

PART II.—*Villages managed direct (Kham tahsil).*

Serial number.	Name of village.	How managed.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets, Col. 7	REMARKS.
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.		
1	Borsi	Kham tahsil	1,207 11 0	51 0 0	.....	1,258 11 0	755 0 0	60	
2	Fingeshwar	"	890 4 6	52 8 0	.....	942 12 6	565 0 0	60	
3	Siri (Bara)	"	323 0 0	.....	.....	323 0 0	194 0 0	60	
4	Jamgaon	"	215 0 0	.....	.....	215 0 0	129 0 0	60	
5	Belar	"	266 8 0	65 0 0	.....	331 8 0	199 0 0	60	
6	Barla	"	259 0 0	52 0 0	.....	311 0 0	187 0 0	60	
7	Charoda	"	311 7 0	31 8 0	.....	342 15 0	205 0 0	60	
8	Siri (Chota)	"	184 8 0	44 0 0	.....	228 8 0	137 0 0	60	
9	KusumKuta	"	313 0 0	64 0 0	.....	377 0 0	226 0 0	60	
10	Borki	"	125 12 0	40 0 0	.....	165 12 0	99 0 0	60	
11	Charoti	"	130 0 0	42 0 0	.....	172 0 0	103 0 0	60	
12	Deogaon	"	168 4 0	44 0 0	.....	212 4 0	127 0 0	60	
13	Boris	"	147 8 0	36 0 0	.....	183 8 0	110 0 0	60	
14	Soris	"	130 8 0	44 0 0	.....	174 8 0	104 0 0	60	
15	Jamahi	"	68 12 8	17 3 4	.....	86 0 0	52 0 0	60	
16	Kuriadi	"	58 0 0	21 0 0	.....	79 0 0	47 0 0	60	
17	Marwadi	"	44 14 0	11 0 0	.....	55 14 0	33 0 0	60	
18	Phuljhar	"	43 10 0	11 0 0	.....	54 10 0	32 0 0	60	
19	Mangjhar	"	51 0 0	14 0 0	.....	65 0 0	39 0 0	60	
20	Sajapali	"	77 8 0	22 8 0	.....	100 0 0	60 0 0	60	
21	Batni	"	67 8 0	14 0 0	.....	81 8 0	49 0 0	60	
22	Karthali	"	46 0 0	14 0 0	.....	60 0 0	36 0 0	60	
23	Sonasi	"	71 0 0	14 0 0	.....	85 0 0	51 0 0	60	
24	Pali	"	104 0 0	26 0 0	.....	130 0 0	78 0 0	60	
25	Deosara	"	56 0 0	14 0 0	.....	70 0 0	42 0 0	60	
26	Muragaon	"	70 0 0	18 0 0	.....	88 0 0	53 0 0	60	
27	Sarkara	"	56 0 0	14 0 0	.....	70 0 0	42 0 0	60	
28	Kursa	"	56 0 0	14 0 0	.....	70 0 0	42 0 0	60	
29	Parseoni	"	92 0 0	36 0 0	.....	128 0 0	77 0 0	60	

PART II.—Villages managed direct (Kham tahsil)—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	How managed.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets, Col. 7	REMARKS.
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.		
30	Fingesari	Kham tahsil	56 8 0	11 8 0	.....	68 0 0	41 0 0	60	
31	Amlar	"	30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0	18 0 0	60	
32	Baira	"	48 0 0	12 0 0	.....	60 0 0	36 0 0	60	
33	Kandul	"	102 0 0	22 0 0	.....	124 0 0	74 0 0	60	
34	Bendri	"	61 0 0	18 0 0	.....	79 0 0	47 0 0	60	
35	Barbhata	"	98 0 0	22 0 0	.....	120 0 0	72 0 0	60	
36	Gogra	"	41 0 0	.....	.....	41 0 0	24 0 0	60	
37	Loja	"	12 8 0	.....	.....	12 8 0	7 0 0	60	
38	Pathari	"	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	30 0 0	60	
		Total.....	6,133 11 2	912 3 4	.....	7,045 14 6	4,222 0 0	59.9	

PART III.—Villages held by Muafidars.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of muafidar.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
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.		
1	Kuteri	Lachhmandas, Mahant	180 0 0	36 0 0	.....	216 0 0	130 0 0	60	
2	Polkara	Ganpatrao, Brahmin.	190 0 0	.....	.....	190 0 0	114 0 0	60	
		Total.....	370 0 0	36 0 0	.....	406 0 0	244 0 0	60	

PART IV.—*Inferior proprietary villages.*

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of inferior proprietor.	Ryoti rents.	Value of air.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Present jama.	Kamil jama	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Pendra	Ganpatrao, Brahmin...	273 0 0	66 0 0	.....	339 0 0	145 0 0	203 0 0	60	
		Total.....	273 0 0	66 0 0	.....	339 0 0	*145 0 0	203 0 0	60	* Not realized as the Inferior proprietor holds on a muafi grant.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the totals for each part of Statement A.

Serial number.		Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	Income of zamindar.	Percentage of income of zamindar on total assets.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
1	Part I.—Total of thekadari villages ...	5,524 4 0	1,523 12 0	.....	7,048 0 0	4,227 0 0	59.9	5,410 13 4	76	
2	Part II.—Total of kham tahsil villages..	6,133 11 2	912 3 4	.....	7,045 14 6	4,222 0 0	59.9	7,045 14 6	100	
3	Part III.—Total of muafi villages	370 0 0	36 0 0	.....	406 0 0	244 0 0	60	324 0 0	80	
4	Part IV.—Total of inferior proprietary villages	273 0 0	66 0 0	.....	339 0 0	203 0 0	60	145 0 0	43	
	GRAND TOTAL.....	12,300 15 2	2,537 15 4	.....	14,838 14 6	8,896 0 0	59.9	12,925 11 10	87	

STATEMENT B—List of villages with details of thekaders and system of management in the
Fingeshwar Zamindari.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Facts relating to the claims of thekadar to protected status.	Whether thekadar is recommended for protected status or not.	Final order.
1	Basera	Tukelwa, Teli	Family has held for 24 years with 2 breaks of 2 years each. Present thekadar's father made a small tank; now not in a very useful state. Cultivation has increased; ryots somewhat discontented	Yes.	
2	Prasod	Khamtanat, Brahmin	Family has held for 27 years with 2 breaks of 2 and 1 years. A small dabri was dug 20 years ago, and is now used for washing clothes, &c., but not for drinking. Cultivation has increased a good deal...	Yes.	
3	Lachkera ...	Govind, Brahmin ...	Family have held for 10 out of the last 15 years: one break of 4 years and one of one year. No improvements have been made. Thekadar understated the number of his sir ploughs considerably	No.	
4	Roba	Mohan, Teli	Family has held for the last 11 years: strangers held at Settlement; no tank. A small dabri was dug by the thekadar and ryots together ...	No.	
5	Patora	Tularam, Brahmin...	Family have held for the last 28 years with several breaks amounting altogether to 5 years: were in possession at last Settlement; have not spent money on the village, but cultivation has extended a good deal	Yes.	
6	Rajkati	Seriram, Gond	Has held for 6 years only. No improvement.	No.	
7	Akalwara ...	Nachkera, Kanwar ..	Has held for 15 years with one break of one year; has not spent money on the village	No.	
8	Kasikera ...	Kowli, Kanwar	Has held for 8 years; has not spent money on the village	No.	
9	Ganiari	Tularam, Kalar	Has held the village for 12 years with one break of one year: before that he was a tenant of the village; and 28 years ago, as a tenant, he made a tank which is still used for drinking purposes. He is now spending money on repairing the tank; is a good landlord, and has made the village. Thekadar is the diwan; has held for 6 years. Has not substantially improved the village	Yes.	
10	Bijli	Mohanlal, Kyasth...	Family have held for 15 years with one break of one year. No substantial improvements	No.	
11	Purena	Tularam, Brahmin...	Has held for 16 years with break of three years. No substantial improvements	No.	
12	Binori	Paltan, Teli	Family have held for 8 years. No substantial improvements	No.	
13	Gaḍidi	Daniram, Sunar ...	Family have held for the last 30 years with a few breaks. Present thekadar's father improved and spent a little money on a dabri. Present thekadar is anxious to develop this into a good tank, but is hindered by zamindars	Yes.	
14	Gonderdehi..	Chamru, Teli	Has held for 8 years. No substantial improvements	No.	
15	Birora	Bhondu, Raot	Has held for 10 years. No substantial improvements	No.	
16	Ameti	Har Singh, Kavar...		No.	

STATEMENT B—concluded.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Facts relating to the claims of thekadar to protected status.	Whether thekadar is recommended for protected status or not.	Final order.
17	Jogidipa.....	Mittu, Gond	Has held for 3 years. No substantial improvements.	No.	
18	Chinha	Dukku, Kalar	Has held for 8 years. No substantial improvements.	No.	
19	Parsati	Pathari, Teli	Family have held for the last 18 years with 2 breaks of one and two years each. They spent Rs. 150. on a tank	Yes.	
20	Raweli	Chirka, Dhobi	Family have held for the last 9 years. No substantial improvements.	No.	
21	Pator	Sunhar, Kalar	Has held for 7 years. No substantial improvements.	No.	
22	Parsada (Kalan)	Raghunath, Brahmin.	Has held for 8 years. No substantial improvements.	No.	
23	Kairgiti	Nandlal, Brahmin.	Has held for 11 years: is non-resident. No substantial improvements.	No.	
24	Sargor	Bodrai, Teli	Has held for 5 years. No substantial improvements.	No.	
25	Tarjunga	Bajbal, Gond.....	Has held for 6 years. No substantial improvements.	No.	
26	Peparhata	Daulat, Musalman	Has held for 8 years. No substantial improvements.	No.	
27	Parsada (Chota).	Seonandan, Brahmin.	Has held for 8 years. No substantial improvements.	No.	
28	Bodrabanda	Umrao, Gond.....	Has held for 6 years. No substantial improvements.	No.	
29	Chaitra	Mt. Dulam, Brahmin.	Has held for 8 years. No substantial improvements.	No.	
30	Duartara	Budda, Kalar.....	Has held for 9 years with one break of one year; has lately spent a little money in deepening an old dabri.....	No.	
31	Nawapara	Narsing, Chattri.	Has held for 4 years. No substantial improvements.	No.	
32	Sendar	Bansi, Kosta	Has held for 8 years. Has made no substantial improvements. Zamindar has made a tank here.	No.	

Notes on muafidari villages.

No.	Name of village.	Name of muafidar.	REMARKS.
1	Kuteri	Lachmandas, Mahant.	The present muafidar is the heir of Mangaldass Mohant, who held the village in muafi at Settlement. The muafidars have always lived in Raipur, and up to 1887 there was a thekadar who acted as gaontia. The muafidar ejected him then, and has since collected the rents by means of his servants. No khudkasht or sir land: no tank in the village. I do not think the muafidar deserves protection.
2	Polkara	Gaupatrao	The father of the present zamindar gave this village in razamandi muafi some years before last Settlement. The present zamindar quarrelled with the muafidar in 1887 and sued to recover possession. His suit was, however, barred by limitation. The muafidar has always lived at Raipur. He has made no substantial improvements, and I would not interfere between him and the zamindar.

1st October 1890.

C. R. CLEVELAND,

Assistant Settlement Officer.

No. 5100-S
83

1910

SUBJECT.
Re-assessment of the
Deori, Suarmar and
Fingeshwar zamin-
daris—Raipur district.

FROM

J. B. FULLER, Esq., C. S.,

JUNIOR SECY. TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER,

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

Dated Nagpur, the 8th December 1890.

SIR,

I am directed to communicate the following remarks and orders on the proposals submitted by Mr. Cleveland for the re settlement of the Deori, Suarmar and Fingeshwar zamindaris in the Raipur district, which were forwarded with your letter No. 6977, dated 30th October 1890.

2. **Deori.**—This is a small jungly estate including only 29 villages, most of which are mere forest clearings of very small value. The forests are, however, exceptionally good.

3. The assets from cultivation (*i. e.*, land revenue) at last Settlement were estimated at Rs. 65, of which Rs. 49 represented the average cash receipts from thekadars, and Rs. 16 the rental value of land cultivated by the zamindar. The total takoli paid before last Settlement was Rs. 10-4-1. A takoli of Rs. 10 was then assessed on Land Revenue, a separate takoli of equal amount being imposed on income from Forests. The Land Revenue assets have now risen to Rs. 471-12-4, and Mr. Cleveland proposes to raise the takoli to Rs. 120. You are of opinion that this would be too large an enhancement. The present is practically a first assessment, but looking to the exceedingly small amount of the takoli now paid, the Chief Commissioner considers that a rise to Rs. 60 will be sufficient.

A kamil jama of Rs. 297 has been fixed for the estate.

4. The thekadars of the estate all hold on short leases. They are mostly of aboriginal races and have done little or nothing to improve their villages. Only one of their number—the thekadar of Baia—is entitled to protection by length of possession. You are doubtful whether the protected status should be granted in this case. But the man's family has held for three generations, and the Chief Commissioner considers that he should be protected from arbitrary ejectment.

5. No Pandhri is leviable in the estate. At last Settlement no income from Excise was recorded. The income is now Rs. 99, on which it is proposed to assess a takoli of Rs. 30. This is sanctioned.

6. The forests of this estate are of exceptional importance. A range of hills running through the estate from north to south bears a mixed forest of teak and bamboos, and there is a belt of good sal east of the Jonk river. There are moreover some patches of good teak at places along the river. The forests have been considerably drawn upon in the past, and this is one of the estates concerning which there have been most complaints of forest mis-management. Mr. Cleveland discusses in his report the checks which should now be imposed on cutting. This is a matter for separate consideration, but Mr. Cleveland's suggestions will be of service in determining the areas to be taken as "specially reserved" under the Rules. Dahia will in future under these Rules be prohibited everywhere.

At last Settlement the Forest income was estimated at Rs. 320, on which a takoli of Rs. 10 was imposed. The takoli (as in other estates) was made liable to revision triennially, but this provision has remained a dead letter. The income has now increased to Rs. 850, on which it is proposed to assess a takoli of Rs. 150—the forests of the estate being constituted a single mahal. This would be a most lenient assessment, but the present payment is so small that the Chief Commissioner would not fix the revised takoli at a higher figure than Rs. 100.

7. The zamindar wishes to have a separate patwari. The patwari cess payable by thekadar and ryots amounts to Rs. 16 only, and looking to the poverty of the estate, the Chief Commissioner does not wish the zamindar to contribute more than Rs. 64 out of his own pocket, making his gross contribution Rs. 80. The District Patwari Fund can well afford to provide the balance required. The patwari will be of great help in forest management as well as in recording cultivation and rental.

8. The financial result of these proposals will be as follows :—

	At last Settlement.	At present.	As revised.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Income—</i>			
From Land ...	65 0 0	471 12 4	471 12 4
„ Forests ...	320 0 0	850 0 0	850 0 0
„ Excise ...	...	99 0 0	99 0 0
Total ...	385 0 0	1,420 12 4	1,420 12 4
<i>Charges—</i>			
Land Revenue takoli ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	60 0 0
Forest „ ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	100 0 0
Excise „ ...	...	...	30 0 0
Net cost of patwari ...	...	...	64 0 0
Total ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	254 0 0
Balance ...	365 0 0	1,400 12 4	1,166 12 4

Percentage of takoli on income.			
	From Land.	From Excise.	From Forests.
At former Settlement ...	15	...	3
Under revised „ ...	12	30	11

These arrangements will be lenient to a degree : but the case is undoubtedly one for leniency.

9. **Suarmar.**—This is an estate of an area of 196 square miles and includes 87 villages. Its western portion is hilly and rocky—the hills in some places running up to a considerable height. Towards the east the country is tolerably open and only requires development to become fairly productive.

The Land Revenue assets at last Settlement as then recorded were Rs. 798. The takoli payable by the zamindar was reduced from Rs. 213-10-10 to Rs. 200. The Land Revenue receipts are now Rs. 4,434 or, if miscellaneous receipts from

pounds and mehrai be included, Rs. 4,794. The revised kamil jama has been fixed at Rs. 2,920. Mr. Cleveland proposes to enhance the takoli from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,200. The increase is very large, and although the proposed takoli would be in itself a very lenient one, the Chief Commissioner would not go over Rs. 900.

10. It is proposed to grant the protected status to the thekadars of 13 villages. This is accepted, except in regard to Gajar (No. 40) where the Chief Commissioner considers the status has hardly been earned, and should not be conferred unless the zamindar himself agrees to grant it.

11. There are no pandhri payers in the estate. The papers of last Settlement make no mention of any income from Excise and drugs, nor was any Abkari takoli then assessed. The average income now realized by the zamindar from these sources is Rs. 1,080, on which the Settlement Officer proposes to assess a takoli of Rs. 360. This is accepted. In your remarks on this proposal you seem to have lost sight of the fact that the zamindar has been for years levying Excise duties, but paying nothing to Government.

12. Two forest mahals have been formed. The total forest income is now (at a very moderate estimate) Rs. 1,350. At last Settlement it was recorded as Rs. 65 and was assessed at a takoli of Rs. 20. Mr. Cleveland proposes to fix the takoli at Rs. 450. The Chief Commissioner considers that a takoli of Rs. 400 will be sufficient. It must be distributed between the two mahals.

13. The establishment of five patwari circles is recommended. Four circles should suffice—at present at all events—as the number of villages now fit for regular survey in this estate cannot be very large. The patwari cess payable by thekadars and ryots will bring in about Rs. 170. The zamindar should contribute Rs. 230 or Rs. 400 in all. The District Patwari Fund can afford to make up any balance which may be required.

14. The zamindar now spends Rs. 324 on police, but is, under the arrangements sanctioned in 1886, to be relieved of police responsibility and charges. His police force no doubt assists him in other ways, but he now should be able to save a great part of their salaries.

The financial effect of the re-settlement will be as follows:—

	At last Settlement.	At present.	As revised.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Income—</i>			
From Land ...	724 0 0	4,434 0 0	4,434 0 0
„ Forests ...	65 0 0	1,350 0 0	1,350 0 0
„ Excise ...	...	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0
„ Pandhri ...	...	...	...
„ Miscellaneous sources ...	74 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0
Total ...	863 0 0	7,224 0 0	7,224 0 0
<i>Charges—</i>			
Land Revenue takoli ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	900 0 0
Forest „ ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	400 0 0
Excise „ ...	...	...	360 0 0
Pandhri „ ...	...	...	...
Cost of Police ...	...	324 0 0	...
Net cost of Patwaris ...	...	...	230 0 0
Total ...	220 0 0	544 0 0	1,890 0 0
Balance ...	643 0 0	6,680 0 0	5,334 0 0

	Per cent of takoli on income.			
	Land Revenue and miscellaneous.	Forest.	Excise.	Pandhri.
At former Settlement	27	30	...	...
Under revised Settlement	20	29	33	...

15. **Fingeshwar.**—This estate lies on the border of the khalsa near Rajim and is in great part open and well cultivated. It stands on quite a different footing from the jungly estates of Deori, Kauria and Suarmar, and closely approximates in its conditions to the neighbouring khalsa territory.

16. At last Settlement the Land Revenue income of the zamindar was about Rs. 2,900, on which a takoli of Rs. 485 was assessed. A separate takoli of Rs. 15 was assessed on Forest income estimated at Rs. 86-8-0. The Land Revenue income has now risen to Rs. 12,925 plus Rs. 750 from pounds and mehrai. The enhancement of the jama of the inferior proprietary village of Pendra to Rs. 185 (the figure proposed by Mr. Carey) will add Rs. 40 to the income.

Mr. Cleveland proposes a Land Revenue takoli of Rs. 2,000. Mr. Carey would assess at Rs. 3,000. You are very strongly of opinion that a takoli of Rs. 2,000 would be sufficiently heavy. It would be without doubt an exceedingly moderate payment for an estate such as this, and the Chief Commissioner would have been inclined to go considerably higher. In deference however to your views, the revised takoli is fixed at Rs. 2,200, that is to say, at Mr. Cleveland's figure, plus the contribution for police, which has been shown in the report as separately payable.

17. The proposal to grant the protected status to the thekadars

1. Basera.
2. Prasod.
3. Batora.

4. Ganiari.
5. Gonderdeli.
6. Parsati.

of the six marginally noted villages is approved of.

18. At last Settlement an income of Rs. 12 was recorded as realized by the levy of Pandhri. No receipts from Excise were recorded, and indeed from the remarks then made it is not clear that it was intended to leave the zamindar with the control of Excise.

Pandhri is apparently not levied by the zamindar, but it would yield a considerable income if levied under the ordinary rules in force. The information which has been collected on the point indicates that a proper assessment would bring in over Rs. 400 a year. The Settlement Officer proposes to impose a pandhri takoli of Rs. 200. But no list of assesseees has been drawn up, and the Chief Commissioner thinks that the best course will be to follow the precedent set in the Sambalpur zamindaris and take the Pandhri takoli as 50 per cent of the revenue as assessed in detail at triennial periods by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner's attention should be drawn to the action required under these orders.

The income from Excise is now Rs. 1,050, on which a takoli of Rs. 300 is proposed and sanctioned.

19. Three forest mahals have been formed. The average income from Forests is now Rs. 2,250 against Rs. 86-8-0 at last Settlement. Mr. Cleveland's

proposal to raise the forest takoli from Rs. 15 to Rs. 750 is approved of. But the takoli should be distributed over the three mahals.

20. Six patwari circles have been formed. The patwari cess leviable from thekadars and ryots will bring in about Rs. 480. It will suffice if the zamindar contributes Rs. 170 or Rs. 650 in all.

21. There has been some misapprehension as to the effect of the orders of 1888 in regard to police control, but they are now to be carried out. The zamindar is to be relieved of police charges altogether at a cost to Government of Rs. 180. His former expenditure on police establishment was Rs. 460, so that he will be a substantial gainer by this arrangement. The contribution for police charges has been already taken into consideration in fixing the Land Revenue takoli.

22. The financial effect of the re-settlement is shown below. The zamindar's charges will be increased by Rs. 3,100. But his profits will remain larger than they were at last Settlement by considerably over Rs. 10,000 :—

	At last Settlement.	At present.	As revised.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Income—			
From Land ...	2,832 0 0	12,925 0 0	12,965 0 0
„ Forests ...	86 8 0	2,250 0 0	2,250 0 0
„ Excise ...	...	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0
„ Pandhri ...	12 0 0	...	400 0 0
„ Miscellaneous sources ...	569 8 0	750 0 0	750 0 0
Total ...	3,500 0 0	16,975 0 0	17,415 0 0
Charges—			
Land Revenue takoli ...	485 0 0	485 0 0	2,200 0 0
Forest „ ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	750 0 0
Excise „ ...	...	...	300 0 0
Pandhri „ ...	...	...	200 0 0
Cost of Police ...	...	460 0 0	...
Net cost of patwaris ...	...	...	170 0 0
Total ...	500 0 0	960 0 0	3,620 0 0
Balance ..	3,000 0 0	16,015 0 0	13,795 0 0

Per cent of takoli on income.

	Land Revenue and miscellaneous.	Forest.	Excise.	Pandhri.
At former Settlement ...	14	17	...	...
Under revised „ ...	16	33	28	50

1915

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23. As already remarked, the Chief Commissioner considers the revised assessments of these three estates extremely moderate, and would certainly have imposed heavier takolis were it not for the shortness of the term of Settlement. There will be room for a very substantial enhancement at next Settlement.

Subject to any orders which may be received from the Government of India, the revised settlements are sanctioned for a period of 11 years from the 1st July 1890.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary.

1916

No. 1507.

FROM

L. S. CAREY, Esq., C. S.;

Settlement Officer,

Raipur ;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces,

Nagpur.

