(162) Tumrisur.....	.....	{ (b) 49 6 6 0 4 3 }	49 6 6	21	43	.....	{ (b) 11 1 0 0 4 11 }	11 1 0	-38 5 6	-78	-100
89	XXXIII. 146	(162) Kalor (urf Mardel)...	18 8 0	{ 19 7 5 0 6 2 }	37 7 5	18	49	18 8 0	{ 3 10 10 0 2 1 }	22 2 10	-15 4 7	-41	+78
90	XXXIII. 145	(162) Magarda.....	24 0 0	{ ..... 0 4 8 }	24 0 0	15	62	22 0 0	{ ..... 0 1 5 }	22 0 0	-2 0 0	-8	+204
91	XXXIII. 129	(162) Jabkasá.....	9 8 0	{ 18 11 9 0 2 9 }	28 3 9	16	57	63 8 0	{ 3 8 7 0 3 1 }	62 0 7	+38 12 19	+140	+113
Dalli Patti.													
92	XXXIII. 148	(Dalli) Khairwahi.....	64 8 0	{ 44 14 6 0 3 5 }	109 6 6	49	45	148 0 0	{ 80 12 8 0 4 8 }	228 12 8	+119 6 2	+109	+47
93	XXXIII. 149	(Dalli) Dhobedand.....	170 6 0	{ 39 14 5 0 3 11 }	210 4 5	166	51	377 0 0	{ 1 14 0 0 5 7 }	378 14 0	+168 9 7	+80	+26
94	XXXIII. 150	(Dalli) Dalli Khas.....	156 13 0	{ 57 6 0 0 5 5 }	214 3 0	114	53	278 5 0	{ 2 9 7 0 5 4 }	280 14 7	+66 11 7	+31	+32
95	XXXIII. 151	(Dalli) Bitál.....	115 9 0	{ ..... 0 5 2 }	115 9 0	58	50	228 0 0	{ 1 12 6 0 4 9 }	229 12 6	+114 3 6	+99	+83
96	XXXIII. 152	(Dalli) Chiklakasá.....	262 12 0	{ 66 15 10 0 4 11 }	329 11 10	198	60	697 0 0	{ 2 9 9 0 6 4 }	699 9 9	+369 13 11	+112	+42
97	XXXIII. 153	(Dalli) Kondekasa.....	16 0 0	{ 86 12 0 0 7 1 }	102 12 0	16	16	91 0 0	{ 11 8 0 0 2 11 }	102 8 0	-0 4 0	.....	+145
98	XXXIII. 154	(Dalli) Pandridalli.....	80 0 0	{ 3 8 6 0 4 4 }	83 8 6	49	59	174 8 0	{ 4 14 9 0 3 9 }	179 6 9	+95 14 3	+116	+148

(a) Calculated  
at the all-  
round rate.

(b) Estimated  
value calcu-  
lated at the  
all-round  
rate.

STATEMENT A—of Jamarua Dalli Group (No. X.) of the Dhamtari Tahsil, Raipur District—concluded.

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division numbers.	Name of villages.	At last Settlement.			Revenue.	Percentage	At present.			Increase since Settlement.		Increase per cent. of present area in cultivation over that of former Settlement.	REMARKS.
			Cash.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht, 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	15
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
99	XXXIII. 155	(Dalli) Jabadwahi .....	31 8 0	{ 11 0 3 0 3 9 }	42 8 3	20	47	72 8 0	{ 6 2 9 0 3 9 }	78 10 9	+ 36 2 6	+ 83	+ 86	
100	XXXIII. 156	(Dalli) Khamartola .....	84 0 0	{ 25 13 0 0 4 11 }	109 13 0	56	51	162 0 0	{ 10 7 0 0 7 3 }	172 7 0	+ 62 10 0	+ 57	+ 6	
101	XXXIII. 157	(Dalli) Dhobni .....	94 0 0	{ 35 2 0 0 5 1 }	129 2 0	63	49	194 12 0	{ 2 15 6 0 6 11 }	197 11 6	+ 68 9 6	+ 53	+ 14	
102	XXXIII. 158	(Dalli) Putarwahi .....	46 0 0	{ 35 2 5 0 2 10 }	81 2 5	47	58	305 12 0	{ 6 9 0 0 5 8 }	312 5 0	+ 231 2 7	+ 285	+ 93	
103	XXXIII. 159	(Dalli) Rajahi .....	123 14 0	{ 11 14 0 0 4 9 }	135 12 0	101	74	214 13 4	{ 0 7 0 0 5 6 }	215 4 4	+ 79 8 4	+ 59	+ 37	
104	XXXIII. 160	(Dalli) Barkalkasa ( <i>alias</i> Parthratola) .....	117 0 0	{ 45 2 0 0 4 7 }	162 4 0	81	50	196 0 0	{ 29 5 7 0 5 10 }	225 5 7	+ 63 1 7	+ 89	+ 6	
105	XXXIII. 161	(Dalli) Armurkasa .....	185 5 0	{ 89 7 0 0 6 0 }	274 12 0	120	44	349 0 0	{ 8 3 8 0 6 4 }	357 3 8	+ 82 7 8	+ 30	+ 18	
Total .....			6,934 15 0	3,524 5 6	10,459 4 6	5,840	56	16,208 7 5	2,120 9 9	18,329 1 2	+ 7,869 12 8	+ 75	+ 48	