19th October 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit Mr. Cleveland's proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Kowria zamindari with the following criticisms and comments:—

In villages 2 to 14, where the theka jama so largely exceeds the recorded nikasi and for which in addition a nazarana of Rs. 7,000 has been paid, I would calculate the kamil jama at 75 per cent. of the theka jama. I do not think Mr. Cleveland can claim in these cases to have arrived at the actual resources of the villages. There must be considerable income from siwai. If my proposal be accepted, Rs. 352 should be added to Rs. 5,010, the kamil jama calculated by Mr. Cleveland.

On the other hand, in view of Mr. Cleveland's statement that an intelligent inquiry had been made into the capabilities of each village before fixing the jama, I was apprehensive whether he had not possibly overestimated the siwai in villages such as Nos. 32, 36, 37, 39 and 40, but from what I have been able to gather independently, the income from the sale of grass is already large in this zamindari, and moreover is susceptible of considerable development. Further, it has to be borne in mind in this connection that the sums realized as nazarana in this estate are known to be large, but such a source of income is generally concealed with ease. I think, then, that the various estimates of the Assistant Settlement Officer can be accepted, and that there is no need in these cases to calculate the kamil jama at 75 per cent. of the theka jama in preference to adopting 60 per cent. of the estimated revised rental.

The jama proposed for the inferior proprietary villages is low, but I accept it in view of the large *per saltum* increment of revenue. On the other hand, this leniency may be misplaced, as the inferior proprietor owes Rs. 9,000 to a Marwari, and will probably be sold up ere long.

I think Mr. Cleveland's proposals go too far in the case of those men, who have held only for a short time, but whose present lease will run for a number of years. I have accorded full weight to his arguments as to the effect on such men of the grant of protected status, but I am disposed to exact something more from the candidates for this status.

I am of opinion that the grant of proprietary right to malguzars by the British Government was a mistaken policy ; at any rate, as to the manner in which it was conferred. Had the old patels been told that such a status was reserved for those who built five tanks or otherwise improved their villages, they would have hastened to fulfil the necessary conditions. But the bestowal of the proprietary right, in the hope that security of tenure would be sufficient inducement to the expenditure of capital on the land, has not proved a success as far as Chattisgarh is concerned.

In this view I am averse to too much liberality now in the conferral of protected status. Kowria is still a wild and undeveloped tract. I think the Court of Wards might well be left with as free a hand as possible to exploit the estate, and at the next revision of assessment, the claims of deserving thekadars who have earned a title to consideration, might be dealt with.

In this view I would not award protected status to Nos. 13, 31, 36, 48, 49, 71, 78, 79, 80, 84, and 94.

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Mr. Cleveland also proposes to award protected *status* to some muafidars. He has given his reasons in the body of his report. I am, however, averse to protecting muafidars, and doubt if it would be wise policy to interfere between the zamindar and his assignees. On the other hand, if an assignee who is virtually a representative of the zamindar and whose possession is not in any sense hostile, puts in a sub-thekadar, I concur with the Assistant Settlement Officer in thinking it advisable to protect him, provided that he has proved himself entitled to it. Thus I would not confer protected *status* in the cases 1 (a), 4 (a), 5 (a), and 6 (a) recommended by the Assistant Settlement Officer.

With regard to the police we are confronted with the same difficulty as in the case of Narra, Deori and Suarmar. On the one hand, the Chief Commissioner has ruled that the management can be taken over without addition to the takoli, while the local authorities have not apparently contemplated that they would have to send khalsa police into the zamindari, but that the zamindar would continue to maintain his existing establishment.

Recently when officiating as Deputy Commissioner, I consulted the District Superintendent of Police on this matter, and he informed that he considered the staff noted below sufficient, provided the police were not employed on revenue and various miscellaneous duties as was the case in the lifetime of the zamindar.

Staff.	Rate of pay per mensem.			Total amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Head Constable.....	12	0	0	12	0	0
3 Constables	6	0	0	18	0	0
3 Do.	5	0	0	15	0	0
Stationery allowance.....	.....			1	0	0
Total ..	.....			46	0	0

Or Rs. 552 per annum.

It is difficult to deal with the question of takolis, until this matter is settled, but I am of opinion that, even though it be ultimately necessary to add Rs. 864 *cost of police* to column 3 of Mr. Cleveland's Statement D, the takolis recommended are by no means excessive. The forest income will, I believe, be largely augmented under good management, and the estate would have a future before it were it not for its being very deeply involved.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

L. S. CAREY,

Settlement Officer.

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE KOWRIA ZAMINDARI OF THE RAIPUR DISTRICT.

This is one of the eastern zamindaris of the district and covers an area of 280 square

I.—Brief description.

miles: it contains now 132 inhabited villages, the number at last Settlement being only 72. It is bounded on the north by the Sirpur pargana of the Khalsa and the Deori zamindari, on the east by the Phuljar zamindari of the Sambalpur district, on the south by the Suarmar zamindari, and on the west by the Khalaria pargana of the Khalsa. There is jungle in nearly every part of the estate, but that in the west, towards the Khalsa, is being gradually cleared in to make room for cultivation. The Jonk river runs along the east of the estate forming the boundary, and its western bank for about a width of five miles is covered with dense sal forest which terminates on reaching a ridge of rocky hills running north and south parallel with the course of the Jonk. In this portion between the Jonk and the hills there are very few villages, and these include only a few acres of poor cultivation. The ridge of hills above alluded to does not extend to the

southern boundary of the estate, but stops within 7 or 8 miles of it, and all the country below lies in the valley of the Bhirkuni or Machka nala, a tributary of the Jonk; and here, where the forest has been cleared, there is some excellent cultivation. All along the western boundary the country is level, and the best villages of the estate are found here. In the north the country is hilly and covered with forest.

The Raipur-Sambalpur road enters the Kowria zamindari at the 51st mile just before Jhalap, and leaves it at Saukra at the 72nd mile. There are several fairly good villages along its route.

Kowria was originally a khalsa taluka, and it is not certain when it was converted into a zamindari. The present zamindar is a descendant of the old talukdars, and the family have been in possession of the estate for many hundreds of years. At last Settlement the estate was in a very backward state, and it does not appear that at any previous time it had reached a higher degree of prosperity. Since Settlement, however, its development has been remarkable, though it is still backward compared to the neighbouring khalsa tracts. When I visited the estate in March this year,

I found the then zamindar Jaitsing in a dying condition; he had been very ill, I was told, for months, and was unable to sit up or move. I have since heard that he died on the 7th of July. His heir is his son Ranjitsing Rajgond, aged 12 years. Jaitsing had been zamindar for 30 years; he was a man of no education, and the use of drugs had enfeebled his character and intellect for some years past. The great development of his income had not kept pace with his expenditure, and during the last 15 years he continually resorted to mahajans; he was also careless in the matter of muafi grants, and consequently the estate is now considerably burdened.

There are 4 unmarried daughters of Jaitsing, and had he lived their marriage expenses would have involved the estate still more deeply. For the last 2½ years the management of the estate has been in the hands of Ghursahai Lal, Kyasth, who was called Diwan.

This man was formerly Diwan, I believe, of the Phuljar estate in the Sambalpur district. I thought him a very intelligent and able man, but unfit to be trusted with the power that had passed into his hands, owing to the weak and apathetic character of Jaitsing. Owing to the illness of the latter I had to obtain most of my information as to the general condition of the estate from Ghursahai Lal himself, and he was very plausible: I could see, however, that he had already begun to push his own interests in the estate to the detriment of those of the zamindar.

The population of the estate at Settlement was shown as 3,056 or about 11 to the square mile; in 1881 the population was 11,000 or 32 to the square mile. Considering that 90 per cent. of the whole area is cultivable, this ratio is extremely small. There are now some very good villages in the estate, the two best are Gorbera and Pachri with rent rolls of Rs. 416 and Rs. 415, respectively. Dorsa and Matsi are the chief soils found, and in the south and west they are of very good quality: there is little kanhar, and no rabi crops are grown. Rice, kodo, and tilli are the chief crops. In a good year sufficient rice is produced for the needs of the estate but no more: with a better class of cultivators sufficient rice should be grown to export a considerable quantity.

The jungle produce on which dues are taken all finds its way to Raipur. There is a great quantity of excellent grazing land, and several Raots keep large herds here, from which they obtain quantities of ghee, which is sent to Raipur for sale. Arhar is not grown here and is imported.

The ryots are nearly all wretchedly poor, and contrast most unfavourably in that respect with the villagers of adjoining khalsa villages. Gonds, Binjwars, Bhumias, and other poor non-cultivating castes predominate. No ryot ever seems to keep any old grain in his house, and the consequence is that at sowing time there is a great scarcity of seed. Kapur Chand Marwari, and others have grain shops in the estate, but the zamindar does nothing to help his cultivators: his grain receipts are said not to suffice for his own household. The cultivators are not generally indebted, as their security is not worth much.

The actual income of the zamindar as ascertained from his accounts at last Settlement amounted to Rs. 727, 660, and 717 for the years 1866, 1867, and 1868, respectively. The income adopted by the Settlement Officer in the Abstract Statement was as follows:—

II.—Assets and assessment of last Settlement.

Amount realized from } sub-proprietors (ka- mil jama malikana) }	Rs. 223
Other assets from all } other sources. }	„ 420
Total.....	Rs. 643

The actual income for the year 1868 was made up as follows :—

Land Revenue	Rs. 228 0 0
Jungle	„ 425 0 0
Siwai	„ 68 12 0
Total ...Rs.	716 12 0

So that the Settlement Officer adopted a lenient estimate.

The kamil jama was fixed as follows :—

On village areas for } term of Settlement.	Rs. 529
On excess waste for } three years.	„ 400
Total.....Rs.	929

The kamil jama here means the income that the zamindar ought, according to the Settlement Officer's calculations, to derive. The land revenue kamil jama was arrived at in thekadari villages by taking the actual income and in mukassa villages by applying half soil rates.

The previous takoli was Rs. 106-13-5, and the takoli sanctioned at Settlement was :—

On village areas for } term of Settlement	Rs. 90
On excess waste for } three years.	„ 20
Total .. ...Rs.	110

No mention is made of police, excise or pandhri in the Settlement papers ; as regard Police, excise, pandhri, forests. the forest, the takoli then fixed for three years still stands. s

The 132 villages of the estate are held as follows :—

By inferior proprietors	10
„ thekadars	102
„ muafidars	13
„ mortgagees	6
„ zamindar direct	1
Total.....	132

III.—System of Land Revenue management. Number of villages held by inferior proprietors, thekadars, muafidars, mortgagees or by zamindar direct.

At Settlement inferior proprietary rights were conferred in the case of 14 villages, in 9 to Peela Gond of Bhirkuni, and in 5 to Lachmansing, brother of the then zamindar. Lachmansing died without issue, and the zamindar being the next heir the inferior proprietary right has merged in the superior proprietary right ; the nine Bhirkuni villages have split up into ten.

Until Ghursahai Lal, Diwan, came to the estate written leases were almost unknown, but since then formal leases on stamped paper have been given and acceptances taken in the case of 70 of the thekadari villages. Nearly all these leases contain a clause to the effect that on the expiry of the lease the lessee shall have no rights in the village. Many of the old thekadars objected to this, but a few cases of summary ejectment persuaded the majority and those thekadars who have not yet been given stamped leases are mostly waiting for the expiry of the term of their present lease. There is a considerable difference in the case of a village leased by means of a stamped document (mota bandobust) and one leased verbally on the old system (kachha bandobust). In the case of the latter the thekadar is liable to his jama, to grain payments, to the anni tika (an irregular due of one anna per rupee of jama) and to the dussera tika Rs. 3 per thekadar ; he was formerly also liable to a diwani tika consisting of money and grain payments, but this has been discontinued. In stamped leases all these dues have been included in the jama.

Several rich men from the khalsa have come forward to take the leases of the villages, as the term offered is generally a long one. Unfortunately, their offers of large amounts of nazarana tempted the zamindar to include all rights to the forest within the village limits and also to promise over again the lease of a village already leased. This has led to some complications, and I do not think they will be satisfactorily settled without recourse to the law-courts. As regards the parting with all rights to the forest in certain villages, I have gone into this question in Part IX. of this Report. During the last year the zamin-

dar has realised over Rs. 8,000 as nazarana, and this must be considered as discounting the land revenue of future years. The lease containing the greatest number of villages is that given to Loknath Bania, the brother of the talukdar of Tarenga, Bilaspur, which includes 13 villages. He paid Rs. 7,000 nazarana, and the jama for the next ten years has been fixed at Rs. 739. The agricultural assets of these villages only amount to Rs. 378, but they contain some good timber and grass. The question naturally presents itself, what are Loknath's intentions? Does he mean to make a commercial speculation of it and cut down his standing timber, or does he wish to found a taluk for himself regardless of expense? However energetic he may be, it will take some years before his rent-rolls can equal the payments to the zamindar, and I do not think the income from grass and other minor forest produce will make up the difference. In nearly all the newly settled villages, *i. e.*, for which there are stamped leases, the jama appears high compared with the assets, but I was dissatisfied with the statements of several thekaders as to their rents and sir lands. In some cases subsequent inquiries showed that thekaders had understated, but in others I was obliged to accept their figures though not satisfied as to their correctness. An intelligent inquiry seems to have been made into the capabilities of each village before fixing the jama, and the term of nearly all the leases is 10 years. On the whole, the thekaders will do fairly well. In many cases old thekaders of 5 to 15 years' standing have been ousted, as they would not accept the enhanced jamas and formal leases. In most of these instances the old thekaders were Binjwars who cleared the jungle by dhya and settled a few cultivators. Such men can never afford to spend a rupee on a tank, or other such improvements, and are quite content to have a village with three or four ryots whose rents they pay to the zamindar as jama, themselves cultivating in their wretched way one or two ploughs of land free of rent. The well-to-do men from the khalsa who have lately come forward are ready to spend money on their villages, and can keep together their tenants in bad times. I do not, therefore, think that the policy of the zamindar has been at all a bad one. Perhaps there are a few cases in which individuals have suffered, but as a rule the ousted thekaders have remained on as tenants. Of the 13 villages held by muafidars four have been granted for religious purposes six to relations for maintenance, two for services rendered, and one by way of friendship. Besides these villages five more have lately been assigned to a kept wife of the late zamindar for her life and after that for the lives of her children. They are still managed by the former thekaders, the profits being made over to the assignee: I have therefore included them in the thekadari villages.

The six villages held by mortgagees are all in the possession of Sultan Chand Kapur Chand Marwari. For particulars, *vide* note to Statement A., Part V.

Only one village is managed by the zamindar direct and that as no thekadar comes forward. There are at present no arrangements for the entertainment of patwaris in the zamindari.

Patwaris.

IV.—Present assets from land revenue.

Statement A. shows the assets from land revenue of each village of the estate and also the income of the zamindar.

Columns IV., V., and VI. have been filled up chiefly according to the statements of the gaontias of the villages, and Columns VIII., IX., and X. after an inspection of some of the leases and the accounts of the zamindar.

Where rents and jamas are paid partly in cash and partly in grain I have converted the latter into money at the rate of one khandi per rupee. Irregular dues have not been included or else the village assets would be somewhat higher.

In muafidari and mortgaged villages I have, as usual, assumed the income of the zamindar to be 80 per cent. of assets.

The total assets of all villages amount to Rs. 8,516-8-0, of which Rs. 1,430 is on account of siwai, *i. e.*, wood or grass. In villages Nos. 2 to 14, I have not included any siwai income, although the new lessee will certainly realize some. In this connection, see my remarks above in Part III., where I have discussed the lease lately granted to Loknath Bania. It is quite impossible to estimate the amount of income the thekadar will derive from wood and grass as he has only just obtained possession of the villages.

The income of the zamindar amounts to Rs. 6,950=81 per cent. of the total assets. The assets of the ten inferior proprietary villages held by Piransing Gond, of Bhirkani, amount to Rs. 949, of which Rs. 160 is due to siwai. The jama fixed at Settlement was Rs. 100 on all the villages, and this has been hitherto paid. The inferior proprietor owes Rs. 9,000 to Kapur Chand Marwari, and all his ten villages are mortgaged without possession as security. The original loan, taken three years ago, was Rs. 6,000; in three more years it will amount to Rs. 12,000, and if not paid in full then all the villages will pass into the hands of the money-lender. This is certain to come about as the inferior proprietor has no means of repaying the money. I have taken this into consideration in my proposals for the grant of protected status to thekaders, and in four out of the ten villages I

Inferior proprietary villages.

have recommended the grant of the *status* to the sub-lessees of the inferior proprietor. The assets of these ten villages are certainly not overstated: probably the reverse, as I suspected some collusion between the inferior proprietor and the sub-thekadars from whom I obtained the particulars of the assets. Besides this, the inferior proprietor is in the habit of levying irregular dues from his sub-lessees who in turn realize them from their ryots. These payments I have not included in the accounts. Considering the poverty of the inferior proprietor and the proportion of *siwai* income, I think that a jama of 50 per cent. of the assets will be sufficient. This is an increase of 375 per cent. on the present jama. I accordingly adopt Rs. 475 as the revised jama and divide it among the various villages as follows (Dheripaili is really a hamlet of Bhirkuni and I treat it as such):—

No.		Total assets.	Proposed jama.	Per cent. on assets.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1.	Bhirkuni cum Dheripaili	242 0 0	121 0 0	50
2.	Birajpaili	67 0 0	33 0 0	49
3.	Tiliadadar	72 0 0	36 0 0	50
4.	Dokarpaili	65 8 0	33 0 0	50
5.	Sambar	165 0 0	83 0 0	50
6.	Dubpaili	134 0 0	67 0 0	50
7.	Bitangipaili	28 0 0	14 0 0	50
8.	Bikupaili	52 8 0	26 0 0	50
9.	Shikarpaili	123 0 0	62 0 0	50
	Total.....	949 0 0	475 0 0	50

The particulars of the assets of each of the above villages will be found in Statement A., Part III.

The revision of the inferior proprietary jama as above will raise the income of the zamindar to Rs. 6,950 + Rs. 375 = Rs. 7,325. The miscellaneous income of the estate exclusive of irregular dues is that derived from pounds, and which last year amounted to Rs. 66-8-0. This brings up the income of the zamindar to Rs. 7,391-8-0. For each village, except inferior proprietary villages, a kamil jama has been calculated at 60 per cent. of assets (omitting irregular dues), and after the revision of the inferior proprietary jama the total kamil-jama amounts to Rs. 4,635 + 375 = Rs. 5,010 = 58 per cent. of total assets.

The present land revenue takoli (Rs. 90) falls at less than 2 per cent. of the kamil jama, and the takoli I now propose is Rs. 1,800 = 24 per cent. of the zamindar's income, 36 per cent. of the kamil jama and 21 per cent. of total assets.

Statement B., Part I., shows the facts relating to the claims of each thekadar to protected *status*. When I visited the estate I saw that some change in the management was imminent owing to the dying state of the zamindar, and I therefore enquired very carefully not only into the history of the tenure of each thekadar, but also into the terms of current leases and the claims of any ousted thekadars who came forward. In Statement B I have confined myself almost entirely to a mere statement of what I came to the conclusion were the actual facts. As requested by the zamindar personally, I allowed Ghursahai Lal to represent the zamindar, and if he accepted the statement of a gaontia I recorded it: if a difference arose I made a special enquiry into the matter. Mahasing Gond, a brother of the zamindar, generally attended on behalf of the zamindar, whose interests were therefore well protected.

In 29 thekadari villages I have recommended the grant of protected *status*, viz., in—

- No. 1. Arand.
- „ 2. Konsara.
- „ 15. Kasaibahea.
- „ 17. Kherubhata.
- „ 20. Thakurdai Chota.
- „ 22. Gainagata.
- „ 23. Gurelabhata.
- „ 24. Choukbera.
- „ 25. Chikli.
- „ 29. Jangora.
- „ 30. Joba.
- „ 31. Jampaili.
- „ 34. Turidih.
- „ 36. Dumarpani.

- No. 42. Tendukōna.
- „ 48. Pachri.
- „ 49. Kohakunda.
- „ 58. Bijrapaili.
- „ 59. Bagarpaili.
- „ 71. Singupaili.
- „ 76. Saraipaili.
- „ 77. Sarkara.
- „ 78. Sohagpur.
- „ 79. Sondadar.
- „ 80. Sonasili.
- „ 84. Phurgana.
- „ 87. Lahrud.
- „ 91. Bartunga.
- „ 94. Thakurdai (bara.)

Total number of thekadari villages 102.

Part II.—Out of the 13 villages held by muafidars in seven cases the muafidar is also the gaontia of the village, and in four cases out of these, viz., No. 1 a Pandrikhar, No. 4 a Barikel, No. 5 a Potapara, and No. 6 a Sapos. I have recommended the muafidars for protected status, i.e., that in the event of the muafi being resumed the theka of the village may be offered to them. In two out of the six villages which are sub-leased by the muafidars, viz., No. 2 a Ghonch and No. 3 a Kuteri I have recommended that protected status should be granted to the sub-thekadar who is the gaontia. Until the muafi is resumed the muafidar may be considered to stand in the place of the zamindar and the sub-thekadar to have the same position as a protected thekadar: in the event of the resumption of the muafi the muafidar will lose all rights in the village, and the present sub-thekadar will have the refusal of the theka.

In Part III. of Statement B. I have recorded the facts relating to the tenures of the sub-thekadars in inferior proprietary villages. I think that such men as Pirti Naik (No. 56 Sambhar) and Pachia Naik (No. 66 Dubpaili) certainly deserve to be maintained by Government in the possession of their villages, and I recommended the grant of a protected status in their cases, and also in No. 26 Birajpaili and No. 86 Bikapaili. As long as they pay a reasonable jama (to be fixed as in other protected cases) they should be allowed to remain in possession: the inferior proprietor pockets the difference between the thekadari and the inferior proprietary jama, which in most cases will be considerable. In all cases I have looked to the duration of the current lease: if a man has held for 15 years, and his present lease has 10 years to run, I think he has a better claim to protection than a man whose lease is expiring. If the long-term lessees know they will not be ejected when their lease expires they are likely to do their best to develop the village, and in those cases where the lease includes the forest they will be less likely to cut standing timber in order to get what they can out of the village.

VI.—Police : present arrangements and those proposed.

Up to 1884 there were Government police in the zamindari, the station being at Gorbura.

From 1884 to 1885 there were zamindari police, roznamehas and reports being sent to the khalsa.

From 1885 to 1889 the zamindar had the entire police control.

From July 1889 until now the zamindar has merely paid and appointed the police: all reports are sent to the Government thana at Bodra, and the management is altogether in the hands of the Khalsa officials. By the Chief Commissioner's orders the police arrangements are to be made by Government with no extra charge to the zamindar. The question is whether the present arrangement is in accordance with the intentions of the Chief Commissioner or not. Colonel Thomas, the Deputy Commissioner, evidently thought not, for in his note on the estate, after describing the work of the police as very unsatisfactory, he goes on to say, "The khalsa police have not yet taken the place of the police in this estate as no Settlement Officer has been here to fix the new takoli....." It will

certainly be of much advantage to the people in the matter of the safety and protection of their property when the khalsa police relieve that of the zamindari here." The present zamindari Police cost the zamindar Rs. 72 per month or Rs. 864 per year: the establishment is as follows:—

	Rs.
1 Chief Constable at Rs. 15 per month.....	180 per annum.
1 Head do. „ 7 „	84 „
2 Head Constables each „ 5 „	120 „
10 Constables each „ 4 „	480 „
Total...	864

If the Chief Commissioner's orders do not mean that the zamindar is to be relieved entirely of police charges, then what charges is he to bear? As in the case of the other zamindaris I have, for the purposes of assessment, assumed that the zamindar in future will not be called upon to pay anything on account of police. This is the interpretation I put upon the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

No tax of the name or nature of pandhri has ever been collected in the estate. I ascertained that there are 11 persons or so in the estate who are liable to assessment under khalsa rules. It should, I think, be distinctly understood that the zamindar has a right to levy pandhri. Statement E contains a list of persons who derive incomes within the zamindari assessable to pandhri under khalsa rules and the amount of their incomes and the amount of pandhri is noted against each. The amount of the income has been very roughly estimated, but I had no opportunity for extended enquiries. It appears from the list that the probable income from pandhri would not exceed Rs. 240. Some of the men in the list, and notably Pirti and Pachia naik, are spending a good deal of capital in the zamindari now in making tanks, &c. It would be a pity to make them dissatisfied; they trade outside the zamindari now, and could very well spend their money outside. The great object of the managers of the estate must now be to attract capital, and I think that the introduction of an unpopular tax like pandhri might repel capital. I do not therefore recommend its introduction, but I think it might be left to the discretion of the managers. A takoli should, I think, be assessed: the payment of it will fall lightly on the estate revenues. I propose a takoli of Rs. 120=50 per cent. of possible assets.

The abkari arrangements in this zamindari are unusual. 20 villages have been fixed, in which a stall for the manufacture and a shop for the sale of liquor is allowed; these are leased out annually. In addition to these villages there are 11 muafi villages in which the muafidars have always had the right of vend of liquor. They have also been permitted to sell their liquor in any village except in those where there is a leased shop and in other muafi villages. They sometimes do take liquor to neighbouring bazars and sell it. The Diwan told me he thought that an order from Government would put a stop to this without any friction, but that the muafidars would have strongly resisted any alteration at the hands of the zamindar. Now that the management is by the Court of Wards there should be no difficulty in introducing the khalsa system, which is very well suited even to these jungle estates. The estate should be divided into circles and each circle sold by auction, the muafidars having no right to any monopoly of manufacture or vend. The income from abkari for 1888 was Rs. 407 and for 1889 Rs. 432. The muafidars, I should think, make a difference of at least Rs. 250 to the income, and with better arrangements I anticipate an income of at least Rs. 700 from abkari in the next year or two.

The drug monopoly was given in 1883 for nine years to Sultan Chand Kapur Chand, the annual payment being fixed at Rs. 65.

The majority of the people are consumers and the monopoly should fetch at least Rs. 150. However the favourable terms are to be explained by the fact that the contract was given at the same time that the zamindar received the loan of Rs. 18,700 from the lessee. There is only one regular shop in the zamindari, but the contractor has hitherto been allowed to sell where he liked in the zamindari. Opium and ganja are obtained from the Kaipur treasury through the zamindar, and the difference between the retail and treasury prices is very considerable. The profit of the thekadar amounted last year to about Rs. 320, and I therefore think the contract worth Rs. 150 at least. The actual excise income amounts to—

	Rs.
Abkari	432
Drugs	65
Total	497

But with proper management should certainly amount to Rs. 850, viz:—

	Rs.
From Abkari.....	700
„ Drugs	150
Total	850

I propose an excise takoli of Rs. 250=50 per cent. of actual income, but only 29 per cent. of anticipated income.

The valuable forests in the estate are to be found in the north along the Kantora nala, which forms the boundary between Kowria and Deoli; in the east along the west bank of the Jonk river, and in the south along the bank of the Bhirkuni nala. The sal-tree is found in great numbers in all these tracts, especially in the two former, the last being perhaps more valuable for its thatching grass. In other parts of the estate the saja is to be found in fair numbers, but Kowria is too far from Raipur or other large centres for anything but teak or sal to be much in request. Of the former there is very little, a few trees being found here and there on the hill slopes. The practice of dhya cultivation appears to have been stopped here for the last two years, before which time there was apparently no attempt at protection. The advent of the railway brought timber into demand, and the zamindar then realized that his jungles were most valuable; others realized it too, and men came forward offering large amounts of nazarana and jama for villages on the condition that their leases should include all rights to the jungle. In about 25 cases the zamindar has recently leased villages inclusive of valuable forest for long terms. In 16 of these there are no recognized village boundaries as the villages have been established subsequent to Settlement in the midst of the forest: in the other nine cases boundary maps were made at Settlement and boundaries laid down. Besides the above there are 5 villages held by the Bhirkuni inferior proprietor, containing forest, over which he exercises unreserved rights. Unless measures are taken it will be in the power of the holders of the villages to damage the forests considerably, and had the zamindar lived he could not have restrained them. In those villages where there are no fixed boundaries, immediate action should be taken: boundaries should be laid down including a fair amount of excess waste, but the custom of the villagers of roaming the forest for minor forest produce should not be considered as any proof of a large area of forest being within the village limits. If the holders of the villages see that Government will not allow them to overwork and ruin their forests, I think they will be reasonable and content themselves with timber cuttings proportionate to the supply.

The most valuable forest of the estate may be conveniently divided into 3 blocks, which together might be considered the forest mahal of the estate.

The Dumarpani forest is bounded on the north by the nala near Memrao and the Raipur-Sambalpur road, on the south by the Bhirkuni nala, on the east by the Jonk river, and on the west by the western slopes of a range of hills running from Siwai to Bhirkuni. This block contains very good sal timber and sukla grass. The following villages fall within this area, viz:—Chikhli, Churupali, Tongopotha, Dumarpani, Girna, Patandadar, Amodi, and Kodopali.

The Sapos forest bounded on the north by the Kantura nala, on the south by the Raipur-Sambalpur road; on the east by the Jonk river, and on the west by the Muradho nala. The following villages fall within this area, viz:—Arsula, Sapos, Buldidi, Dongripaili, Suklipaili, Gopalpur, Charbata, Kotonpaili, Donghajhar, Amlidih, Bhitidih, Sarkara, Larond, Nawapara, and Atharaguri. This block contains sal, saja and thatching grass of all kinds.

The Chindoli forest: this may be considered to consist of the strip of sal forest along the western bank of the Jonk from Chindoli to Charoda, and includes the areas of the following villages, viz:—Chindoli, Barwamara, Borlami, Undurlami, Beldihi, Parsodar, Lilesar, Charoda, and Phardah.

There is forest along the Bhirkuni nala, but nearly all is included in the limits of the Bhirkuni inferior proprietary villages. In the west of the estate, scrub jungle and grass and occasionally some fair saja and bija trees are found, but only in patches, and no block can be formed.

The income of the zamindar from his forests amounted to Rs. 1,207 in 1888 and to Rs. 1,365 in 1889. The forest establishment has hitherto consisted of a Daroga and 4 Chaprasis. This small staff is quite inadequate. By the advice of Colonel Thomas, I believe, the zamindar had agreed to establish 4 nakas at Barwamara, Kurubkata, Thalap, and Barikel

(bara).⁶ These four places command all the chief exits from the zamindari and if at each naka were appointed a Mohrir and two Chaprasis, it would be very difficult for any person to evade payment of forest dues. Now that the management is by the Court of Wards the jungles may be considered safe from overworking, but even now they do not look as if they had been too freely drawn upon; of course, fires and cattle prevent any luxuriant growth of timber, but that can scarcely be avoided. I certainly do not think the estate sufficiently developed for the introduction of the expensive system of fire lines and protection. The takoli fixed at Settlement and still paid amounts to Rs. 20. The income should certainly not be less than it has hitherto been, and I adopt the income of 1889, viz., Rs. 1,365 for the purposes of assessment, and on this I propose a takoli of Rs. 455=33 per cent.

There are at present no arrangements for the employment of patwaris in the estates.

X.—Patwaris: present arrangements, and those proposed. I propose to divide the villages of the estate into 7 circles, and Statement C shows the villages in each circle and their assets exclusive of siwari. As regards the question of whether merely the boundaries or also the fields should be plotted, I am in favour of a thorough survey of the villages. The villages of circles III. and IV. are mostly very small and lately settled, but the cultivation is no more shifting here than in the khalsa jungles, and there has been no trouble in mapping the fields. I am therefore of opinion that each village in the estate should be mapped and records for it prepared, as in the khalsa. I think that each patwari will be able to manage the villages of his circle. The number of villages in each circle is large, but the cultivated area is generally small. I propose that the remuneration of the patwaris of circles Nos. II., IV., and VI. in which lie the largest villages of the estate should be Rs. 120 per annum, and that the patwaris of the other circles should receive Rs. 100 per annum. Allowing Rs. 40 for contingencies, the charges on account of patwaris would be—

	Rs.	a.	p.
3 Patwaris at Rs. 120 per annum	360	0	0
4 Do. „ 100 do.	400	0	0
Contingencies	40	0	0
Total.....	800	0	0

The patwari cess amounts to Rs. 286-15-0, viz :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
6 per cent. on inferior proprietor's jama, Rs. 475.....	28	8	0
1 anna per rupee of thekadar's and muafidar's sir.....	88	12	0
$\frac{3}{2}$ „ „ rental.....	169	11	0
Total.....	286	15	0

Say Rs. 230. The balance cost to be defrayed by the zamindar is therefore Rs. 800—280=Rs. 520. This is not, I think, a larger charge than the state can afford.

The annexed table D shows the result of my proposed revision of the takolis on the income of the zamindar; at Settlement the balance left with him amounted to Rs. 606-12-0, at present it is Rs. 7,904-8-0, and as proposed will be Rs. 6,328. The total charges will absorb one-third of the zamindar's income. The improvement in the estate is not any way due to the late zamindar personally. I do not think therefore that his successor has any claims to a light assessment. However, the indebted state of the zamindari must be remembered; besides money debts good villages have been mortgaged with possession: these should be redeemed as soon as possible, and this will require a large sum of money. The expenditure of capital in the estate will increase the income, and it will be more advantageous to Government in the long run for the saving from the income of the zamindari to be spent on roads, tanks, &c., in the estate than it would, for it would be now paid to Government as takoli. The Court of Wards will probably retain the management of the estate for several years, as all debts cannot be easily paid off, and the heir, Ranjit Singh, is only 12 years of age. There is, therefore, every probability of the expenditure of any surplus on useful objects.

TABLE D.

The financial effect of my proposals is shown by the following figures:—

	At Settlement.	At present.	As proposed.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Income—				
From Land Revenue	223 0 0	6,950 0 0	7,325 0 0	
„ Forests ..	425 0 0	1,365 0 0	1,365 0 0	
„ Excise ...	.....	497 0 0	497 0 0	
„ Pandhri .....	.....	.....	240 0 0	
„ Other sources	68 12 0	66 8 0	66 8 0	
Total.....	716 12 0	8,878 8 0	9,493 8 0	
Charges—				
Land Revenue takoli	90 0 0	90 0 0	1,800 0 0	
Forest takoli.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	455 0 0	
Excise „ .....	.....	.....	250 0 0	
Pandhri „ .....	.....	.....	120 0 0	
Cost of Police .....	.....	864 0 0	.....	
Net cost of patwaris .....	.....	.....	520 0 0	
Total.....	110 0 0	974 0 0	3,145 0 0	
Balance.....	606 12 0	7,904 8 0	6,348 8 0	

	Percentage of takoli on income.				
	Land revenue and miscellaneous sources.	Forest.	Excise.	Pandhri.	
At former Settlement.....	31	4	.....	.....	
Under revised assessment	24	33	50	50	

C. R. CLEVELAND,

Assistant Settlement Officer,

Raipur.

STATEMENT A—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jamas in the Kowria Zamindari.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Ryoti rent.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Jama.	Average nazarana.	Income of zamindar.	Kamil-jama	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
						<i>1.—Thekadari Villages.</i>						
1	Araud	Itwari, Gond	30 0 0	18 0 0	...	48 0 0	30 0 0	3 8 0	33 8 0	29	60	
2	Amlidih	Loknath, bania (Brother of Tahutdar of Tarenga).	46 0 0	12 0 0	...	58 0 0	.....	.....	.....	35	60	
3	Bhitidih	do.	10 0 0	.....	...	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6	60	
4	Gopalpur	do.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	60	
5	Gondpauli	do.	30 0 0	.....	...	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	18	60	
6	Chingaria	do.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	60	
7	Gogra	do.	6 0 0	.....	...	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4	60	
8	Salebhata	do.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	60	
9	Thakurpauli	do.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	60	
10	Konsara	Ramchand, Kumhar	80 0 0	24 0 0	...	104 0 0	739 0 0	*350 0 0	1,089 0 0	62	60	Nos. 10 and 11 are included in the lease given to Loknath, Bania, though possession has not yet been given.
11	Chuiha	Ramchand, Kumhar, thekadar. Milapsing, Kavar, Shekmi, thekadar.	50 0 0	20 0 0	...	70 0 0	.....	.....	.....	42	60	
12	Kolda	Loknath, Bania	32 0 0	.....	...	32 0 0	.....	.....	.....	19	60	
13	Charoda .....	.....	12 0 0	.....	...	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7	60	
14	Lilesar .....	.....	16 0 0	.....	...	16 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10	60	

Nos. 10 and 11 are included in the lease given to Loknath, Bania, though possession has not yet been given.

*The term of the present lease of villages Nos. 2 and 14 to Loknath is 10 years, but at the end of this time the thekadar may renew the lease on payment of 150 per cent. of the present jama for another term of 10 years without more nazarana, and so on at the end of each 10 years. I have therefore assumed the present nazarana Rs. 7,000 to have been paid for a term of 20 years.

STATEMENT A—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jamaas in the Kowria Zamindari—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Ryoti rent.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Jama.	Average nazarana.	Income of zamiadar.	Kamil jama	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
15	Kasaibahra	Baldeosing, Gond	60 0 0	12 0 0	...	72 0 0	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0	43	60	
16	Kalmidadar	Ilattesing, Kavar .....	.....	36 0 0	...	36 0 0	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	22	60	
17	Kurrubhata	Murna, Gond	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	24 0 0	22 0 0	.....	22 0 0	14	60	
18	Kodopaili	Pateram, Gond	48 0 0	18 0 0	...	66 0 0	60 0 0	8 5 4	68 5 4	40	60	
19	Khamarmuda	Do. do.	28 0 0	14 0 0	...	42 0 0	40 0 0	3 5 4	43 5 4	25	60	
20	Thakurdai (Chota)	Dhansing, Kavar	40 0 0	12 0 0	...	52 0 0	60 0 0	7 0 0	67 0 0	38	60	
21	Khusrupaili	Do. do.	12 0 0	.....	...	12 0 0						
22	Gainagata	Birsing, Kavar	64 0 0	20 0 0	...	84 0 0	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0	50	60	
23	Gorelabhata	Jujharsing, Gond	48 0 0	12 0 0	...	60 0 0	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	36	60	
24	Chaukbeda	Mayaram, Kavar	40 0 0	12 0 0	...	52 0 0	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	31	60	
25	Chekli	Ramsing, Binjhar	9 0 0	10 0 0	...	19 0 0	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	11	60	
26	Churrupaili	Ranjit, Teli	30 0 0	15 0 0	...	45 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	27	60	
27	Charbhata	Mayaram, Binjhar	3 0 0	7 0 0	...	10 0 0	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0	6	60	
28	Chindpan	Jaganath, Nunia	120 0 0	50 0 0	...	170 0 0	150 0 0	17 2 3	167 2 3	102	60	
29	Jangora	Narsing, Gond	62 8 0	20 0 0	...	82 8 0	62 8 0	.....	62 8 0	49	60	
30	Joba	Rajsing, Kavar	40 0 0	72 0 0	...	67 0 0	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	40	60	

31	Jampaili	Anand Rao, Kavar	25 0 0	12 0 0	...	37 0 0	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	22	60
32	Jhalap	Ramprasad, Bania	12 0 0	6 0 0	(a) 175	193 0 0	100 0 0	14 4 7	114 4 7	116	60
33	Turijhar	Fati, Teli	70 0 0	20 0 0	...	90 0 0	80 0 0	8 0 0	88 0 0	54	60
34	Turidih	Ujjar, Chamar	40 0 0	20 0 0	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0	36	60
35	Tongopahra	Kedua, Raot	10 4 0	4 0 0	(b) 25	39 4 0	21 4 0	4 4 7	25 8 7	23	60
36	Dumarpani	Maniram, Raot	18 0 0	12 0 0	(c) 30	60 0 0	28 12 0	4 4 7	33 0 7	36	60
37	Do.	Diljan Mahomed	24 0 0	.....	...	24 0 0	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	14	60
38	Dongajhar	Ratan, Kumhar	24 0 0	12 0 0	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	8 5 4	44 5 4	22	60
39	Dongripaili	Mardausing, Chhatri	15 0 0	12 0 0	(d) 40	67 0 0	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	40	60
40	Nawagaon	Selu, Kumhar	52 8 0	12 0 0	...	64 8 0	37 8 0	6 10 8	44 2 8	38	60
41	Nawapara	Balaji, Brahmin	40 0 0	8 0 0	...	48 0 0	35 0 0	4 0 0	39 0 0	29	60
42	Tendukona	Kulhar, Kavar	54 0 0	40 0 0	...	94 0 0	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	56	60
43	Dhank	Loknath, Bania	20 0 0	.....	...	20 0 0	} 125 0 0	31 5 10	56 5 10	21	60
44	Telibandha	Do. do.	15 0 0	.....	...	15 0 0					
45	Durripaili	Gaurishankar, Brahmin .....	.....	.....	20	(e) 20 0 0	30 0 0	4 0 0	34 0 0	12	60
46	Dhumanturi	Lachmanprasad, Brahmin	21 4 0	10 0 0	...	31 4 0	31 4 0	12 0 0	43 4 0	19	60
47	Dhanora	Sitalsing, Chhatri	40 0 0	12 0 0	(f) 20	72 0 0	33 4 0	4 4 7	37 8 7	43	60
48	Pachri	Chamarrai, Kavar	370 0 0	45 0 0	...	415 0 0	320 0 0	.....	320 0 0	249	60
49	Kohakunda (bara)	Do. do.	85 0 0	45 0 0	...	130 0 0	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0	78	60

(a) Thekadar's lease includes rights to profit from jungle: gandhri, sukla grass and saja timber abundant. I estimate the average income from grass at Rs. 150 and from timber at Rs. 25.

(b) Lease includes right to thatching grass=Rs. 25 per annum.

(c) Grass income=Rs. 30.

(d) Lease includes rights to wood and grass, no timber but good thatching grass=Rs. 40 per annum.

(e) The village is deserted, but the thekadar has taken a 10 years' lease with the intention of populating it: the jungle is included in the lease: no thatching grass, but there is some timber; I have valued it at Rs. 20 per annum.

(f) Lease includes the right to the jungle; timber and thatching grass are both found. I estimate the annual income from these at Rs. 20.

STATEMENT A—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jamas in the Kowria Zamindari—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Jama.	Average nazarana.	Income of zamindar.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jamas on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
						<i>I.—Thekadari Villages—continued.</i>						
50	Parsapaili	Raisingh, Gond.....	27 0 0	12 0 0	...	39 0 0	37 0 0	.....	37 0 0	23	60	
51	Parsada	Megha, Naik.....	60 0 0	15 0 0	...	75 0 0	60 0 0	2 0 0	62 0 0	45	60	
52	Patandadar.....	Tukaram, Binjhar .....	.....	6 0 0	...	6 0 0	.....	.....	(g)	4	60	(g) The lease was given to thekadar in order that he might populate the village: no jama is fixed.
53	Pharoda	Rato, Kumhar	30 0 0	20 0 0	...	50 0 0	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	30	60	
54	Belar	Buddhu, Chamar	15 0 0	8 0 0	...	23 0 0	42 0 0	6 0 0	43 0 0	14	60	
55	Beldhi	Sonsai, Kavar.....	48 0 0	12 0 0	...	60 0 0	55 0 0	4 0 0	59 0 0	36	60	
56	Barhaipaili.....	Sital Sing, Chhatr.....	12 0 0	.....	...	12 0 0	53 0 0	3 9 1	(h) 56 9 1	7	60	(h) Thekadar has just taken his lease with the intention of populating the village.
57	Birajpaili (Chota).	Megha, Naik	15 0 0	5 0 0	...	20 0 0	7 10 0	2 8 0	10 2 0	12	60	
58	Bijrapaili	Pir Mahomed	10 0 0	5 0 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	9	60	
59	Bagarpaili	Pilwa, Gond	25 0 0	20 0 0	...	45 0 0	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	27	60	
60	Bandumuda	Maniram, Kavar	4 0 0	11 0 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	9	60	
61	Baldedih.....	Sahdeo, Kalar	15 12 0	9 0 0	...	24 12 0	18 12 0	2 0 0	20 12 0	15	60	
62	Boirlami	Maniram, Raot	18 0 0	6 0 0	...	24 0 0	33 0 0	4 0 0	37 0 0	18	60	
63	Udarlami	Do. do.	6 0 0	.....	...	6 0 0						
64	Bhokludih	Kanhasing, Chhatr.....	.....	6 0 0	...	6 0 0	.....	.....	(i)	4	60	(i) Village was leased pal.
65	Mohda	Gobardhan, Binjhar .....	.....	8 0 0	10(j)	18 0 0	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	11	60	(j) Thekadar's profits from grass.

66	Rajadera.....	Ramsai, Binjhar	15 0 0	10 0 0	10(k)	35 0 0	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	21	60
67	Rampur	Sheik Chotu, Musalman	15 0 0	.....	35(l)	50 0 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	22 0 0	30	60
68	Lakharh	Dharmu, Raot	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	12 0 0	7 0 0	.....	7 0 0	7	60
69	Singhapali.....	Diljan, Mohamed	15 0 0	12 0 0	...	27 0 0	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0	16	60
70	Do.	Shekh Chhotu, Mussalman	12 0 0	6 0 0	15(m)	33 0 0	20 0 0	1 8 0	21 8 0	20	60
71	Singanpur	Ramprasad, Bania	72 0 0	28 0 0	50(n)	150 0 0	100 0 0	14 4 7	114 4 7	90	60
72	Saragtor	Shamsundar, Raot	49 0 0	24 0 0	...	73 0 0	20 2 0	1 6 10	21 8 10	44	60
73	Siwari.....	Amoli, Panka	60 0 0	15 0 0	...	75 0 0	80 0 0	.....	80 0 0	45	60
74	Saraipali	Bispath, Gond	50 0 0	25 0 0	...	75 0 0	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	45	60
75	Sarkada	Chamarrai, Gond	25 0 0	12 8 0	...	37 8 0	37 8 0	.....	37 8 0	22	60
76	Sohagpur	Hiradas, Bairagi	8 0 0	6 0 0	...	14 0 0	12 8 0	2 0 0	14 8 0	8	60
77	Sondadar	Amarsing, Binjhar	22 8 0	30 0 0	...	52 8 0	17 8 0	.....	17 8 0	31	60
78	Sonasil	Rambaksh, Raot	40 12 0	32 0 0	165(o)	232 12 0	43 12 0	2 13 8	46 9 8	139	60
79	Suenara	Dokri, Gond	6 4 0	7 0 0	...	13 4 0	12 8 0	1 0 0	13 8 0	8	60
80	Hardi	Pitambar, Raot	6 0 0	15 0 0	...	21 0 0	30 0 0	7 0 0	37 0 0	13	60
81	Gadbeda Chandapara	Kapurchand, Marwari	376 0 0	40 0 0	...	416 0 0	300 0 0	22 3 6	322 3 6	250	60
82	Phurgana	Maniram, Raot	40 0 0	12 0 0	65(p)	117 0 0	62 8 0	3 0 0	65 8 0	70	60
83	Kokabhata.....	Sheikkalu & Abdul Hakim	30 0 0	.....	40(q)	70 0 0	45 0 0	5 0 0	50 0 0	42	60
84	Gondbahal	Do. do.	5 0 0	36 0 0	15(r)	56 0 0	46 0 0	5 8 10	51 8 10	34	60
85	Lahraud	Gajraj, Gond	29 0 0	14 0 0	...	43 0 0	35 0 0	.....	35 0 0	26	60
86	Budeli.....	Sonhar, Kavar	120 0 0	15 0 0	...	135 0 0	120 0 0	8 0 0	128 0 0	81	60
87	Ansula	Matura Singh, Gond	27 0 0	6 0 0	...	32 0 0	25 0 0	10 3 8	35 3 8	20	60
88	Bartunga	Banesar, Raot	48 0 0	42 0 0	80(s)	170 0 0	80 0 0	10 14 6	90 14 6	102	60

(k) Thekadar's profits from grass.