STATEMENT B—Showing the scale of soil factors adopted for the Jamarua Dalli Group of the Dhamtari Tahsil.

N.B.—Figures in small type denote sanctioned tahsil factors, and those in large type the factors adopted for the group.

	Kanhar.		Dorsa.		Matasi.	Bhata.	Kachhar.		REMARKS.
	Embanked.	Unembanked.	Embanked.	Unembanked.			Pal.	Patpar.	
Ordinary .....	20	16	16	12	12	4	16	8	
	16	14	14	12	10	4	14	6	
Gaorasa .....	25	20	20	15	15	5	20	10	
	20	18	18	15	12	5	18	8	
Irrigable .....	50	24	24	18	20	8	24	12	
	24	21	21	18	16	8	21	10	



STATEMENT C—Jamaraa Dalli Group (No. X.) of the Dhamtari, Raipur Tahsil District.

Serial number.	Main circuit and sub-division numbers.	Name of village.	At last Settlement.			At present.			Increase per cent. of present acreage incidence over that of former Settlement.	Incidence per soil unit.	Class of village.	Unit rate proposed.	REMARKS.	
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	XXI. 98 (101)	Dhanora.....	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					A. For ryoti 0.650. For sir 0.75	A good open village on the Karun, away from the jungle, and on the borders of the open country. Some poor rocky bhata on the west, fringed with matasi doli of fairly good type. Position dadha. Between this and the river a fine large block of darsa, a great deal of dafasli, yielding wheat and inseed as second crops. Along river some fair bharri under kodo-tur, and a little patpar-kachhar tikra. Cultivation careful. Fallow area limited. Not much water in tanks which are new. River drunk. Some pallu baris along nala, and near one of the bastis. Homestead in two paras substantial. Rice the staple. Grade as A. Malguzars, a Teli family, fairly prosperous. Pay Rs. 4 pandhri and are not indebted. 35 per cent. of the land held by them in 3 shares. Collections made by lambardar. Tenants, community mainly Telis, though other castes found. They are a fair lot, and have cattle, though about a half said to take barkhi. Peace reigns. Not much increase of cultivation here. The rate is well above the jungle average, though not high for this place. It has contracted somewhat since Settlement, and assets have expanded but 3 per cent. In view of the unit incidences, take 0.65 for ryoti which promises no enhancement, and 0.75 would be suitable for sir.
			Occupancy .....	.....	.....	213.52	106 12 0	0 8 0	.....	.73				
			Ordinary .....	224.33	122 8 0	0 8 9	84.63	47 11 6	0 9 0	+3	.85			
			Occupancy cum Ordinary.....	224.33	122 8 0	0 8 9	298.15	154 7 6	0 8 4	— 5	.77			
2	XXI. 93 (102)	Karka Bhat. {	.....	.....	.....	145.06	29 0 0	0 3 2	.....	.34	C. 0.40	Rather a poor village on the edge of the open country. Government jungle adjoins on the south and east. A lot of poor bhata tikra under the plough. Towards Kanewada rocky scrub jungle unculturable. Homestead high-		
			Ordinary .....	29.15	12 0 0	0 6 7	254.10	78 4 0	0 4 11	—25			.58	
			Occupancy cum Ordinary.....	29.15	12 0 0	0 6 7	399.16	107 4 0	0 4 4	—34			.49	