(l) Lease includes right to jungle. I estimate the wood income at Rs. 15 and the grass income at Rs. 20.

(m) Thekadar's profits from grass.

(n) Thekadar's profits from grass.

(o) Lease includes right to jungle: thekadar has cut a great deal of timber, and reaps a lot of thatching grass. I estimate wood income at Rs. 60 and grass income at Rs. 100.

(p) Wood income, Rs. 5, and grass income, Rs. 60.

(q) Grass income, Rs. 40.

(r) Grass income, Rs. 15.

(s) Grass income, Rs. 80.

STATEMENT A—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jama in the Kowria Zamindari—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Jama.	Average nazarana.	Income of zamindar.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
						1.—Thekadari Villages—concluded.						
89	Gerna	Banesar, Raot	21 0 0	24 0 0	...	45 0 0	44 12 0	} 10 0 0	99 8 0	50	60	(t) Thekadar's profits from grass.
90	Amodi	Do. do. ....	.....	4 0 0	35(t)	39 0 0	44 12 0					
91	Thakurdanjan (bara) Kaprakote Para.	Birbansing, Gond	65 0 0	12 0 0	...	77 0 0	60 0 0	2 0 0	62 0 0	46	60	
92	Bharwamuda	Govinda, Marar	62 0 0	10 0 0	...	72 0 0	62 0 0	5 0 0	67 0 0	43	60	
93	Memra	Rambaksh, Raot .....	.....	.....	...	.....	} (u)	12 8 0	12 8 0	...	60	(v) Thekadar holds for 2 years pal; no assets now.
94	Sukaipaili	Do. do. ....	.....	.....	...	.....						
95	Kumharimuda	Pirti, Naik	40 0 0	.....	...	40 0 0	46 6 0	3 0 0	49 6 0	24	60	
96	Bajkata	Do. do. ....	.....	.....	...	.....	} (v)	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	60	(v) Thekadar holds for 2 years pal; no assets.
97	Khoakunda	Do. do. ....	.....	.....	...	.....						
98	Kotanpani	Do. do. ....	.....	.....	...	.....						
99	Phirangi	Do. do. ....	.....	.....	...	.....						
100	Drugpaili	Gaurishankar, Brahmin	16 0 0	4 0 0	40(w)	60 0 0	30 0 0	4 9 7	34 9 7	36	60	(w) Profits of thekadar from wood and grass.
101	Lami	Keda, Raot	57 0 0	35 0 0	...	92 0 0	.....	.....	73 9 0(x)	55	60	(x) No income has been realized since 1887 owing to dispute between the thekadar and zamindar. I value the zamindar's income at 80 per cent. of profits for purposes of assessment.
102	Barbhata	Kapurchand, Marwari	96 0 0	.....	...	96 0 0	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0	58	60	
Total			3,584 12 0	1,246 8 0	865	5,696 4 0	4,614 2 0	662 15 4	5,350 10 4	3,414	59.9	

Serial number.	Name of village.	How managed.	Ryoti reuts.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jamas on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Part II.—Villages managed direct.</i>									
1	Arjuni	Kham tahsil	21	.....	.....	21	13	60	
			21	.....	.....	21	13	60	

STATEMENT A—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jamas in the Kowria Zamindari—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of Inferior Proprietors.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Present jama.	Jama proposed.	Percentage of jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Part III.—Villages managed by Inferior Proprietors.</i>										
1	Bhurkoni	Puran Sing.....	20 0 0	54 0 0	150 0 0	224 0 0	100	475 0 0	50	(a) This was a part of Bhurkon at Settlement; (b) included in the siwai of M. Bhurkoni.
2	Daripaili (a)	Do.	13 8 0	4 8 0	(b)	18 0 0				
3	Birajpaili (bara)	Do.	51 8 0	15 8 0	.....	67 0 0				
4	Tilaidadar	Do.	50 0 0	22 0 0	.....	72 0 0				
5	Dokarpaili	Do.	54 8 0	11 0 0	.....	65 8 0				
6	Samaigaon	Do.	120 0 0	45 0 0	.....	165 0 0				
7	Dabpaili	Do.	92 0 0	32 0 0	(c) 10 0 0	134 0 0				(c) Profits from thatching grass.
8	Bitangpaili	Do.	16 0 0	12 0 0	.....	28 0 0				
9	Bikapaili	Do.	37 8 0	15 0 0	.....	52 8 0				
10	Shikaripaili	Do.	98 0 0	25 0 0	.....	123 0 0				
		Total.....	553 0 0	236 0 0	160 0 0	949 0 0	100	475 0 0	50	

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of muafidar.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
<i>Part IV.—Villages managed by muafidar.</i>									
1	Pandrikhar	Mohan Gond, Pujari	15 0 0	4	...	19 0 0	11	60	
2	Ghonch	Mahasing, Gond	208 0 0	30	..	238 0 0	143	60	
3	Khuteri	Do. do.	54 8 0	16	...	70 8 0	42	60	
4	Barikel (Chota)	Do. do.	30 0 0	24	..	54 0 0	32	60	
5	Potapara	Gullusing, Gond	43 12 0	24	...	67 12 0	40	60	
6	Sapos	Manoharsing, Binjhar	9 0 0	8	(a) 130	147 0 0	88	60	(a) Profits of muafidar from grass, = Rs. 50 = Rs. 80 Do. do. do. wood
7	Nawapara	Nathudas, Bairagi .....	.....	10	(b) 50	60 0 0	36	60	(b) Profits of muafidar from grass.
8	Athragudi	Do. do. ....	.....	10	(c) 50	60 0 0	35	60	(c) Do. do. do.
9	Chhindoli	Mt. Janki, Gond	12 0 0	2	(d) 25	39 0 0	23	60	(d) Do. do. do.
10	Mudhepar	Dariyaosing, Gond	31 0 0	10	...	41 0 0	25	60	
11	Mudgaon	Chamru, Brahmin	20 0 0	6	...	26 0 0	16	60	
12	Digipur	Gopalsing, Gond	22 8 0	12	(e) 40	74 8 0	45	60	(e) Profits of muafidar from grass.
13	Siwaia	Kawalsing, Gond	37 8 0	18	(f) 50	105 8 0	63	60	(f) Do. do. do.
Total			483 4 0	174	445	1,002 4 0	600	59.9	

For particulars as to each tenure, see Statement B.

STATEMENT A.—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jamas in the Kowria Zamindari—concluded.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of mortgagee.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Part V.—Villages managed by mortgagee.</i>									
1	Pethora	Sultanchand Kapurchand	140	...	.....	140	84	60	
2	Lakhanpur	Do.	117	...	(a) 60	177	106	60	(a) Income of mortgagee from grasa.
3	Barkal (bara).....	Do.	245	...	.....	245	147	60	
4	Mungasir	Do.	144	...	.....	144	86	60	
5	Dadargaon	Do.	40	...	.....	40	24	60	
6	Mograpaili	Do.	102	...	.....	102	61	60	
		Total...	788	...	60	848	508	59.9	

Note.—The above six villages were given last year to Sultanchand Kapurchand in lieu of interest on Rs. 18,789-13-0 due to Sultanchand from the zamindar. The mortgagee is to retain possession until the last pie is paid.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the totals for each part of Statement A.

No.		Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of villages.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	Income of zamindar.	Percentage of income of zamindar on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.		
1	Part I.—Total of Thekadari villages.....	2,584 12 0	1,246 8 0	865	5,696 4 0	3,414	59.4	5,350 10 4	90	
2	„ II.—Total of Kham tahsil villages...	21 0 0	.....	.....	21 0 0	13	60	21 0 0	100	
3	„ III.—Total of Inferior Proprietary villages	553 0 0	236 0 0	160	949 0 0	100	10	100 0 0	10	
4	„ IV.—Total of Muafi villages.....	483 0 0	174 0 0	345	7,002 4 0	600	59.9	801 0 0	80	
5	„ V.—Total of mortgagee villages..	788 0 0	.....	60	848 0 0	508	60	678 0 0	80	
	GRAND TOTAL.....	5,430 0 0	1,656 8 0	1,430	8,516 8 0	4,635	54.4	6,950 10 4	81.6	

Note.—The Diwan, Ghurabailal, stated that the zamindar had given him a lease of six villages, viz., Charbhata, Bokhidih, Patandadar, Baludongri, Kairkuta and Sohrakot for 15 years from 1889 on a nazarana of Rs. 70 and jama Rs. 40, and that the lease included all rights to the forest. As the first three of these villages are already leased to thekedars, I do not consider the Diwan's lease valid. The last three villages are mere names of pieces of jungle. It will be against the interest of the State, if this lease is recognized, and as I do not think it is legally valid, I have left it out of consideration in my mauzawar details.

STATEMENT B.—List of villages with details of thekaders and system of management in the Kowria Zamindari.

Part 1.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of lessee.	Facts relating to the claims of the lessee to the grant of protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
1	Araud	Itwari, Gond, thekadar.	Has held for 4 years : 3 years pal and then current lease for 10 years. No rights in the jungle : has spent Rs. 100 on a small tank : founded the village and has made it what it is : assets, Rs. 48	Yes.	
2	Amlidih	Loknath, Bania, thekadar.	Villages Nos. 2 to 14, both inclusive, have been leased to Loknath, the brother of the Tabutdar of Tarenga in the Bilaspur district, on the following terms :—Nazarana Rs. 7,000 has been paid, and the jama for all 13 villages is to be Rs. 739 for the next 10 years : after that Loknath may continue the lease for successive terms of 10 years, each paying at the end of each term an enhanced jama=150 per cent. of the old jama. In June last the lessee took possession of all 13 villages except Nos. 13 and 14, for which <i>vide infra</i> . The boundaries of the villages are to be those laid down in the Settlement maps ; and the lessee has acquired the right to all jungle within these boundaries. There is very little cultivation in any of the villages. The lessee has as yet made no improvements and needs no protection.	No.	
3	Bhitidih				
4	Gopalpur ...				
5	Gondpaili ...				
6	Chingaria ...				
7	Gogra				
8	Salebhata ...				
9	Thakurpaili...				
10	Kolda				
11	Charoda				
12	Lilesar				
13	Konsara	Ramchand, Kumbhar, thekadar.	Ramchand holds the villages Nos. 13 and 14 since 1884, the jamas being remitted by way of interest on a loan of Rs. 1,000 then given to zamindar. By the bond the money must be repaid in 1891, in which case Ramchand loses Chuiha, but if he agrees to pay the jama asked, remains as thekadar of Konsara. If the loan is not repaid in 1891, Ramchand remains in possession until it is paid up, paying no jama till then. Ramchand manages Konsara himself, and has spent Rs. 200 in improving a tank. Rental value of village is now Rs. 104. I think he deserves protection. In M. Chuiha there is a sub-thekadar who has held for 3 years ; his lease now expires : neither he nor Ramchand have made any improvements here and neither deserve protection. From the above it will be noticed that the terms of the lease to Ramchand clash with the agreement with Loknath. Unless a compromise can be made a law suit may be expected.	Yes (in Konsara) to Ramchand.	
14	Chuiha	Milapsing, Kavar, Shikmi, thekadar.		No (in Chuiha).	

STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of lessee.	Facts relating to the claims of the lessees to the grant of protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
15	Kasaibahra...	Baldeosing, Gond, thekedar.	His family have held for more than 40 years. Current lease has 10 years to run. Father of present thekedar founded the village. The latter is only 8 years old and the family is very poor. Village assets, Rs. 72	Yes.	
16	Kalmidadar.	Hattiasing, Kavar ...	Thekadar has held for 20 years during which time the village has deteriorated. There were 10 ryots' houses when thekadar first took the lease and now there are none. There is no tank. Thekadar has planted 12 mango trees, but has made no other improvement. Current lease has 10 years to run.....	No.	
17	Kurrubhata.	Murua, Gond, thekedar.	The family have held for 25 years and founded the village. They have constructed a tank at a cost of Rs. 350. The village has deteriorated lately owing to the poverty of the thekedar. Current lease has 10 years to run.....	Yes.	
18	Kodopaili ...	Pateram, Gond	Has held for one year and 5 years of present lease to run. Has made no improvements.....	No.	
19	Khamarmuda.	Do. do. ...	Has held for 6 years and claims to hold for 6 years more. A lease of the village without possession has been given over the head of Pateram to Sheikh Chotu. Pateram has made no improvements.....	No.	
20	Thakurdai (Chota) ...	Dhansing, Kavar ...	Has held for 25 years, and present lease has 10 years to run. Has made a small dabri, but this does not hold water all the year round. Founded the village. Assets now Rs. 52	Yes.	
21	Khusrupaili.	Do. do. ..	Has just taken the village. One lease for this and M. Thakurdai (Chota) above. No improvements.	No.	
22	Gainagata ...	Birsing, Kavar	Has held for 20 years : founded the village. Current lease has 10 years to run. No substantial improvements. Assets, Rs. 84	Yes.	
23	Gorelabhata.	Jujharsingh, Gond...	Has held for many generations. Is a relation of the zamindar. No substantial improvements. Thekadar is poor	Yes.	
24	Chukbeda ...	Mayaram, Kavar ...	Has held for 18 years : founded the village. Current lease has 10 years to run. No substantial improvements	Yes.	

STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of lessee.	Facts relating to the claims of the lessees to the grant of protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
25	Chekli	Ramsing, Binjhar..	Has held for 26 years : founded the village and made it such as it is. Assets, Rs. 19. No substantial improvements	Yes.	
26	Churrapali..	Ranjit, Teli	Has held for 3 years. Current lease has 10 years to run. No improvements	No.	
27	Charbhata ...	Mayaram, Binjhar..	Has held for 20 years : founded the village. Assets only Rs. 10, holds on indefinite terms. A lease has now been given without possession to Gursahailal Diwan	No.	
28	Chinapan ...	Jaganath, Nunia ..	Has held for 2 years ; 5 years of present lease to run. Has settled many ryots and has raised the number of ploughs from 5 to 12. Is now digging a tank	No.	
29	Jaugora.....	Narsing, Gond	Has held for 19 years : founded the village, the assets of which are now Rs. 82-8-0. Holds on indefinite terms	Yes.	
30	Joba	Rajsing, Kavar.....	Has held for 25 years : founded the village ; is digging gradually a small tank. Current lease has 10 years to run	Yes.	
31	Jampali.....	Anand Rao, Kavar..	Has held for 7 years. Up to this year he was the shikmi thekadar of a muafidar, Balbadr. The muafi has been resumed and the lease has been given to Anand Rao. He made the village and has spent Rs. 300 on a tank. Current lease has 10 years to run	Yes.	
32	Jhalap	Ramprasad, Bania...	Has held for 3 years, and his lease has 4 years to run. Has made no improvements	No.	
33	Turijhar	Pati, Teli	Has just taken a 10 years' lease of the village. No improvements ...	No.	
34	Turidih	Ujjar, Chamar	Has held for 25 years : founded the village. Has made a small dabri at a cost of about Rs. 50. Current lease has 10 years to run	Yes.	
35	Tongopathra.	Kedua, Raot	Has held for 5 years, and present lease has 2 years to run. Has made no improvements	No.	
36	Dumarpani (near Tank river).	Maniram, Raot	Has held for 10 years ; founded the village. Assets now Rs. 60. Has made no substantial improvements. Present lease has 3 years to run ...	Yes.	

STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of lessee.	Facts relating to the claims of the lessee ^s to the grant of protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
37	Dumarpani (near Jhalap).	Diljan, Mahomed, Musalman.	Has held for 5 years; present lease has 3 years to run. Has made no improvements	No.	
38	Dongajhar ...	Ratan, Kumhar.....	Has held for 3 years; re-established the village, but it is not flourishing. Assets Rs. 36. No substantial improvements	No.	
39	Dongripaili...	Mardansing, Chhatri.	Has held for 10 years. Current lease has 8 years to run. Founded the village. Assets now Rs. 27 from agriculture. No substantial improvements	No.	
40	Nawagaon ...	Selu, Kumhar	Has held for 3 years, during which time cultivation has expanded. No substantial improvements. Lease now expires	No.	
41	Nawapara ...	Balaji, Brahmin.....	Has just taken a 10 years' lease of the village	No.	
42	Tendukona...	Kulhar, Kavar.....	Has held for 25 years; has made the village. Assets now Rs. 94. 8 years ago made a tank at a cost of Rs. 500; has planted 18 mango trees; present lease has 10 years to run	Yes.	
43	Dhank	} Loknath, Bania	Has just taken the villages	No.	
44	Telibandha...				
45	Durrupaili ...	Gaurishankar, Brahmin.	Has just taken a 10 years' lease of the village which is waste	No.	
46	Dhumanturi..	Lachmanprasad, Brahmin.	Has held for 3 years; present lease has 2 years to run; has increased the cultivation. No substantial improvements	No.	
47	Dhanora.....	Sitalsing, Chhatri ...	Has just taken a 7 years' lease: has already settled 8 ploughs in the village and is improving a small dabri	No.	
48	Pachri	Chamarrai, Kavar...	Has held for 30 years. Has increased the cultivation, but made no tank and planted no trees; his lease is for an indefinite term. This man understated his assets very persistently before me	Yes.	
49	Kohakunda (bara).	Do. do. ...	Has held for 8 years; made the village. Assets now Rs. 130. Is digging a tank	Yes.	
50	Parsapaili ...	Raisingh, Gond.....	Has held for 14 years; has made no substantial improvements. Present lease indefinite as to duration. Assets Rs. 39	No.	
51	Parsada	Megha Naik	Has just taken a 10 years' lease.....	No.	

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STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of lessee.	Facts relating to the claims of the lessees to the grant of protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
52	Patandadar...	Tukaram, Binjhar.	Has held for 3 years; 2 years more to run. No jama as the village was quite waste when leased. Assets now only Rs. 6; no ryots. No substantial improvements. A lease without possession has been given now to Gursahai Diwan	No.	
53	Pharoda.....	Ratp, Kumhar	Has held for 3 years; present lease has 10 years to run. Has increased the cultivation, but made no substantial improvements.....	No.	
54	Belar	Buddhu, Chamar ..	Has just taken a 5 years' lease.....	No.	
55	Beldhi	Sonsai, Kavar	Has just taken a 10 years' lease.....	No.	
56	Barhaipaili...	Sitalising, Chhatri...	Has just taken a 7 years' lease. Village is almost waste.....	No.	
57	Birajpaili, (bara).	Megha, Naik.....	Has just taken a 10 years' lease.....	No.	
58	Bijrapaili ...	Pir, Mahomed, Musalman.	Has held for 40 years and has made the village. Assets now Rs. 15. Thekadar is poor now, but used to be better off; has paid no jama lately on account of poverty.....	Yes.	
59	Bagarpaili ...	Pilwa, Gond	Has held for 30 years and is now digging a tank: has made the village, which is small, but fully cultivated	Yes.	
60	Barlumuda..	Maniram, Kavar ...	Has held for 4 years and has just taken a 10 years' lease. Has made no improvements	No.	
61	Baldedih ...	Sahdeo Kalar.....	Has held for 7 years; present lease has 3 years more to run. Has made the village, but assets only Rs. 24-12-0	No.	
62	Budhlami ...	} Maniram, Raot ...	Has held for one year and his lease has 9 years more to run	No.	
63	Udarlami ...				
64	Bhokludih ...	Kanhaising, Chhatri.	Has held for 2 years and his lease is for 2 years more. No jama as the village was waste when granted. Assets only Rs. 6. No improvements. A lease without possession has now been given to Gursahai Lal Diwan	No.	
65	Mohda ...	Gobardhan, Binjhar.	Has held for 7 years and has just taken a fresh lease for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
66	Rajadera ...	Ramsai, Binjhar ...	Has held for 12 years and has just taken a fresh lease for another 10 years. Has made the village; but the assets are only Rs. 25 from cultivation.....	No.	

STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of lessee.	Facts relating to the claims of the lessees as to the grant of protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
67	Rampur.....	Sheik Chotu, Musalman.	Has held for one year, and his lease has 9 years to run. Very little cultivation. No improvements.....	No.	
68	Drugpaili ...	Gaurishankar, Brahmin.	Took a 10 years' lease of the village last year, but the former thekadar disputes the possession of the village. For the history of former thekadar's tenure, see note (a) below. Gaurishankar has made no improvements	No.	
69	Lami	Kedu, Raot	The family held on a 40 years' lease given in 1877; in 1887 they refused to accept the terms of a fresh lease offered by the zamindar or to leave the village. Are still in possession, but have paid nothing since 1887. Father of Kedu founded the village previous to last Settlement. As the terms of the lease offered by the zamindar were reasonable, I think they should have been accepted. See note (a) below	No.	
70	Lakhagarh...	Dharmu, Raot	Has only just taken a lease of the village	No.	
71	Singhupaili..	Diljan Mahomed, Musalman.	Has held for 3 years; current lease is for 2 years more. No jama, as the village was waste when leased. Thekadar's father, lately deceased, spent Rs. 150 on a tank here. Assets now Rs. 27	Yes.	
72	Do. ...	{ Sheik Chotu, Musalman, thekadar Sonsai, Gond, shikmi, thekadar.	Thekadar has held for 1 year. Current lease has 9 years to run. Has made no improvements..... Sub-thekadar has held for 5 years: the lease to Sheik Chotu was given before the conclusion of the lease to Sonsai, but the latter has acquiesced by paying his jama to Sheik Chotu. Sonsai has made no improvements	No. No.	
73	Singanpur ...	Ramprasad, Bania ...	Has held for 3 years. 4 years more of present lease. Has increased the cultivation, but has made no substantial improvements	No.	

Note—(a) On Ms. Drugpaili and Lami Nos. 68 and 69.

These two villages were leased to Bhawani Raot in 1877 for 10 years and the lease expired in 1887. Bhawani had died in 1885, but his sons, the name of the eldest being Kedu, continued to manage the village. On the expiry of the lease the zamindar offered to continue it on a jama of Rs. 80, the former jama being Rs. 45 and Rs. 85 worth of ghee and grain, and on condition that the thekadar should have no right to the jungle which had been theirs under the old lease. Kedu refused to accept the terms offered or to give up the village, and is still in possession, no jama having been paid since 1887. The above facts are admitted by Kedu and by the Diwan. Kedu, however, claims to have held both villages for 15 years before the lease of 1877; whereas on behalf of the zamindar it was alleged that the villages were waste until 1875. I examined witnesses on this point, and came to the conclusion that Drugpaili was founded in 1875 by Kedu, and that his family had lived in Lami since two or three years previous to last Settlement, though they practised very little agriculture. The assets of both villages, exclusive of silver, amount to Rs. 112, so that Rs. 80 was not an excessive demand. As Kedu has paid no jama since 1887, and has defied the zamindar, I do not think he is entitled to protection, although in Drugpaili he had spent Rs. 150 on a dabri.

STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of lessee.	Facts relating to the claims of the lessees to the grant of protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
74	Saragtorā ...	Shamsundar, Raot...	Has held for one year; present lease for 6 years more. See note (b) ...	No.	
75	Siwātī	Amoli, Panka	Has held for 10 years, and present lease has 10 years to run. Has made the village. Assets, Rs. 75. No substantial improvements.....	No.	
76	Saraipailī ...	Bisnath, Gond	Has held for 18 years. Has made the village. Assets now Rs. 75. Has spent Rs. 250 on a tank, which holds water all the year round.....	Yes.	
77	Sarkadā	Chamarrai, Gond...	The family have held for 4 generations. They made the village and constructed one tank some years ago, while another is now being made..	Yes.	
78	Sohagpur ...	Hiradas, Bairagi ...	Has held for 3 years. Has populated the village and is now making a tank. He has planted a grove. Present lease is for no definite number of years	Yes.	
79	Sondadar ...	Amarsing, Binjhar.	Has held for 10 years. Present lease for an indefinite term. Has made the village. Assets now Rs. 52-8-0	Yes.	
80	Sonāsile	Rambaksh, Raot...	Has held for 13 years. Present lease has 2 years to run. Thekadar has planted trees; no tank; has made the village. Assets now Rs. 230-12-0	Yes.	
81	Suenara	Dokri, Gond	Has held for 5 years. Present lease has no definite term. No substantial improvements. Thekadar made the village, which is a small clearing in the middle of the forest. Assets only Rs. 13-4-0	No.	
82	Hardi	Pitambar, Raot ...	Has held for one year. Present lease has 4 years to run. No improvements	No.	
83	Godbeda ...	Kapurchand, Marwari.	Has held for 4 years. Present lease has 5 years to run. Has lately repaired a tank at no great expense.	No.	
84	Phurguna ...	Maniram, Raot.....	Has held for 19 years. Present lease has 3 years to run. Has made the village which was waste when he took it. Assets now Rs. 57 from agriculture	Yes.	

Note—(b) M. Saragtorā No. 74.

Samsundar Raot is in possession, holding on an unstamped written lease for 7 years from 1889. Samsundar was put in possession on 12-8-89. Puran Gond being ejected from the village in spite of having already been granted a stamped written lease of the village for 20 years from 14-10-89. There are thus 2 leases for the same village, and the zamindar has had nazarana from both lessees. Puran has no claims to protected status, but he has a very good claim for damages against the estate.

STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of lessee.	Facts relating to the claims of the lessees to the grant of protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
85	Kokabhata...	Sheik Kalu, Abdul Hakim, Musalmans.	Thekadars are a sons of Sheik Chotu, the jungle Drogah of the zamindari; both their names are in the lease. Have held for 4 years, and present lease has 5 years to run. Have populated the village. No substantial improvements. Assets from cultivation, Rs. 30.....	No.	
86	Gondbahal...	Do.	Have held for 4 years; populated the village; but the assets now only Rs. 41 from agriculture. No substantial improvements. Present lease has 6 years to run	No.	
87	Lahraud.....	Gajraj, Gond.....	Has held for 14 years and has populated the village. Assets now Rs. 43. Has made a tank at a cost of Rs. 600. The present lease is indefinite in term.....	Yes.	
88	Barbhata ...	Kapurchand, Marwari.	This village was held by Ahmed Khan in muafi; he died last year, and the zamindar resumed the muafi. Kapurchand held on a 9 years' lease from the muafidar, and the zamindar accepted him as thekadar on the same lease, which has 5 years to run. No substantial improvements	No.	
89	Budeli	Sonhar, Kavar.....	Has just taken a 10 years' lease ...	No.	
90	Ansula	Maturasing, Gond...	Has held for 3 years, and his lease now expires; has increased the cultivation, but assets only Rs. 33. No substantial improvements.....	No.	
91	Bartunga ...	Banesar, Raot	Has held for 18 years, and has made the village. Assets from agriculture Rs. 90. Has spent a little money in improving an old tank. Present lease has 10 years to run.....	Yes.	
92	Gerna	} Do. ' d3.	Has held both villages for 11 years. They were waste when he took the lease. Not very flourishing now. Has made no substantial improvements, but is starting a tank in M. Gerna. Present lease has 2 years to run	No.	
93	Amodi				
94	Thakurdanja (bara).	Birbausing, Gond ...	Has held for 10 years; and present lease has 10 years to run, has made the village, and is now digging a tank. Assets, Rs. 77	Yes.	
95	Bharwamuda.	Govinda, Marar ...	Has held for 3 years, and his lease has one year to run. Has made no substantial improvements.....	No.	

STATEMENT B—concluded.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of lessee.	Facts relating to the claims of the lessee to the grant of protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
96	Kumharimuda	Pirti, Naik.....	Has just taken a '10 years' lease ...	No.	
97	Bajkata ...	Do.	All these villages are waste and have just been leased to thekadar for 10 years	No.	
98	Kohakunda...				
99	Kotunpani ...				
100	Phirangi.....				
101	Memra	Rambaksh, Raot...	These villages are now waste and have just been leased to thekadar for 10 years	No.	
102	Sukepaili ...				

PART II.—Muafidari villages.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of muafidar and sub-thekeadar.	Facts relating to the claims of muafidar or sub-thekeadar to the grant of protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
1(a)	Pandrikar ...	Mohan, Gond, Pujari.	Is the gaontia of the village and Pujari of a local Deity; has been in possession for 12 years, and has populated the village; is now digging a small tank and has planted 10 mango trees.....	Yes.	
2(a)	Ghonch	Mahasing Gond; muafidar, Sirtu, Kavar, shikmi thekeadar.	The muafidar is the brother of the zamindar and has been in possession for 30 years; the village was given to him and his heirs in perpetual muafi. He has not himself spent money on the village and manages by means of a sub-thekeadar; the latter has held for 11 years and his present lease has 8 years to run; he has dug a small tank and has greatly improved the village. Assets now Rs. 238-0	Yes; to Sirtu, Kavar, sub-thekeadar.	
3(a)	Khuteri	Mahasing Gond, muafidar, Narsing Gond, sub-thekeadar	Muafidar has been in possession for 30 years and holds in perpetuity; the sub-thekeadar has held for 20 years and the term of his lease is indefinite. Has greatly improved the village though he has not spent money on tanks, etc.,	Yes; to Narsing Gond, sub-thekeadar.	
4(a)	Barikel	Mahasing, Gond....	Has held since one year before the last Settlement; has made the village; assets now Rs. 54-0; has made a tank at a cost of Rs. 900-0; is himself the gaontia	Yes.	
5(a)	Potapara ...	Gullusing, Gond.....	He and his ancestors have held for many generations; they have always been the Pujaris of a local Deity and have made the village; also one old dabri. Gullusing is now digging a tank at a cost of Rs. 150. He admits the muafi grant to be resumable at the pleasure of the zamindar	Yes.	
6(a)	Sapos	Manoharsing, Binjwar.	The family have held for many generations and have made the village. The zamindar admits that the grant was in perpetuity; the muafidar's ancestors received the village for services rendered. Assets only Rs. 17 from agriculture, but there is very good siwai income.....	Yes.	
7(a)	Nawapara ...	Nathudas, Bairagi, muafidar.	Muafidar has held for many years; has now sub-leased the villages which are almost waste. No substantial improvements; sub-thekeadar 1 year	No.	
8(a)	Alhragudi ...	Manglia, Kumhar, sub-thekeadar.		No.	
9(a)	Chhindoli ...	Mt. Janki, Gond ...	Is the widow of a deceased brother of the zamindar and holds for her life. No substantial improvements.	No.	

PART II.—Muafidari Villages—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of muafidar and sub-thekadar.	Facts relating to the claims of muafidar or sub-thekadar to the grant of protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
10(a)	Mudhepar ...	Dariyaosing, Gond, muafidar, Sunhar, Kavar, sub-thekadar.	Muafidar has held for 3 years; no improvements; the muafi is renewable; sub-thekadar 3 years; lease now expires. No improvements ...	No.	
11(a)	Mudgaon ...	Chamru, Brahmin...	Has held for 8 years: muafi is said to have been granted in perpetuity. No improvements.....	No.	
12(a)	Digipur	Gopalsing, Gond. ...	Is a distant relative of zamindar and has held for 14 years: village has been granted to him in perpetuity. Does not reside in the village. Is now mending an old tank; has re-established the village and planted 25 mango trees. Agricultural assets only Rs. 30-0	No.	
13(a)	Siwaia	Kawalsing, Gond, muafidar, Motiram, Gond, sub-thekadar.	Kawalsing is a nephew of the zamindar; he and his father have held the village for 30 years; the latter was a brother of the zamindar and managed the zamindari, being called Diwan; Kawalsing is called Diwan, but has no part in the management; he sub-leases the village and is not the gaontia. No substantial improvements; sub-thekadar 3 years. No improvements ..	No.	

PART III.—Inferior Proprietary villages.

Serial number.	Name of village	Name of sub-thekadar.	Facts relating to the claims of sub-thekadar to protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
1(b)	Daripaili ...	Makudan, Gond.....	Has held for 3 years. No improvements	No.	
2(b)	Birajpaili ...	Nanka, Gond	Has held for 30 years; has made the village. No substantial improvements	Yes.	
3(b)	Tilaidadar ..	Usalsing, Kavar.....	Has held for 15 years; has improved the cultivation, but has made no substantial improvements.	No.	
4(b)	Dokarpaili ...	Patiram, Kavar ...	Has held for 15 years, has increased the cultivation, but no substantial improvements have been made.....	No.	
5(b)	Samaigaon...	Pirti, Naik.....	Has held for 18 years; has dug a fine tank at a cost of Rs. 4,000; has increased the cultivation and planted 100 trees	Yes.	
6(b)	Dabpaili	Pachia, Naik.....	Has held for 45 years; has dug a tank at a cost of Rs. 1,500; and planted 35 guava and coconut trees; has improved the village ...	Yes.	
7(b)	Bitangpaili...	Udesing, Kavar.....	Has just taken a 10 years' lease ...	No.	
8(b)	Bikapaili.....	Umrao, Kavar	Has held for 30 years; the village has lately deteriorated owing to a fire, before that the sub-thekadar had made it fairly flourishing. The inferior proprietor has made a small tank here.....	Yes.	
9(b)	Shikaripaili...	Mausing, Teli	Has held for 2 years. No improvements.....	No.	

Note.—The only inferior proprietary village not sub-leased is M. Bihurkoni. This has always been managed by Puransing and his family direct.

C. R. CLEVELAND,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

Raipur,
Dated 18th October 1890.

9240 1950
No. 31-S
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SUBJECT.
Re-assessment of the
Kauria zamindari—
Raipur district.

FROM

J. B. FULLER, Esq., C. S.,

JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMM.,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER,

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

Dated Nagpur, the 3rd January 1891.

SIR,

I am directed to communicate the following remarks and orders on Mr. Cleveland's Settlement report for the Kauria zamindari of the Raipur district, which was forwarded with your letter No. 7367, dated the 18th November 1890. Mr. Cleveland's proposals have been examined by the Settlement Officer of the district by whom they were submitted for sanction.

2. This estate lies to the extreme east of the Raipur district and is owned by a Gond family. The greater part of its area is covered with jungle, but the land is mainly level and of fair soil, and a very large proportion is cultivable. At present its value is in great measure due to its jungle produce. The number of villages, which at last Settlement was 72, has risen to 132.

The estate has lately come under Court of Wards' management owing to the death of the former zamindar Jait Singh, who has left the estate deeply involved in debt. He was indeed very near bankruptcy.

3. The assets of the estate at last Settlement were estimated to be only Rs. 716, of which—

Rs.
223 was Land Revenue.
425 „ from Forests.
68 „ from other sources.

No mention is made of any receipts from Excise or Pandhri.

The takoli then assessed was only Rs. 110, of which Rs. 90 was on account of Land Revenue, and Rs. 20 on account of Forests.

4. The Land Revenue income of the estate as given by Mr. Cleveland's figures is now as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Jamas paid by the thekadars	4,614	2	0
Average nazarana realized by zamindar	662	15	4
Income from villages held direct	21	0	0
Revised jamas payable by inferior proprietors	475	0	0
Kamil jama of villages assigned and mortgaged	1,108	0	0
Total	6,881	1	4

There has therefore been a very large increase. Regarding these figures it is to be observed that the pernicious system of levying nazarana has been largely followed, and one of the last acts of the zamindar was to raise Rs. 8,000 in this way on the lease of 13 villages to Loknath, the cousin of the Bania

tahaddar of Tarenga. The assumed average income from nazarana is based on receipts in the past, which under Court of Wards' management will not accrue in future. It will then be safest to discard it in judging of the future position of the estate. The jama of the villages held by inferior proprietors has been enhanced by the Settlement Officer from a present figure of Rs. 100. The rise is large, but the assessment appears to be a fair one.

Excluding the nazarana, but including some miscellaneous receipts, the net Land Revenue income of the estate may be put at Rs. 6,284-10-0.

5. Mr. Cleveland has fixed the kamil jama at Rs. 5,010, but the Officiating Chief Commissioner agrees with Mr. Carey in thinking that it should be raised to Rs. 5,362 by the assessment of the villages leased to Loknath at 75 per cent of their assets. The assets of these villages must be greatly under-stated.

6. In considering the question of enhancing the Land Revenue takoli, regard must be paid to the fact that the zamindar is to be relieved of police charges, now amounting to Rs. 864, and under existing orders his takoli is to be raised by this amount, independently of any increase in assets. Having regard to this and to the great progress which the estate has made since Settlement, the Officiating Chief Commissioner would not fix the Land Revenue takoli at a lower figure than Rs. 1,500.

7. The Officiating Chief Commissioner agrees with Mr. Carey in thinking that Mr. Cleveland goes rather too far in his recommendations for the grant of the protected status. At the same time it is to be observed that it has been the policy of the Administration to grant this status, even in cases when the period of occupancy is comparatively short, when thekaders have founded their villages or have greatly improved them. Of the ordinary thekaders, those of the following villages should be granted the protected status:—

15. Kasiabakra.	48. Pachai.
17. Kuranbhata.	54. Bijrapaili.
20. Thakurdai.	59. Bagarpaili.
22. Ganiagata.	76. Saraipaili.
23. Ghedabhata.	77. Sarkara.
24. Chorikhera.	79. Sondadur.
25. Chikli.	80. Sonasili.
29. Jangora.	84. Phurguna.
30. Joba.	87. Lahron.
34. Jhaidih.	91. Bartunga.
42. Tendukona.	94. Thakurdeo.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner also sanctions the grant of the protected status to certain muafidars who manage their villages, and are not mere assignees, and also to the thekaders holding under assignees or inferior proprietors in the following cases:—Khutari (3-a), Birajpaili (2-b), Sambhar (5-b), Dabpaili (6-b) and Bikapaili (8-b).

You observe that there seems no need of special measures for the protection of thekaders, as the estate is under Court of Wards' management. But it must be remembered that the tenure of the Court of Wards depends on the life of the present minor zamindar.

8. The formation of Forest mahals as proposed is approved of. The Forest income is on an average Rs. 1,365, but it may certainly be expected to increase very largely indeed with proper management. A takoli of Rs. 450 is proposed, but Rs. 400 will be sufficiently high. The takoli must be distributed by the Settlement Officer over the different Forest mahals.

9. The Excise arrangements appear to be as bad as they well can be, and the Deputy Commissioner should at once introduce a proper system. The takoli payable during the first triennial period is fixed at Rs. 165.

10. In regard to the levy of Pandhri, the Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks that the best course will be to follow the precedent of arrangements at force in the Sambalpur zamindaris, and lately sanctioned in the case of Fingeshwar, and fix the Pandhri takoli at 50 per cent of the revenue as assessed in detail at triennial periods by the Deputy Commissioner.

11. Mr. Cleveland proposes to establish seven patwari circles, on the assumption that all the villages of the estate will be mapped. But it is not probable that all or nearly all are sufficiently far advanced in cultivation to be worth surveying at present, and there would seem to be no need for more than six circles. The Settlement Officer may however appoint seven patwaris if he considers this number required. The patwari cess will bring in Rs. 286-15-0. The gross contribution is fixed at Rs. 700, leaving the zamindar to contribute Rs. 413-1-0 from his own pocket.

12. The financial result of the re-settlement is as follows:—

	At Settlement.	At present.	As proposed.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Income—			
From Land (including miscellaneous)	291 12 0	7,016 8 0	(a) 6,284 10 0
„ Forests	425 0 0	1,365 0 0	1,365 0 0
„ Excise	...	497 0 0	497 0 0
„ Pandhri	...	...	(b) 240 0 0
Total	716 12 0	8,878 8 0	8,386 10 0
Charges—			
Land Revenue takoli	90 0 0	90 0 0	1,500 0 0
Forest	20 0 0	20 0 0	400 0 0
Excise	...	...	165 0 0
Pandhri	...	...	(b) 120 0 0
Cost of Police	...	864 0 0	(c)
Net cost of patwaris	...	...	413 0 0
Total	110 0 0	974 0 0	2,598 0 0
Balance	606 12 0	7,904 8 0	5,788 10 0

Percentage of takoli on income.

	Land Revenue and miscellaneous.	Forest.	Excise.	Pandhri.
At former Settlement	31	4	...	...
Under revised Settlement	20	29	33	50

(a) Excluding nazarana.

(b) Approximate.

(c) Included in the Land Revenue takoli.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner cannot agree with you in thinking that the proposed re-assessment is severe. At last Settlement the zamindar was left with a net income of Rs 606. Under Mr. Cleveland's proposals the net income would now be Rs. 6,348, including an allowance for nazarana enjoyed in the past. And the takolis now sanctioned are rather lower than those proposed. You lay stress on

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the indebtedness of the estate as a reason for great leniency. The indebtedness is the result of extravagance, and the Chief Commissioner can see in it no adequate ground for foregoing the proper demands of Government.

13. Subject to any orders which may be received from the Government of India, the revised settlement is sanctioned for a period of 11 years from the 1st July 1890.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. FULLER,

Junior Secretary.

No. $\frac{32-S}{83}$

Dated Nagpur, the 3rd January 1891.

Copy forwarded direct to the Settlement Officer, Raipur, for information and guidance.

J. B. FULLER,

Junior Secretary.

1954

No. 1655.

FROM

L. S. CAREY, Esq., C. S.,

Settlement Officer,

Raipur.

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

C. P., Nagpur.

Dated the 19th November 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit Mr. Cleveland's proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Khariar zamindari.

The takoli he recommends for excise, forests, and pandhri are, I think, suitable, and the arrangements he proposes for dividing the estate into patwari circles and for the pay of this staff meet with my concurrence.

The Assistant Settlement Officer is, I think, quite right in laying stress on the peculiar circumstances of this zamindari, and in advocating that more lenient treatment should be accorded to this estate than has been granted to other zamindaris more favourably situated. The wild character of the country, its distance from Raipur, the shifting and ragged type of agriculture, the migratory habits of the denizens of this tract who are described as little better than savages, the malarious character of the climate in the valleys which are wind-locked by the range of western hills, all tend to render administration from head-quarters a matter of difficulty. The type of rule required is the personal and patriarchal, and that has been supplied hitherto by the present zamindar, who is described as a loyal and intelligent man in sympathy with the wild tribes inhabiting his country and possessing great personal influence with his people. This influence has hitherto been exerted for good, and, of course, without disparaging his loyalty, it is clear that his self-interest has operated in the same direction. The decline in the zamindar's revenues caused by the Kalahandi *emeute* must have clearly shown him, if he did not appreciate the fact before, that the maintenance of order in his dominions and the consequent feeling of security in his people would afford the best chance for the development of his State. I am of opinion that it is possible to make too much of display of loyalty on the part of a Chief so situated, and that the British Government, after all the favours it has conferred on these men, has a right to expect, as a matter of course, every assistance from them when a disturbance occurs or at any other crisis. This was the principal incident of the feudal tenures of Europe, and one could hardly expect less now.

Further, with regard to the zamindar of Khariar, it has to be remembered that he has administered his estate fairly well in times of peace, although he has admittedly spent little on its development, and his expenditure has been somewhat selfish. As a set off, however, he exercises second class powers as an Honorary Magistrate, and supervises all the police arrangements of his zamindari.

In view of these various facts, Mr. Cleveland would let the Land Revenue takoli stand unaltered at Rs. 1,700, and would leave to the zamindar a balance greater by Rs. 10,500 than was left to him at last Settlement. The proposal of the Assistant Settlement Officer would absorb only 9 per cent. of the income from Land Revenue and miscellaneous sources, whereas in other estates percentages varying between 20 and 35 per cent. have been assessed. The kamil jama of the estate, i. e., the amount which would be payable into the treasury, if the tenure were malguzari, amounts to Rs. 12,329-10-0. From whatever point of aspect this proposal be viewed, it seems to err on the side of excessive moderation.

Though assets from Land Revenue and miscellaneous sources have risen from Rs. 7,894 to Rs. 18,072 or 129 per cent., the Assistant Settlement Officer would not touch the takoli.

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If this proposal was sanctioned the zamindar would certainly come to the conclusion that his jama was fixed in perpetuity, and would be mortally aggrieved if it were subsequently raised. At present he has no such idea, for, according to the statement of Musst, Lachmi Bai (see Mr. Cleveland's report), her jama for the Tarbor tahsil is liable to increase on the augmentation of the takoli.

I note that in the event of the Police Administration being so bad as to demand the interference of Government, the cost of the force to be located in the zamindari would be Rs. 1,656 per annum. (See Inspector-General's scheme drawn up in accordance with Secretary to Chief Commissioner's No. ³⁹⁵⁹/₂₂₈ of 6th August 1887.) The amount, however, actually spent on the Police at present is Rs. 4,000. It is somewhat difficult to reconcile these discrepant figures, but Mr. Cleveland is undoubtedly right when he says that a considerable Police force is required to bring prisoners into Raipur. The Raja has not even whipping powers, and culprits in the most petty cases have to be sent in to headquarters. Of course, the district authorities and the Inspector-General of Police are the best judges of the strength of the staff absolutely necessary to carry on duties of a purely Police character.

I am inclined to think that a figure about midway between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 1,656, say Rs. 2,700, would be about correct. It is well known that the so-called police of these zamindaris transact revenue work as well as perform many miscellaneous duties.

In this view then I would fix the Land Revenue takoli at Rs. 3,000 and adopt Rs. 2,700 as the cost of Police. The effect of this would be to leave the balance shown in Mr. Cleveland's Statement D unaltered.

The percentage of takoli on Land Revenue and miscellaneous income would amount to 16 per cent., which is lower than that recommended in any zamindari, and as the actual balance is large the proposal is an excessively lenient one.

The proposals of the Assistant Settlement Officer seem generally suitable. The estate is not one in which the grant of protected status is much called for. In villages 129 and 131 of the Babebir taluka I would grant protected status direct to the sub-thekadar against the zamindar and ignore the thekadar altogether. As the latter does not sign the wazib-ul-arz he would not be bound by the terms conferring protected status on the sub-thekadar if his own status were maintained.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

L. S. CAREY,

Settlement Officer.

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE KHARIAR ZAMINDARI, RAIPUR DISTRICT.

This zamindari lies in the south-east corner of the Raipur district, and covers an area of about 1,500 square miles. Its greatest length from north to south is 75 miles and its greatest breadth from east to west 24 miles.

Brief description.

On the north and north-west it is bounded by the Suarmar and Narra zamindaris, on the east by the Borasambar zamindari of the Sambalpur district and by the feudatory states of Patna and Kalahandi, and on the south and west by the Bindra Nawagarh zamindari.

About half the whole area of the estate is covered with hill and plateau. An almost unbroken ridge of hill runs down the centre of the zamindari for very nearly its entire length. All the area to the west of this is high plateau land, almost inaccessible from the plains lying to the east of the hill slopes. On this plateau, which varies in height from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level, the two rivers, the Jonk and Sunder, have their sources. The Sunder river has a south-easterly course through the zamindari, and finally joins the Mahanaddi at Sonpur in the Sambalpur district, while the Jonk, after leaving the hills, flows north-east, forms the western boundary of the estate between Narra and Suarmar, and finally, after a total course of about 95 miles, joins the Mahanaddi at Seorinarain in the Bilaspur district. There are very few villages on the top of the plateau, although there is a large area of culturable land and a good water-supply.

The abrupt slope of the hills down into the eastern plains renders cart traffic impossible; at only one place can cattle ascend or descend, and the road is difficult for a man with anything but a very light load. From the Bindra-Nawagarh zamindari on the west the plateau is somewhat more easy of access. I visited the plateau in March, and the difference between the climate at the top and that in the plains below was very marked, the former being much cooler with a fresh breeze blowing all day.

The more open and level parts of the estate are in the north-east and south-east. The northern portion, the present Tarnot tahsil, was formerly known as the Kholaraj, and up to within a few years previous to last Settlement was managed by an ancient family of Thakurs who had held for many generations under the Khariar Chiefs. Lalshai Thakur, the last of the Chieftains of the Kholaraj, got himself into trouble by aiding and sheltering the pretender to the Sambalpur Raj, Soonder Sahai, and was arrested and deprived of his estate in about 1865. At that time the estate was almost depopulated owing to the continual disturbances which the revolt of Lal Sahai Thakur had led to. Since 1865 the Kholaraj has been managed direct by the Khariar Chief, and it is now in a very fair state of prosperity. It comprises besides an area of rocky hill covered with forest in the south and west, a broad, open plain on the eastern bank of the Jonk, the greater part of which consists of fertile cultivated land. Only along the eastern boundary of the estate is the sal forest still luxuriant.

South of the Tarnot tahsil there is only a narrow strip of plain between the Gurughat hills and the eastern boundary of the estate. In this tract there are numerous small hills, and a great deal of forest and the few scattered villages are of small size. The soil and water-supply are good, but this part is infested with herds of wild buffaloes, which render cultivation extremely difficult. This tract is not now so well cultivated as formerly, the ravages of the buffaloes having led to the desertion of several villages. Proceeding southwards towards the village of Khariar, the width of the plain between the western ridge of hills and the eastern boundary of the estate gradually broadens, and villages become more numerous. In the valley of the Sunder river there is some very fair cultivation, though the soil generally is not so good as in the Tarnot tahsil in the north. Below Khariar itself between the Sunder and Udit rivers in the east of the estate there is a considerable area covered with rocky hills, some of the peaks of which rise to over 3,000 feet. The Udit river flows from west to east through the southern portion of the estate. For the first 15 miles or so of its course in the zamindari its valley is narrow and its banks are covered with heavy forest. After that the valley broadens, and on both sides of the stream there are numerous villages with fertile and even fields. The country south of Udit was formerly very well cultivated. At the time of the Kalahandi disturbances, however, the Singjer talukdar, who held many villages here, joined the rebels, and the disturbances which followed caused a panic among the inhabitants who deserted the country in numbers. In addition to this about 4 years ago a large number of villagers were carried off by man-eating tigers, and this scourge was not put a stop to until the end of 1888. Consequently many of the villages of this part are now not nearly so prosperous as in former years.

The Khariar estate formed originally part of the Patna State and was granted as a separate State to a younger son of the Patna Chief about 220 years ago on the marriage of the former with a daughter of the Deypur Raja. The present zamindar is a descendant of the original grantee. The tenure was always considered to be that of an independent state, and the Chief had the title of Raja. I believe that about 30 years ago when the question of confirming the rights and the titles of the native Chiefs was to be decided at a darbar at Sambalpur, the then Chief of Khariar, Krishna Chandar Deo, failed to attend the darbar, although ordered to by the Chief Commissioner, and that in consequence he was reduced to the position of zamindar. He had been summoned partly for the object of explaining the long security which the rebel, Lal Sahai Thakur, had enjoyed in the Khariar estate, and his non-attendance at the darbar told against him. I believe that no facts were ever ascertained connecting the Khariar Chief in any way with Lal Sahai Thakur. At the time of last Settlement the Chief was Daduman Singh, who died last year. For some time before his death he had been paralysed, and the management of the estate had been entirely in the hands of the present zamindar, Brij Raj Singh. The latter is now about 33 years of age. He is well educated, intelligent, and very well fitted for the government of an estate of this kind. Throughout the estate the people seem to regard him with the greatest respect, and there is no friction between him and his thekadars. He is an Honorary Magistrate with 2nd class powers, and I believe he has to perform a considerable amount of magisterial work during the year. He also has the entire control of the Police in his estate. The estate was in a backward state at last Settlement, and the revenue from all sources increased steadily up to 1882, when the Kalahandi disturbances took place. These caused a good deal of excitement in Khariar, but the firm attitude taken by the zamindar and his son Brij Raj Singh prevented any general outbreak. Brij Raj Singh, I believe, assisted personally in the capture of some of the rebels, and in return for the assistance given by him and his father, the title of Raja was conferred on the latter in darbar in 1887. In July 1882 a regiment of infantry passed through Khariar from Raipur on its way to Kalahandi, returning in the months of September and October. The passage of the troops interfered with the cultivation of that year, many of the ryots being required for begar labour and the bullocks for transport; the following year the rainfall was a poor one, and the bad effects of the short harvest of the previous year could not be made up. The Land Revenue has fallen considerably during the last few years. A settlement was made in the villages of the estate in 1877 for three years, and during this term of Settlement the Land Revenue income averaged Rs. 24,381 per annum. In 1880 a fresh settlement was made for 5 years, during which time the Land Revenue income averaged Rs. 19,043. In 1885 a fresh settlement was made for another term of 5 years, and during the last 5 years the Land Revenue income has only averaged Rs. 15,655.

The above figures are taken from the zamindar's registers. A great many of the old thekadars had fallen into arrears with their jamas, and were unable to renew their leases at the Settlement in 1885, and considerable reductions had to be made all round. I think that it will now take several years of careful management before the former income can be equalled. A few years ago, the zamindar is said to have had nearly a lakh of rupees in his treasury, but this has all now been expended. His two sons are now aged 14 and 12, respectively, and one of them is about to be married. This will probably involve the zamindar in a certain amount of debt. The zamindar has no very extravagant tastes, but he and his father did not seem to realize that the decrease of income which took place after the Kalahandi disturbances was likely to be permanent, and made very little effort to curtail the expenditure.

The census returns previous to last Settlement shows the total population of the estate to be 39,303 or assuming the area to be 1,500 square miles, 26 per square mile. In 1881 the population was returned at 50,918, or 39 per square mile. The bulk of the population consists of people of jungle castes, such as Gonds, Bhumias, Bhunjias, Sauras, &c., they are improvident and cultivate very roughly. The thekadars are also mostly of these castes, and are generally poor men.

The climate of Khariar has a very bad reputation, and malarious sicknesses of various kinds are very prevalent among the inhabitants. This is due to the large masses of jungle found in nearly every part of the estate and to the position of the villages in a low-lying plain, from which all currents of air are cut off by the surrounding hills.

The ridge of hills running along the west of the estate forms an impassable barrier for all traffic, and the only way out of the estate in the direction of Raipur is by the Kalahandi road, which runs through the estate from north to south. The distance from Raipur to Khariar along this road is about 100 miles. Many of the villages of the estate lie considerably south of Khariar, and are therefore very remote. There are no roads in the direction of Sambalpur.

Banjaras import cloth and salt from Parbatipur on the sea coast, and large numbers of these people may always be met travelling through the estate. Nothing except cloth is imported from Raipur.

Imports.

Tilli and ghee are exported throughout the estate; there is excellent grazing land, and large herds of cattle are kept by Ryots. The exporting of tilli has been resorted to during the last 3 years.

Exports.

Khariar, the chief village of the estate and the residence of the zamindar, is not a place of much importance. There are a few Banias and money-lenders, but they do little business here owing to the poverty of the inhabitants. The palace of the zamindar looks from the outside in a somewhat tumble-down condition and not solidly built.

There are very few tanks in the estate, although in most places but little labour would be required to construct them. The inhabitants are mostly very averse to any kind of labour, and in spite of the general poverty and scarcity of money, I believe, great difficulty was experienced in getting any persons to work on the new road to Kalahandi through the estate.

The zamindari is undoubtedly in a very backward condition, and is capable of very considerable development. Not one-quarter of the grain is produced that might be produced with a better class of cultivators, but the unhealthy climate and the inaccessibility of most villages of the estate are likely to keep out men of cultivating castes for several years. I am afraid that the majority of the present ryots are incapable of any kind of civilization. The future material improvement of the estate is therefore a matter of some doubt.

No village measurements were attempted at last Settlement, the estate being considered too wild. The zamindar's accounts were examined, and the income they showed from all sources except forests was accepted. As regards forests the accounts of the zamindar showed receipts only to the amount of Rs. 316, and the Settlement Officer considered that this was below the actual receipts which he assumed to be as large as in the neighbouring zamindari of Bindra-Nawagarh, viz., about Rs. 1,250. The following was the income (assets in old Settlement papers) accepted by the Settlement Officer:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From kham tahsil villages, including profits of sir land.....	70	0	0
Amount realized from sub-proprietors.....	6,424	0	0
Assumed income from forests	1,250	0	0
Miscellaneous receipts on account of nazarana, dussera offerings, &c.	1,400	0	0
Total.....	9,144	0	0

The kamil jama on village areas, &c., was fixed at Rs. 7,894, which is the same as the total income minus the income from forests. The meaning of kamil jama here is the income that the zamindar ought to derive, the Settlement Officer in this case being satisfied that the actual realizations of the zamindar were all that could be expected. In the case of forests also, the kamil jama coincided with the assumed income, and the total kamil jama and total assumed income were therefore identical, viz., Rs. 9,144.

The previous takoli was Rs. 1,600, and this was raised at Settlement to Rs. 2,000, of which Rs. 1,700 was assessed on the Land Revenue for the term of Settlement of 20 years and Rs. 300 on the excess waste for 3 years.

The control of the police has always been vested in the zamindar, and the Settlement report and orders thereon contain no mention of police.

Police.

There is also no mention of pandhri in the Settlement papers; if there were any realizations under this head they were included in the miscellaneous receipts and assessed in a lump sum under the head of Land Revenue.

Pandhri.

In the last Settlement report it is stated that no abkari income had hitherto been raised, but that the zamindar was then contemplating the introduction of some system of management. The Settlement Officer did not think that the income from this source would be great, and nothing was assessed on it.

Excise.

Although the Settlement Officer distinctly stated in his report that the forests of the estate had been overworked and needed protection, he does not appear to have ever contemplated the interference of Government in their management; as in the case of all the Eastern zamindaris a takoli was fixed

Forests.

on the excess waste for 3 years, and this has remained unaltered until the present time. The control of the forests has been exercised throughout by the zamindar independently.

System of Land Revenue management: number of villages held by inferior proprietors, thekadars or by zamindar direct.	There are at present 483 inhabited agricultural villages in the estate; these are held as follows:—	
	By thekadars.....	381
	Kham tahsil.....	70
	By muafidars.....	32
	Total.....	483

At Settlement inferior proprietary rights were not in any case conferred, as without any data as to the area and assets of the villages it was felt that no jamas could be assessed, and it was also feared that the then excellent relations then subsisting between the zamindar and his thekadars might be disturbed by the conferral of proprietary rights.

For the purposes of revenue management the estate is divided into 4 tahsils: Tarnot, Tarbor, Kunwa, and Khariar. Tarnot includes 145 villages in the north of the estate, Khariar 208 villages in the south, and Kunwa and Tarbor 88 and 42, respectively, in the middle portion.

At the towns of Khariar and Tarnot there are Tahsildars who receive Rs. 15 per month, and whose duty it is to look after the collection of thekadari jamas and the rents of directly managed villages. The Kham Tahsildar looks after both the tahsils of Kunwa and Khariar. The whole of the Tarbor tahsil, as far as the Land Revenue is concerned, is managed on behalf of Mussammat Lachmibai, the widow of a relative of the zamindar, by a son of her late husband's kept wife. Dripsing, the brother of Ratan Singh, great grandfather of the present zamindar, was the first to receive the lease of the tahsil of Tarbor about 50 years ago, and since then it has remained in his family. A lump sum of money for the whole tahsil has always been paid to the zamindar, and the amount has been enhanced from time to time. It is now Rs. 400. I had an interview with Mussammat Lachmibai, and she stated that she had no proprietary rights in the villages; that the jama was liable to be increased if the takoli of the estate were increased, and that at her death the tahsil would revert to the zamindar. The management of this tahsil is, I think, too lenient, though most of the villages are very poor ones.

Since last Settlement there have been several general Settlements with the thekadars of the estate. The state of most of the villages is so variable that a long term Settlement with the thekadars is almost impracticable, and the term of Settlements in the past has always been 3 or 5 years.

The last Settlement was made in 1885 for a term of 5 years, which has now expired. Former thekadars are always offered the lease, and from them no nazarana is taken. From new men small sums by way of nazarana are taken. Assuming the amount of nazarana paid in 1885 to be five times the amount recorded in Statement A, as average nazarana, we have a sum of Rs. 1,236; this falls at only 8 per cent. of the total jama payable.

The Settlement of the thekadari jamas amounts in many villages to a Settlement of the rents, as it is a custom in the zamindari for ryots to pay only so much to the thekadar by way of rent as the latter has to pay to the zamindar. This custom is, I believe, prevalent in the Sambalpur district, of which the Khariar zamindari once formed a part. The amount recorded in Statement A, as the total jama of all thekadari villages of Rs. 14,428-11-2, while the amount of rents in these villages is Rs. 14,561, a difference is only Rs. 132-4-10 or about 1 per cent. of the total rents. This custom works very well in so backward a country. It is not unfavourable to the thekadar, inasmuch as desertion of ryots is usually considered by the zamindar as a sufficient claim to the reduction of the jama. I came across several instances of this, and only one or two cases in which the jama exceeded the rent-roll to any considerable extent. The villages managed Kham tahsil are well looked after; a few are so held as no thekadar comes forward, but the majority have never been leased out.

Of the 32 muafi villages 13 are held for religious purposes, 5 for service rendered, 14 by relations for maintenance. The total assets of all muafi villages amount to Rs. 1,391, which falls at 6 per cent. of the total assets of all villages. This is not excessive and the majority of the muafi grants are for deserving objects.

On the whole, I consider that in the management of the villages due consideration is shown to thekadars and ryots. There is so much land here and in the neighbouring States that an oppressive policy would be ruinous. The inhabitants would emigrate at once.

17.—Present assets from Land Revenue.

Statement A. shows the details of the assets of every agricultural village in the estate where there are assets; waste villages have been omitted all through.

The total assets of all villages amount to Rs. 20,584, which is made up of the following items :—

	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Thekadari villages	14,561 0 0	3,063 8 0	17,624 8 0
Kham tahsil	1,420 8 0	148 0 0	1,568 8 0
Muafidari	1,205 0 0	186 0 0	1,391 0 0
Total.....	17,186 8 0	3,397 8 0	20,584 0 0

The jamas and rents of all villages were ascertained from the gaontias and checked by means of the registers of the zamindar which are well kept up. The value of the sir was arrived at by applying ryoti plough or "putnia" (a standard of measurement in part of the estate) rates. If the gaontia admitted that his sir was better than the ryoti land, I assessed it at slightly higher rates. The actual income of the zamindar amounts to Rs. 16,244-1-9, which is made up as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Jamas of thekadari villages	14,428 11 2
Average nazarana (i.e., amount of nazarana divided by the number of years in term of Settlement)	247 6 7
Assets of kham tahsil villages.....	1,568 0 0
Total.....	16,244 1 9

To this I add, for the purposes of assessment, the income the zamindar might derive from mauji villages, which I estimate at 80 per cent. of assets, i. e. :—

	Rs. a. p.
Actual income	16,244 1 9
Assumed income from mauji villages...	1,112 0 0
Total.....	17,356 1 9=84 per cent. of assets.

As regards the Tarbor tahsil (*vide* para. 4 of Part III.) I have assumed the tenure Msstt. Lachmibai to be that of the zamindar; her position is rather that of an assignee of part of the revenue of the tahsil for maintenance than that of a thekadarin.

For each village I have calculated a kamil jama at 60 per cent. of assets (omitting, except in one case, fractions of the Rupee) and the total kamil jama for the whole estate is Rs. 12,329-10-0=60 per cent. of total assets:—

The following is an account of the miscellaneous income of the zamindar for last year

Miscellaneous income. taken from his account books :—

	Rs. a. p.
Income-tax (levied on iron furnaces)	19 0 0
Mehrai.	200 0 0
Lawaris (property of people dying and leaving no heirs)	51 6 3
Pounds.	445 14 9
Total.....	716 5 0

From this account I have omitted the Durbari tika when the givers receive a cloth in return for Re. 1 paid to the zamindar, the amount realized by fining servants, and one or two other small items as forming no real part of the income of the estate. The total income of the zamindar from land revenue and miscellaneous sources amounts to:—

	Rs. a. p.
From Land Revenue.....	17,356 1 9
From miscellaneous sources.	716 5 0
Total.	18,072 6 9

The present land revenue takoli is Rs. 1,700, which falls at 9 per cent. of the present income from land revenue :—

To this, however, the cost of the police which the zamindar bears should, I think, be added, viz :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue takoli	1,700	0	0
Cost of Police (<i>vide</i> para. VI.).	4 000	0	0
Total...	5,700	0	0

The amount falls at 46 per cent. of the kamil jama on all villages at 26 per cent. on the land revenue and miscellaneous assets and at 32 per cent. of the income of the zamindar from land revenue and miscellaneous sources.

These percentages are, I consider, sufficiently high, and I do not propose any enhancement of the present land revenue takoli.

Statement B contains a brief note on each thekadari village showing the history of the tenure. The frequency of short term settlements, the roving character of the jungle castes to which most of the thekadars belong, and the unsettled state of affairs that prevailed in the zamindari in 1882, at the time of the Kalahandi disturbances, have prevented many long tenures. At last Settlement there were several men holding many villages each, whose ancestors had held the same villages for many generations. It was then thought advisable not to make any declaration as to the rights of these talukdars, as they were called, and the question was put by for future consideration (*vide* para. 33 of the Settlement Officer's report on the zamindari and para 10 of No. 1,507, dated 29th July 1868, from the Settlement Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Settlement Officer, Raipur). It has never again been taken up. The following were the taluks mentioned by the Settlement Officer in para. 28 of his report :—

Name of taluk.	Number of villages.
Singjer	33
Senapaili	8
Byjalpur	11
Babeoree (Babebir)	17
Boorenee	5
Somalpaili	11
Bhela	14

I proceed to note briefly the present state of each taluk :—

(1) *Singjer*.—The history of the talukdar and of the taluk is given at length in my note at the end of Statement B.

(2) *Senapaili*.—The talukdar was imprisoned for taking part in the disturbances soon after Settlement, and the taluk was split up. The villages are now all held by strangers.

(3) *Byjalpur*.—The talukdar left the country soon after Settlement and the villages were leased out separately. Byjalpur itself is still held muafi by the old Pujari, who was in possession in the time of the talukdar.

(4) *Babeoree or Babebir*.—This taluk has not been split up, and is still held in theka by the descendants of the old talukdars, *vide* notes on No. 123. He is, however, now very poor, and the villages are deteriorating. I have only recommended that protected status should be granted to him in the one village of Babebir, which he manages direct. In the others he manages by means of sub-thekadars. To give him protected status in such cases would be to weaken the zamindar's control over the villages. The sub-thekadars and ryots would be at the mercy of the protected thekadar. In two of the Babebir villages

129 and 131, I have recommended the grant of protected *status* to the sub-thekadars on account of their long tenure. The right conferred on them might be that, as long as they paid a fair jama they should not be disturbed; as long as the thekadar held the taluk their jamas would be payable to him and in any other case to the zamindar.

Nos. (5) and (6) *Booreni and Somalpañi*.—These taluks split up soon after Settlement, the thekadar giving up the villages which are now held by strangers.

No. (7) *Bhela*.—The 14 villages of the Bhela are now held by a stranger, the old talukdar leaving soon after Settlement. In no other cases has any difficulty arisen as to the grant of protected *status*. I have confined myself to recommendations on the lines laid down in Section 65A. of the Land Revenue Act. The following is a list of the villages in which I recommend protection (*vide* Statement B):—

Serial number of village.	Name of village.	Serial number of village.	Name of village.
87	Jaibahal.	246	Titalpara.
109	Bahmanpara.	247	Jambahli.
123	Babebir.	248	Jakripali.
129	Mahester.	249	Jhipabahal.
131	Ranimunda.	250	Hathisara.
169	Pandrani.	251	Dallipali.
170	Jalkisan.	252	Dumarpali.
171	Banbal.	253	Susalati.
172	Balubaire.	254	Karangabhata.
175	Deodara.	256	Michopali.
179	Sirli.	257	Tongo.
181	Naipora.	258	Karanbahli.
243	Bhalukona.	275	Schajeth.
244	Bagmunda.	276	Nawapara.
245	Baranbaili.	277	Godgadbahil

There are several cases of "muktadari" tenure, *viz.*, Nos. 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 71, and 176. I do not think Government interference is necessary here. The muktadar can always obtain protection in the civil courts.

Many of the thekadars brought forward claims based on long possession, which proved on further enquiry to be groundless. The registers of the zamindar showed in nearly all cases the history of the village since Settlement, and thus it was fairly easy to ascertain for how long each man had held.

I think that the grant of protected *status* in the cases recommended will tend to induce other thekadars to spend capital on their villages, and to render the state of many villages more settled by making thekadars less ready to throw up a lease after one bad harvest as is often done now. At the same time the control of the zamindar over all villages will not be weakened.

At present the police management is entirely in the hands of the zamindar, and

VI.—Police: present arrangements and those proposed. no interference with this arrangement has been proposed.

The following is the establishment maintained:—

			Rs.
1 Inspector	at Rs. 20	per mensem...	240 per annum.
3 Chief Constables	" 15, 12, & 10 each	"	444 "
2 Moharris	" 7 each and 1 at Rs. 8	"	264 "
7 Head Constables	1 at Rs. 7, 2 at Rs. 6		
	and 4 at Rs. 5 each	"	468 "
14 1st Class Constables	at Rs. 4	"	672 "
35 2nd Class Constables	" 3	"	1,260 "
		Total	3,348

In addition to this there is the cost of uniforms, repairs to outposts, stationery, travelling allowance of the Inspector, &c., which brings up the expenses of the police to about Rs. 4,000 per annum. The staff maintained is large, and were Government to take over the police, the cost proposed for the zamindar is considerably less than that at present borne by the zamindar. The latter, however, explains that no reduction in the staff is possible owing to the distance of the jail at Raipur from Khariar. Every prisoner sentenced to imprisonment by the zamindar at Khariar has to be marched off the 100 miles to Raipur in charge of two or more policemen, and in this manner naturally a large number of constables is necessary. There used to be a jail at Khariar, but this was done away with several years ago. This explanation seems reasonable.

I believe that the police management of the estate has hitherto been satisfactory.

The tax hitherto collected in the estate under the name of pandhri consists of a tax on Bulyas, Koshtas, Gandas and other cloth weavers. Each man pays 4 annas or 8 annas, according to the amount of his profits. The amount thus realized last year amounted to Rs. 607.

VII.—Pandhri.

There are a few persons in the estate deriving incomes from non-agricultural sources, which under khalsa rules would be assessed to pandhri, and Statement E. shows the names of these persons with the supposed income of each. The list was drawn up at my request by Govind Rao, Diwan, and may be considered, I think, as fairly correct. When Colonel Thomas, Deputy Commissioner, visited the estate at the beginning of 1889 he spoke to Brij Raj Singh, and suggested that the khalsa system should be introduced. Brij Raj Singh expressed himself willing to do so, but nothing has been done in this direction during the last year, it is said, owing to the death of the old zamindar. I think the zamindar is afraid that the Banias and others upon whom the tax will fall will dislike the tax and perhaps leave the estate. Further, the amount that will be realized under the khalsa rules, according to Govind Rao's list, is only Rs. 103, while the realizations under the old system always exceeded Rs. 600. People are used to the old tax, and it has not, I think, acted in any way as a check upon industry. I see nothing objectionable in its imposition and I do not recommend its abolition. As, however, the orders contained in No. 611, dated 22nd December, 1887, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, distinctly lay down that the pandhri lists are to be revised according to khalsa rules, I assume that the pandhri income of the next three years will be nearly the same as that given in Statement E., viz., about Rs. 100. On this I propose a takoli of Rs. 50 or 50 per cent.

Proposed takoli.

The abkari contract for the years 1887—1890 was given to Lala Balbhadar, contractor, for Rs. 2,000 per annum. The contract expired at the beginning of this year, and I was told that there was no chance of the contract for the next three years fetching more than Rs. 1,500.

VIII.—Excise: present arrangements and those proposed.

Previous to 1887 the annual payment for the abkari contract was Rs. 1,500, and Lala Balbhadar offered Rs. 2,000 as a speculation and has not done well. The contractor is allowed to set up shops for the sale of liquor where he likes, and there are now 66 such shops. It has been found impracticable to introduce the circle system; there are no local kalars, and foreigners cannot be induced to face the unhealthy climate, especially as the poverty of the inhabitants renders any large profits unlikely. The majority of the people are drinkers by nature, but the wild tribes, such as the Sauras, Binjhawars and Bhunjias are generally too poor to indulge. The Gonds are the chief consumers.

The drug monopoly from the estate is sold annually. Last year it was purchased by Kadirdadkhan for Rs. 2,700 and the year before for Rs. 3,000: as in the case of abkari the drug income is said to be decreasing. The zamindar complained to me that one cause of the decrease was that the Patna drug vendors had placed shops on the border of the Khariar estate and were underselling the Khariar vendors; this being easily feasible as the price of opium at the Raipur Treasury, from which the Khariar opium is obtained, is Rs. 22 per seer, and that at the Sambalpur Treasury, whence the Patna opium comes, only Rs. 17 per seer. As the zamindar admitted that he had not complained to the Deputy Commissioner I referred him to that officer, and, no doubt, on the presentation of his complaint, the necessary steps will be taken.

I do not think there is any thing objectionable in either the drug or liquor management, and no interference on the part of Government is necessary. The income from both sources for the past year has been as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From the liquor monopoly	2,000	0	0
From the drug monopoly	2,700	0	0
Total	4,700	0	0

This is probably a larger sum than will be realized during the next few years, and I therefore do not propose a larger takoli than Rs. 1,000 or 21 per cent. of the income.

Proposed takoli.

Tree forest is found in every part of this estate, there being no extensive or continuous tracts of cultivation. The more valuable timber trees are found chiefly in the following places:—

IX.—Forests : general description.

(a) On the long ridge of hills which begins at Surgidi in the north-west corner and extends right through the length of the zamindari to Botajheria in the south-west. The slopes of these hills and the plateau at the top are covered with teak, sal, saja, bija, bamboos, and other less valuable forest.

This forest is entirely inaccessible to carts except at the two extremities of Botajheria and Surgidi. The former place is on the Deobog-Rajim road, but the distance is very great, and there is plenty of timber along the same road and nearer to the centres of demand. Surgidi is on the old Raipur-Kalahandi road, and the distance from Raipur is not prohibitive.

Dhya cultivation is now prohibited in the estate by the orders of the zamindar, but I should say that two-thirds of the forest on this range of hills has already been ruined by dhya. I myself came one day upon some hillmen actively engaged in burning the forest for dhya cultivation, and the inaccessibility of the greater part of this forest renders its proper protection almost impossible. Throughout its extent there are only a few scattered hamlets, the whereabouts of which are often only known to the hillmen themselves.

(b) Along the banks of the Udit river in the south of the estate there was once a fine teak forest, most of this was, however, cut down previous to last Settlement to supply a Madras contractor, and it has never had a proper chance of growing since. I believe that for the last 18 months no teak has been cut in the estate. The present zamindar seems fully alive to the necessity of conserving this forest, and I do not think any Government interference necessary. With proper conservancy this forest should yield a steady annual income after ten years. There are now numerous straight young trees, but few of any considerable girth.

(c) Along the banks of the Sunder river between Kodpej and Koligaon there is some very fine saja forest. Many of the largest trees are rotten, but there is still sufficient sound timber for considerable annual cuttings. This forest is near the Raipur road, but as it does not pay to carry saja to Raipur from so far there is no income from the timber here.

(d) Along the eastern boundary of the estate from Babripaili to Amundi there is some very fair sal forest. The zamindar is now endeavouring to conserve this, but the annual fires, which it is practically impossible to prevent, do a great deal of harm.

With the exception of 4 blocks above described the forest of the zamindari contains little good timber.

The forest mahal of the estate might conveniently therefore be considered to consist of the above described blocks. The grazing which forms the chief source of income from forests cannot be localized, but is found in all parts of the estate.

System of forest management.

The system of forest management is as follows:—

The whole estate is treated alike; no one is allowed to cut any sal or teak without first obtaining a pass from the zamindar. The pass specifies the quantity and quality of the timber to be cut, and a forest Chaprasi is told off to point out the trees. After cutting the dues are paid, and then the timber may be removed. All forest produce leaving the estate has to pay dues, the export nakas being at Surgidi, Kaliapatra, and Kusunjor in the north-west, south, and south-east, respectively. There is also a naka at Kumuna on the main road where the contents of carts are checked with the passes. Grazing dues are only realized from Banjaras and other strangers.

The state of the forest throughout the estate shows that in the past there has been very little attempt at proper management.

The zamindar has now, however, woken up to the possible future value of his timber. Formerly the remoteness of the forests from all markets, and the shelter they gave to destructive beasts, like wild buffaloes, rendered the zamindars careless of destruction; they seem to have looked to the clearing of land for agriculture as the more important source of future increase of revenue. Latterly, large quantities of timber have been sold from the Kowria forest, not so very far off. The outlay of capital here on roads through the more accessible forest might bring about a large increase of revenue. Saja is never likely to be much in demand here, but the sal and teak should be conserved with care. The chief obstacle to

the conservancy of the sal is the custom of burning the high grass which grows in most parts of the estate, which necessarily causes considerable damage to the forests. No efforts on the part of the zamindar could stop this.

I do not think that anything like the wanton destruction of the forests need be feared under the rule of the present zamindar. He informed me that he had decided to cut no green teak trees for the next few years. The forest staff is as follows:—

	Rs.	
1 Daroga	at Rs. 8	per mensem 96 per annum.
1 Moharrir	„ 6	do. 72 „
2 Moharrirs	„ 5 each	do. 120 „
9 Chaprassis	„ 3 „	do. 324 „
Total....		612

Income. The forest income for last year was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From grazing dues	1,303	6	0
From the lac, harra and wax contracts	750	0	0
Dues paid on forest produce exported (including sale of timber).	838	0	0
Total...	2,886	6	0

The average income for the last three years, according to the zamindar's accounts, has been Rs. 3,494. The decrease is due, I believe, to the discontinuance of teak cuttings. The dues on timber and all other kinds of forest produce amounted the year before last to Rs. 2,561-4-0, while the grazing and lac, &c., income was not very different from this year's amount.

I do not think it probable that this year's income will be much exceeded by the average income of the next three years, and I adopt it for the purposes of assessment.

The present takoli Rs. 300 falls at 10·5 per cent. of the present income, and I propose to double this and to take Rs. 600 or 21 per cent. of the gross income.

There are at present no arrangements in the estate for the employment of patwaris. For three or four years patwaris were regularly employed in making jamabandis and were paid exclusively by the zamindar. This was discontinued two years ago. There has never been any village survey, and no village adjoining the forest (as most villages do) have their boundaries between the thekadari and forest land laid down. Owing to the very large number of villages (there is cultivation in 483, and besides this there are many waste villages occasionally cultivated and included in leases of other villages) the demarcation of boundaries will, I fear, be a difficult and lengthy task. The assets of more than half the villages of the estate are under Rs. 30, and many of them are seldom cultivated for many years continuously. However, I think that the entertainment of patwaris will be, on the whole, decidedly advantageous. The record of tenants' rights in their holdings will tend to render the tenants more stationary, and a fuller knowledge of the capabilities of a village will afford scope for a fair assessment of rents and jamas.

It is impossible to divide the estate into a cultivated portion and a jungle portion. Both jungle and good cultivation are found side by side in every part of the estate, except along the western hills which are practically uninhabited by agriculturists. I have divided the estate into 11 patwari circles, and Statement C shows the more important villages in each circle. Owing to the smallness of many of the villages and the absence of any map made within the last twenty years, I have been unable to localize every village. I have, however, adhered to the tahsil distribution of villages for my patwari circles, and the few small jungle villages that have been omitted can easily be added later on when the local work begins. In Statement C I have marked with an asterisk* all the more important villages; these will probably remain stationary, and I should propose that work be started in them first.

The circles containing the largest number of important villages are Nos. VII., VIII., and X. I do not, however, think that any of these is more than one good patwari will be able to manage. Circle No. IV. contains few good villages, but some of the villages are on the top of the Gurughat plateau, a difficult journey from the plains. In the more important

villages in every circle I should propose the khalsa system of survey and in the others a mapping of the cultivation in blocks would suffice.

I have been informed by the Diwan of Khariar that there are already several qualified patwaris, nominated by the Khariar zamindar, who are willing to take circles in Khariar for Rs. 8 per mensem. Such being the case the remuneration for most of the circles need not exceed Rs. 100 per annum. In the more difficult circles Nos. VII., VIII., and X., I propose that the remuneration of the patwaris should be Rs. 120 per annum and in the other 8 circles Rs. 100 per annum. Allowing Rs. 90 for contingencies, the total cost of the patwaris will be:—

	Rs.
3 at Rs. 120 per annum.....	360
8 „ 100 „	800
Contribution to cost of inspection and contingencies	800
Total.....	1,260

The patwari cess calculated at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per rupee of rental in thekadari, kham tahsil and muafidari villages, and at 1 anna per rupee of the value of thekadars and muafidar's sir amounts to about Rs. 740. The balance cost to be defrayed by the zamindar is, therefore, Rs. 1,260—Rs. 740=Rs. 520.

The effect of the proposed revision of takolis on the income of the zamindar is shown in the annexed table D. The takolis I have proposed for land revenue, forests and excise fall at low percentages on the income. The zamindar has requested me to forward a petition, setting forth what he considers to be his claims to the consideration of Government. I am unable to say how far all the facts he alleges are true, as the events referred to occurred several years ago, and I therefore append the original petition together with a translation without any comments. Apart, however, from the historical aspect of the case, I venture to suggest that this is a case which calls for the leniency of Government. The estate is wild and backward, and owing to its position and physical conformation must always remain so. The inhabitants are mostly little better than savages and require careful and sympathetic treatment. A very short term of oppressive Government would lead to the depopulation of the estate. One of the strongest holds on the people at present is, I believe, their respect and loyalty for the family of the zamindar, and it would be very unfortunate if a too severe assessment were to seriously embarrass the affairs of the family. Brij Raj Singh is, I consider, exceedingly amenable to advice, and could be very easily persuaded to set apart a sum of money yearly on works of public utility. He has already offered to furnish and maintain a dispensary at Khariar, and during the last few years several fine tanks have been built from the zamindar's funds. Further, he takes a very active part in the management of his estate. The salary of a responsible official who would control the police, manage the land revenue and forest, &c., and act as a Magistrate as is done by Brij Raj Singh would amount to a considerable sum of money in the year.

He now pays Rs. 2,000 a year to Government as takoli, and if any proposals are accepted he will be called upon to pay to Government the sum of Rs. 3,870 exclusive of cesses, viz:—

	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue takoli	1,700 0 0
Forest takoli	600 0 0
Excise „	1,000 0 0
Pandhri „	50 0 0
Patwari charges	520 0 0
Total.....	3,870 0 0

This is a *per saltum* increase of Rs. 1,870=93 per cent. and I think sufficient.

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The financial effect of my proposals is shown by the following figures:—

TABLE D.

	At Settlement.	At present.	As revised.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Income—			
From Land Revenue	6,494 0 0	17,356 1 9	17,356 1 9
„ Forests	1,250 0 0	2,886 0 0	2,886 0 0
„ Excise .....	.....	4,700 0 0	4,700 0 0
„ Pandhri .....	.....	607 0 0	100 0 0
„ Other sources	1,400 0 0	716 5 0	716 5 0
Total.....	9,144 0 0	26,265 6 9	25,758 6 9
Charges—			
Land Revenue takoli	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0
Forest takoli	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
Excise „ .....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
Pandhri „ .....	.....	.....	50 0 0
Cost of Police .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
Net cost of Patwaris .....	.....	.....	520 0 0
Total.....	2,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	7,870 0 0
Balance.....	7,144 0 0	20,265 6 9	17,888 6 9

	Percent of takoli on income.				
	Miscellaneous income. Land Revenue.	Land Revenue and Police.	Forest.	Excise.	Pandhri.
At former Settlement	27	.....	24	.....	.....
Under revised assessment	9	32	21	21	50

C. R. CLEVELAND,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

Raipur, 1st November 1890.

STATEMENT A—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jama in the Khariar Zamindari.

I.—*Thekadari Villages.*

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Jama.	Average nazarana.	Income of zamindar.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Nehna.....	Ramkurso, Raot	125 0 0	40 0 0	.....	165 0 0	125 0 0	.....	125 0 0	99 0 0	60	
2	Bichnapali	Padman, Kond .....	.....	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	3 0 0	60	
3	Dhangsar	Krishnarao, Brahmin	60 0 0	6 0 0	.....	66 0 0	60 0 0	1 9 7	61 9 7	40 0 0	60	
4	Gadtula... ..	Jagataand, Brahmin	60 0 0	40 0 0	.....	100 0 0	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	60	
5	Anchalpur	Jagan, Raot	90 0 0	25 0 0	.....	115 0 0	90 0 0	.....	90 0 0	69 0 0	60	
6	Chandgiri	Agnikuar, Raot	54 12 0	20 0 0	.....	74 12 0	54 12 0	.....	54 12 0	45 0 0	60	
7	Bahupadar	Makun, Saura	27 0 0	10 0 0	.....	37 0 0	27 0 0	1 3 2	28 3 2	22 0 0	60	
8	Kasibahal	Ramsing, Saura	150 0 0	15 0 0	.....	165 0 0	150 0 0	1 0 0	151 0 0	99 0 0	60	
9	Yukla.....	Gedkar, Gond	450 0 0	45 0 0	.....	495 0 0	450 0 0	18 6 5	468 6 5	297 0 0	60	
10	Kisgaon	Mogra, Paik	180 0 0	22 0 0	.....	202 0 0	180 0 0	.....	180 0 0	121 0 0	60	
11	Bardohel.....	Mahdu, Gond	18 0 0	20 0 0	.....	38 0 0	54 0 0	.....	54 0 0	23 0 0	60	Cultivation is being cut up by a nala and tenants are leaving; hence zamindar's income exceeds assets.
12	Lachhepur	Ramechandra, Brahmin	144 0 0	20 0 0	.....	164 0 0	144 0 0	6 3 2	150 3 2	98 0 0	60	
13	Sargadi	Daliasing, Rajput (Mukta) ..	90 0 0	20 0 0	.....	110 0 0	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0	66 0 0	60	
14	Sandibahli	Patobasa, Paik	36 0 0	12 0 0	.....	48 0 0	30 0 0	1 9 7	31 9 7	29 0 0	60	
15	Janwani	Aman Ali, Musalman	100 0 0	20 0 0	.....	120 0 0	100 0 0	5 0 0	105 0 0	72 0 0	60	
16	Badmala	Mitrabhamsing, Rajput (Mukta)	77 0 0	20 0 0	.....	97 0 0	.....	.....	.....	58 0 0	60	
17	Amlandli	Do. do.	35 0 0	.....	.....	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....	21 0 0	60	

STATEMENT A—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jama in the Khariar Zamindari—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Jama.	Average nazarana.	Income of zamindar.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
18	Mohra	Mitabhamsing, Rajput (Mukta)	22 0 0	.....	.....	22 0 0	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0	13 0 0	60	
19	Areda	Do. do.	33 0 0	.....	.....	33 0 0	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	60	
20	Chanotmal	Do. do.	33 0 0	.....	.....	33 0 0	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	60	
21	Bhojpur	Kalia, Raot	150 0 0	25 0 0	.....	175 0 0	150 0 0	4 0 0	154 0 0	105 0 0	60	
22	Chat	Yara, Raot	160 0 0	25 0 0	.....	185 0 0	160 0 0	4 0 0	164 0 0	111 0 0	60	
23	Kotamra	Bisnu, Raot	75 0 0	12 0 0	.....	87 0 0	75 0 0	2 0 0	77 0 0	52 0 0	60	
24	Badi	Hari, Tel	165 0 0	25 0 0	.....	190 0 0	165 0 0	5 0 0	170 0 0	114 0 0	60	
25	Padanpur	Norhodi, Mali	210 0 0	20 0 0	.....	230 0 0	210 0 0	10 0 0	220 0 0	138 0 0	60	
26	Kathipadar	Dadi, Mali	30 0 0	8 0 0	.....	38 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	23 0 0	60	
27	Bhaldongri	Borta, Mali	30 0 0	6 0 0	.....	36 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	22 0 0	60	
28	Goimudi	Nanga, Paik	15 0 0	3 0 0	.....	18 0 0	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	11 0 0	60	
29	Rajamunda	Ghasiram, Kalar	27 0 0	5 0 0	.....	32 0 0	27 0 0	.....	27 0 0	19 0 0	60	
30	Jholpathar	Lingraj, Brahmin	62 0 0	8 0 0	.....	70 0 0	62 0 0	.....	62 0 0	42 0 0	60	
31	Chandupela	Korna, Raot	67 0 0	10 0 0	.....	77 0 0	67 0 0	.....	67 0 0	46 0 0	60	
32	Palsipali	Chuli, Saura	5 0 0	3 0 0	.....	8 0 0	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	60	
33	Deobal	Ramcharansing, Rajput	22 0 0	7 0 0	.....	29 0 0	22 0 0	1 0 0	23 0 0	17 0 0	60	
34	Padapali	Chandu, Chhatti	25 0 0	10 0 0	.....	35 0 0	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	21 0 0	60	
35	Dambjhar	Gangadhar, Kalar	30 0 0	5 0 0	.....	35 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	21 0 0	60	

36	Margaon	Payal, Gond	30 0 0	5 0 0	.....	35 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	21 0 0	60
37	Balsada	Lachhman, Paik	45 0 0	10 0 0	.....	55 0 0	45 0 0	.....	45 0 0	33 0 0	60
38	Khudpej	Sundermaji, Gond	22 8 0	6 0 0	.....	28 8 0	22 8 0	.....	22 8 0	17 0 0	60
39	Daripaili alias Thag-paili	Batan, Raot	.....	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	9 0 0	60
40	Lohrapaili	Porka, Lohar	23 0 0	10 0 0	.....	33 0 0	23 0 0	.....	23 0 0	20 0 0	60
41	Chinuguda	Jaimangal, Mali	120 0 0	25 0 0	.....	145 0 0	120 0 0	12 0 0	132 0 0	87 0 0	60
42	Kekribeda	Bikankhan, Musalman	.....	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0	8 0 0	60
43	Kasnal	Modosadan, Karan	9 0 0	3 0 0	.....	12 0 0	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0	7 0 0	60
44	Dongarpara	Deeri, Gond	.....	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	6 0 0	60
45	Godhwapadar	Kadirdad Khan, Musalman	.....	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	60
46	Birighat	Do. do.	30 0 0	10 0 0	.....	40 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	24 0 0	60
47	Bhairajpur	Bajra, Raot	15 0 0	3 0 0	.....	18 0 0	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	11 0 0	60
48	Yowli	Samo, Raot	75 0 0	10 0 0	.....	85 0 0	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0	51 0 0	60
49	Sambaldongri	Eshwar, Raot	.....	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0	5 0 0	60
50	Dabri	Chamra, Gond	.....	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0	5 0 0	60
51	Dawajhar	Kadirdar Khan, Musalman	62 0 0	25 0 0	.....	107 0 0	82 0 0	10 0 0	92 0 0	64 0 0	60
52	Mahulkot	Do. do.	16 8 0	.....	.....	16 8 0	16 8 0	.....	16 8 0	10 0 0	60
53	Khamtara	Do. do.	38 4 0	.....	.....	38 4 0	38 4 0	.....	38 4 0	23 0 0	60
54	Junapani	Do. do.	7 8 0	.....	.....	7 8 0	7 8 0	.....	7 8 0	4 0 0	60
55	Kirkiza	Do. do.	22 8 0	.....	.....	22 8 0	22 8 0	.....	22 8 0	13 0 0	60
56	Sirdhapur	Do. do.	27 0 0	.....	.....	27 0 0	27 0 0	.....	27 0 0	16 0 0	60
57	Ranimada	Kumar, Raot	105 0 0	11 0 0	.....	116 0 0	105 0 0	.....	105 0 0	70 0 0	60
58	Kotamal	Jannu, Saura	70 0 0	20 0 0	.....	90 0 0	70 0 0	2 0 0	72 0 0	54 0 0	60
59	Lani	Jairam, Rajput	50 0 0	12 0 0	.....	62 0 0	50 0 0	2 0 0	52 0 0	37 0 0	60
60	Uparpata	Do. do.	37 0 0	9 0 0	.....	46 0 0	37 0 0	1 0 0	38 0 0	28 0 0	60

No jams, as the village was waste when leased.

STATEMENT A—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jama in the Khariar Zamindari—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Sirai.	Total assets of village.	Jama.	Average nazarana.	Income of zamindar.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
61	Kendupati	Rattan, Raot.....	30 0 0	10 0 0		40 0 0	30 0 0		30 0 0	24 0 0	60	No jama as the village was waste when the lease was given.
62	Narsingpur	Mattar, Bania .....	.....	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	60	
63	Dumarbahal	Rattan, Paik	25 0 0	8 0 0	.....	33 0 0	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	20 0 0	60	
64	Sunamudi	Ratar, Raot	7 8 0	2 8 0	.....	10 0 0	7 8 0	.....	7 8 0	6 0 0	60	
65	Liyed	Rengsai, Kond	80 0 0	12 0 0	.....	92 0 0	80 0 0	4 0 0	84 0 0	55 0 0	60	
66	Jhakarguda	Dhomna, Raot	100 0 0	12 0 0	.....	112 0 0	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	67 0 0	60	
67	Chaura	Do. do.	60 0 0	12 0 0	.....	72 0 0	63 3 2	3 3 2	66 6 4	43 0 0	60	
68	Charpaili	Do. do.	20 0 0	10 0 0	.....	30 0 0	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	18 0 0	60	
69	Hathbandha	Kapumaji, Kond	160 0 0	20 0 0	.....	180 0 0	160 0 0	.....	160 0 0	118 0 0	60	
70	Gidhmaj	Do. do.	60 0 0	5 0 0	.....	65 0 0	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0	39 0 0	60	
71	Dhungga Muda	Bhagwan, Brahmin, (Mukta)..	29 0 0	10 0 0	.....	39 0 0	29 0 0	.....	29 0 0	23 0 0	60	
72	Chalna	Daitarai, Brahmin.....	110 0 0	25 0 0	.....	135 0 0	110 0 0	4 6 5	114 6 5	81 0 0	60	
73	Ghatiguda	Achut, Paik	40 0 0	15 0 0	.....	55 0 0	40 0 0	2 0 0	42 0 0	33 0 0	60	
74	Chancharabhata	Parkita, Rajput.....	60 0 0	20 0 0	.....	80 0 0	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0	48 0 0	60	
75	Litiguda	Gopal, Raot	140 0 0	10 0 0	.....	150 0 0	140 0 0	8 0 0	148 0 0	90 0 0	60	
76	Lokpadar	Kumar, Raot	20 0 0	10 0 0	.....	30 0 0	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	18 0 0	60	
77	Nandigaon	Bhagwan, Paik	35 0 0	12 0 0	.....	47 0 0	35 0 0	1 0 0	36 0 0	28 0 0	60	
78	Kapya	Runsai, Kond	80 0 0	20 0 0	.....	100 0 0	80 0 0	4 0 0	84 0 0	60 0 0	60	

79	Mudapala	Bichu, Kond	40 0 0	10 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	2 6 5	42 6 5	30 0 0	60
80	Gondabali	Bhurla, Balia	80 0 0	12 8 0	92 8 0	80 0 0	.....	80 0 0	55 0 0	60
81	Bargaon	Baleam, Saura	200 0 0	25 0 0	225 0 0	200 0 0	20 0 0	220 0 0	135 0 0	60
82	Salekela	Pujari, Mali	60 0 0	12 0 0	72 0 0	60 0 0	3 0 0	63 0 0	43 0 0	60
83	Sinkwa	Chaitan, Sonar	100 0 0	36 0 0	136 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0	104 0 0	80 0 0	60
84	Gumabahal	Shatrugan, Raot	32 0 0	8 0 0	40 0 0	32 0 0	1 0 0	33 0 0	24 0 0	60
85	Kampur	Bhagwan, Saura	40 0 0	8 0 0	48 0 0	40 0 0	3 3 2	43 3 2	29 0 0	60
86	Potapaili	Archit, Sonar	25 0 0	10 0 0	35 0 0	25 0 0	1 0 0	26 0 0	21 0 0	60
87	Jaibahal	Balwant, Raot	40 0 0	25 0 0	65 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	44 0 0	39 0 0	60
88	Larka	Khari, Brahmin	60 0 0	12 0 0	72 0 0	60 0 0	3 3 2	63 3 2	43 0 0	60
89	Khirmal	Haripanda, Brahmin	60 0 0	12 0 0	72 0 0	60 0 0	2 6 5	62 6 5	43 0 0	60
90	Mantretarai	Chandal, Gond	30 0 0	13 0 0	43 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	26 0 0	60
91	Ankapur	Raidar, Gond	60 0 0	15 0 0	75 0 0	60 0 0	3 0 0	63 0 0	45 0 0	60
92	Bokal	Damodar, Saura	30 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	32 0 0	24 0 0	60
93	Yarapur	Bute, Brahmin	120 0 0	12 0 0	132 0 0	120 0 0	4 0 0	124 0 0	79 0 0	60
94	Lasanpaili	Balman, Raot	5 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	9 0 0	60
95	Kamlamal	Lachiram, Gond	30 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	24 0 0	60
96	Kapsi	Parmanand, Gond	140 0 0	50 0 0	190 0 0	140 0 0	8 0 0	148 0 0	114 0 0	60
97	Sinapaili	Podarmaji, Gond	200 0 0	32 0 0	232 0 0	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	139 0 0	60
98	Chatyaguda	Gangadhar, Brahmin	100 0 0	15 0 0	115 0 0	100 0 0	6 0 0	106 0 0	69 0 0	60
99	Mohgaon	Jamar, Banjara	60 0 0	10 0 0	70 0 0	60 0 0	4 0 0	64 0 0	42 0 0	60
100	Khalua	Chiliamaji, Gond	88 0 0	24 0 0	112 0 0	88 0 0	3 9 7	91 9 7	67 0 0	60
101	Garramal	Madasudan, Raot	70 0 0	8 0 0	78 0 0	70 0 0	2 12 9	72 12 9	47 0 0	60
102	Kulyadongri	Londur, Raot	60 0 0	12 0 0	72 0 0	60 0 0	4 0 0	64 0 0	43 0 0	60
103	Phirsung	Gopinath, Rajput	60 0 0	10 0 0	70 0 0	60 0 0	2 6 5	62 6 5	42 0 0	60

STATEMENT A—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jama in the Kharar Zamindari—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwari.	Total assets of village.	Jama.	Average nazaraan.	Income of zamindar.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
104	Kodobeda	Amarjit, Raot	20 0 0	8 0 0	.....	28 0 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	21 0 0	17 0 0	60	
105	Badebahal	Barsi, Bunjia	79 0 0	20 0 0	.....	90 0 0	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0	54 0 0	60	
106	Golad	Banwari, Brahmin	68 0 0	12 0 0	.....	80 0 0	68 0 0	3 0 0	71 0 0	48 0 0	60	
107	Nilji	Gopinath, Rajput	250 0 0	25 0 0	.....	275 0 0	250 0 0	14 2 9	264 12 9	165 0 0	60	
108	Palsapara	Dasrathi, Mali	23 0 0	12 0 0	.....	35 0 0	23 0 0	1 3 2	24 3 2	21 0 0	60	
109	Bahmanpara	Gungamaji, Gond	50 0 0	45 0 0	.....	95 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	57 0 0	60	
110	Kotamal	Do. do.	80 0 0	20 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	60	
111	Kasaipani	Do. do.	40 0 0	13 0 0	.....	53 0 0	283 0 0	.....	283 0 0	21 0 0	60	
112	Bamniguda	Do. do.	54 0 0	14 0 0	.....	68 0 0	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	60	
113	Kusurkhuta	Do. do.	60 0 0	14 0 0	.....	74 0 0	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	60	
114	Nayapara	Do. do.	10 0 0	5 0 0	.....	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	9 0 0	60	
115	Singjhar	Bagirati, Gond	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	100 0 0	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	60 0 0	60	
116	Jharband	Pila, Paik	60 0 0	12 0 0	.....	72 0 0	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0	43 0 0	60	
117	Nagjhar	Hatiram, Raot	10 0 0	5 0 0	.....	15 0 0	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	9 0 0	60	
118	Kandamuda	Ratho, Raot	40 0 0	12 0 0	.....	52 0 0	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	31 0 0	60	
119	Haldivada	Gangadhar, Raot	140 0 0	12 0 0	.....	152 0 0	140 0 0	.....	140 0 0	91 0 0	60	
120	Pandrani	Hira, Gond	85 0 0	16 0 0	.....	101 0 0	85 0 0	.....	85 0 0	60 0 0	60	
121	Barwamuda	Sirikiishua, Gond	140 0 0	10 0 0	.....	150 0 0	140 0 0	.....	100 0 0	90 0 0	60	

122	Kalyapatkar	Arun, Bunja	30 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	24 0 0	60
123	Babibir	Akbar, Bunja	32 0 0	40 0 0	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....	43 0 0	60
124	Pitapani	Do. do.	43 0 0	12 0 0	55 0 0	.....	.....	.....	33 0 0	60
125	Litesargi	Do. do.	40 0 0	24 0 0	64 0 0	.....	.....	.....	38 0 0	60
126	Lohrapaili	Do. do.	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	60
127	Dharnimal	Do. do.	20 0 0	6 0 0	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	60
128	Khairbadi	Do. do.	30 0 0	7 0 0	37 0 0	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	60
129	Mahrsar	Do. do.	60 0 0	12 0 0	72 0 0	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	43 0 0	60
130	Bartainir	Do. do.	30 0 0	7 0 0	37 0 0	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	60
131	Ranmuda	Do. do.	30 0 0	8 0 0	38 0 0	.....	.....	.....	23 0 0	60
132	Padampur alias Deo- par.	Do. do.	8 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	60
133	Randongri	Do. do.	4 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	60
134	Rehbri	Do. do.	20 0 0	7 0 0	27 0 0	.....	.....	.....	16 0 0	60
135	Timanpur	Do. do.	20 0 0	7 0 0	27 0 0	.....	.....	.....	16 0 0	60
136	Dumarpadar	Do. do.	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	60
137	Gorla	Diwan, Gond	60 0 0	10 0 0	70 0 0	60 0 0	2 0 0	62 0 0	42 0 0	60
138	Govindpur	Srikar, Raot	40 0 0	10 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	1 0 0	41 0 0	30 0 0	60
139	Kasumkhata	Madsudan, Raot	45 0 0	5 0 0	50 0 0	45 0 0	1 0 0	46 0 0	30 0 0	60
140	Mahalpara	Biragi, Bunja	30 0 0	6 0 0	36 0 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	31 0 0	22 0 0	60
141	Rhulyabhata	Lendu, Gond	10 0 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	11 0 0	8 0 0	60
142	Jharmuda	Banath, Raot	30 0 0	3 0 0	33 0 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	31 0 0	20 0 0	60
143	Phulchni	Jirishan, Karan	30 0 0	4 0 0	34 0 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	31 0 0	20 0 0	60
144	Khotlabhata	Dawan, Gond	20 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	21 0 0	15 0 0	60
145	Jampani	Bakharya, Bunja	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	3 0 0	60
146	Bhapani	Do. do.	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	3 0 0	60

STATEMENT A—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jama in the Khariar Zamindari—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Jama.	Average nazarana.	Income of zamindar.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
147	Kote	Sundar, Bunjia .....	.....	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	60	
148	Nimna	Do. do.	45 0 0	15 0 0	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	36 0 0	60	
149	Kasumkhuta	Do. do.	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0	82 8 0	.....	82 8 0	12 0 0	60	
150	Khairmal	Do. do.	15 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	9 0 0	60	
151	Chikalchua	Do. do.	15 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	9 0 0	60	
152	Boran	Dademaji, Gond	45 0 0	18 0 0	.....	63 0 0	45 0 0	1 9 7	46 9 7	38 0 0	60	
153	Boirgaon	Rajmat, Gond	150 0 0	17 0 0	.....	167 0 0	150 0 0	2 0 0	152 0 0	100 0 0	60	
154	Badtemri	Basiram, Gond	40 0 0	8 0 0	.....	48 0 0	40 0 0	0 12 9	40 12 9	29 0 3	60	
155	Makarberli	Cheru, Gond	20 0 0	15 0 0	.....	45 0 0	30 0 0	0 6 5	30 6 5	27 0 0	60	
156	Sonapar	Krishna, Gond	11 4 0	5 0 0	.....	16 4 0	11 4 0	0 6 5	11 10 5	10 0 0	60	
157	Dhobai	Gaya, Gond	17 0 0	5 0 0	.....	22 0 0	17 0 0	.....	17 0 0	13 0 0	60	
158	Jamgaon	Sunar, Gond	79 0 0	14 0 0	.....	93 0 0	79 0 0	1 9 7	80 9 7	56 0 0	60	
159	Pharsara	Gayadara, Gond	15 0 0	8 0 0	.....	23 0 0	.....	.....	.....	14 0 0	60	
160	Bhaklikhote	Do. do.	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0	60	
161	Putupara	Do. do.	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0	57 8 0	3 0 0	60 8 0	12 0 0	60	
162	Barhepara	Do. do.	3 0 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	60	
163	Malpara	Do. do.	2 0 0			2 0 0				1 0 0	60	
164	Biraskela	Cheru, Paik	45 0 0	10 0 0		55 0 0	45 0 0		45 0 0	33 0 0	60	

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333	Rajpur	Gayadura, Gond	10 0 0	4 0 0		14 0 0	10 0 0		10 0 0	8 0 0	60
166	Modosel	Madosudan, Kumhar	25 0 0	5 0 0		30 0 0	25 0 0		25 0 0	18 0 0	
			9,040 12 0	1,981 0 0	.....	11,021 12 0	8,888 15 2	237 6 7	9,126 5 9	6,603 10 0	60
						<i>Kunna Tahsil.</i>					
167	Gorsa	Rapa, Raot	5 0 0	8 0 0	.....	13 0 0	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	7 0 0	60
168	Kolegaon	Dyandhi, Saura	60 0 0	16 0 0	.....	76 0 0	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0	46 0 0	60
169	Pandrani	Mahdo, Gond	54 0 0	20 0 0	.....	74 0 0	90 0 0	.....	90 0 0	44 0 0	60
170	Jalkishan	Do. do.	9 0 0	3 0 0	.....	12 0 0				7 0 0	60
171	Bambal	Do. do.	18 0 0	3 0 0	.....	21 0 0				13 0 0	60
172	Balubai	Do. do.	9 0 0	3 0 0	.....	12 0 0				7 0 0	60
173	Doilpara	Bhungia, Dom	10 8 0	4 0 0	.....	14 8 0	10 8 0	.....	10 8 0	8 0 0	60
174	Karamol	Balu, Binjhar	9 0 0	8 0 0	.....	17 0 0	* 1 8 0	.....	1 8 0	10 0 0	60
175	Deodara	Ramopujari, Bunjia	18 0 0	16 0 0	.....	34 0 0	94 0 0	.....	94 0 0	20 0 0	60
176	Malpara	Do. do.	9 0 0	8 0 0	.....	17 0 0				10 0 0	60
177	Bhosmal	Do. do.	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0				4 0 0	60
178	Kodopara	Do. do.	9 0 0	.....	.....	9 0 0				5 0 0	60
179	Sirli	Do. do.	18 0 0	.....	.....	18 0 0				11 0 0	60
180	Kunjal	Do. do.	9 0 0	.....	.....	9 0 0				5 0 0	60
181	Naipara	Do. do.	21 0 0	.....	.....	21 0 0				13 0 0	60
182	Dhanramurga	Do. do.	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0				4 0 0	60
183	Jerangamal	Do. do.	9 0 0	.....	.....	9 0 0				5 0 0	60
184	Makkabhata	Do. do.	3 0 0	.....	.....	3 0 0				2 0 0	60
185	Bolda	Do. do.	18 0 0	3 0 0	.....	21 0 0	18 0 0	.....	18 0 0	13 0 0	60
186	Kirarkela	Amarsai, Gond	24 0 0	6 0 0	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	18 0 0	60
187	Kotamal	Do. do.	16 8 0	.....	.....	16 8 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	60

The jama is paid in kind, viz., Rs. 25 worth of earthen vessels.

*Paid in kind.

STATEMENT A—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jama in the Khariar Zamindari—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of Ahkadar.	Ryoti ren.s.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Jama.	Average nazarana.	Income of zamindar.	Kamiljama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
188	Kerlapot	Amarsai, Gond	18 0 0	.....	.....	18 0 0	131 0 0	.....	131 0 0	11 0 0	60	
189	Kirajela	Do. do.	36 0 0	.....	.....	36 0 0	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	60	
190	Yangabhata	Do. do.	18 0 0	3 0 0	.....	21 0 0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	60	
191	Dorkabahah	Do. do.	18 0 0	.....	.....	18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	11 0 0	60	
192	Rajna	Pila Rajo, Raot	45 0 0	12 0 0	.....	57 0 0	45 0 0	.....	45 0 0	34 0 0	60	
193	Bilap Anjor	Mondi, Raot	48 0 0	8 0 0	.....	56 0 0	48 0 0	.....	48 0 0	33 0 0	60	
194	Alwa	Kartik, Gond	21 0 0	12 0 0	.....	33 0 0	21 0 0	.....	21 0 0	20 0 0	60	
195	Kalimati	Gangadhar, Banjia	6 0 0	3 0 0	.....	9 0 0	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0	5 0 0	60	
196	Dongripaili	Harti, Brahmin	95 0 0	8 0 0	.....	103 0 0	95 0 0	4 0 0	99 0 0	62 0 0	60	
197	Jelankhata	Vinaik, Brahmin	30 0 0	8 0 0	.....	38 0 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	32 0 0	23 0 0	60	
198	Borachapa	Mudanmohan, Brahmin	7 8 0	4 0 0	.....	11 8 0	7 8 0	.....	7 8 0	7 0 0	60	
199	Motipur	Vinayak, Brahmin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0	.....	60	
200	Mendatal	Do. do. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0	.....	60	
201	Bisnapur	Do. do.	5 0 0	.....	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	60	
202	Larki	Nilapanda, Brahmin	49 0 0	8 0 0	.....	57 0 0	49 0 0	.....	49 0 0	34 0 0	60	
203	Gandameri	Karadu, Saura	30 0 0	12 0 0	.....	42 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	25 0 0	60	
204	Danajola	Dukhan, Gond	60 0 0	12 0 0	.....	72 0 0	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0	43 0 0	60	
205	Kotapaili	Kanchan, Saura	30 0 0	8 0 0		38 0 0	15 0 0		15 0 0	23 0 0	60	
206	Konditara	Pitambar, Gond	171 0 0	16 0 0		187 0 0	170 0 0		170 0 0	112 0 0	60	

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207	Mussapaili	Do. do	7 8 0		7 8 0	7 8 0		7 8 0	4 0 0	60
208	Babupaili	Sumensing, Gond	64 0 0	12 0 0	76 0 0	64 0 0		64 0 0	46 0 0	60
209	Barkamna	Narainsing, Chhatti	100 0 0	12 0 0	112 0 0	100 0 0		100 0 0	67 0 0	60
210	Bajamunda	Nursing, Pak	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0		5 0 0	6 0 0	60
211	Raghpaili	Do. do	11 4 0		11 4 0	11 4 0		11 4 0	7 0 0	60
212	Solbanda	Do. do	12 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	11 0 0		11 0 0	12 0 0	60
213	Yagpaili	Roidhar, Saura	60 0 0	16 0 0	76 0 0	60 0 0		60 0 0	46 0 0	60
214	Silwa	Massat Ram, Saura	30 0 0	12 0 0	42 0 0				25 0 0	60
215	Thakurpaili	Do. do	16 0 0		16 0 0		80 0 0		10 0 0	60
216	Patparpaili	Do. do	28 0 0		28 0 0			80 0 0	17 0 0	60
217	Diwanmunda	Do. do	6 0 0		6 0 0				4 0 0	90
218	Pandrapata	Gangaram, Gond	33 0 0	12 0 0	45 0 0				27 0 0	60
219	Jaramura	Do. do	9 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0				7 0 0	60
220	Phunabhata	Do. do	33 0 0		33 0 0				20 0 0	60
221	Kuresar	Do. do	9 0 0		9 0 0	112 0 0		112 0 0	5 0 0	60
222	Rang	Do. do	9 0 0		9 0 0				5 0 0	60
223	Khairbari	Do. do	9 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0				7 0 0	60
224	Mangikura	Do. do	9 0 0		9 0 0				5 0 0	60
225	Bhelar	Sirigar, Gond	12 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0				12 0 0	60
226	Matimura	Do. do	12 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0				11 0 0	60
227	Jangamura	Do. do	9 0 0		9 0 0				5 0 0	60
228	Bahwanpara	Do. do	3 0 0		3 0 0		94 0 0		2 0 0	60
229	Agren	Do. do	18 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0			94 0 0	14 0 0	60
230	Kisna	Do. do	9 0 0	0 0 0	15 0 0				9 0 0	60
231	Goya	Do. do	6 0 0		6 0 0				4 0 0	60

STATEMENT A—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jamas in the Kharar Zamindari—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Sirai.	Total assets of village.	Jama.	Average nazarana.	Income of zamindar.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
232	Jagrai	Sindar, Gond	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	60	
233	Katechahāl	Do. do.	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	60	
234	Kontimada	Do. do.	9 0 0	6 0 0	.....	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	9 0 0	60	
235	Pear	Khago, Saura	135 0 0	12 0 0	.....	147 0 0	135 0 0	.....	135 0 0	88 0 0	60	
236	Tikrapara	Lachman, Paik	96 0 0	12 0 0	.....	108 0 0	96 0 0	.....	96 0 0	65 0 0	60	
237	Titapaili	Do. do.	11 4 0	3 0 0	.....	14 0 0	11 4 0	.....	11 4 0	8 0 0	60	
238	Kumkerra	Arjun, Saura	95 0 0	12 0 0	.....	107 0 0	95 0 0	.....	95 0 0	64 0 0	60	
239	Semalpaili	Godra, Kumhar	22 8 0	9 0 0	.....	31 8 0	22 8 0	.....	22 8 0	19 0 0	60	
240	Tatebar	Bhiko, Saura	50 0 0	9 0 0	.....	59 0 0	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	35 0 0	60	
241	Nawagaon	Shamshundar, Bhat	22 0 0	12 0 0	.....	34 0 0	22 8 0	.....	22 8 0	20 0 0	60	
			2,001 0 0	396 0 0	.....	2,397 0 0	1,973 8 0	10 0 0	1,983 8 0	1,436 0 0	59.9	
						Yarbar Tashil.						
242	Ichapur	Kondai, Raot	9 0 0	4 0 0	.....	13 0 0	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0	8 0 0	60	
243	Bhalukora	Chandan, Gond	36 0 0	16 0 0	.....	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....	31 0 0	60	
244	Bagmada	Do. do.	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	60	
245	Baranbahli	Do. do.	12 0 0	.....	.....	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7 0 0	60	
246	Tetapara	Do. do.	3 0 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	60	
247	Jambahli	Do. do.	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	60	

248	Jakripaili	Do. do.	21 0 0	.....	.....	21 0 0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	60
249	Jhipabahal	Do. do.	12 0 0	.....	.....	12 0 0	180 0 0	.....	180 0 0	7 0 0	60
250	Hathisara	Do. do.	15 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	9 0 0	60
251	Dalipaili	Do. do.	21 0 0	.....	.....	21 0 0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	60
252	Dymarpaili	Do. do.	27 0 0	.....	.....	27 0 0	.....	.....	.....	16 0 0	60
253	Sojoloti	Do. do.	9 0 0	.....	.....	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	60
254	Kaorangabhatta	Do. do.	12 0 0	.....	.....	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7 0 0	60
255	Wurampuri	Sadasia, Gond	21 0 0	8 0 0	.....	29 0 0	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	17 0 0	60
256	Mechapaili	Amarsai, Gond	13 8 0	.....	.....	13 8 0	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0	60
257	Thangi	Do. do.	6 0 0	8 0 0	.....	14 0 0	28 0 0	.....	28 0 0	8 0 0	60
258	Karambahli	Do. do.	9 0 0	.....	.....	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	60
259	Jetangguroh	Rani, Gond	72 0 0	8 0 0	.....	80 0 0	72 0 0	.....	72 0 0	48 0 0	60
260	Silotponi	Asaram, Gond	30 0 0	8 0 0	.....	38 0 0	.....	.....	.....	23 0 0	60
261	Jamgaon	Do. do.	3 0 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	60
262	Chindmuda	Do. do.	9 0 0	.....	.....	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	60
263	Halbapali	Do. do.	13 0 0	.....	.....	18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	11 0 0	60
264	Khebgaon	Do. do.	21 0 0	.....	.....	21 0 0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	60
265	Sunabeda	Do. do.	18 0 0	.....	.....	18 0 0	145 0 0	.....	145 0 0	11 0 0	60
266	Saising	Do. do.	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	60
267	Kadubhatta	Do. do.	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	60
268	Ketrabeda	Do. do.	3 0 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	60
269	Majhagaon	Do. do.	18 0 0	.....	.....	18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	11 0 0	60
270	Orar	Do. do.	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	60
271	Gatebada	Do. do.	9 0 0	.....	.....	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	60
272	Kambahi	Bimar, Raot	9 0 0	8 0 0	.....	17 0 0	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0	10 0 0	60

STATEMENT A—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jâmas in the Khariar Zamindari—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Sirai.	Total assets of village.	Jama.	Average nazarana.	Income of zamindar.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			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.	
273	Rundih	Eaidar, Gond	21 0 0	8 0 0	.....	29 0 0	.....	.....	.....	17 0 0	60	
274	Daldali	Do. do.	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	24 8 0	.....	24 8 0	4 0 0	60	
275	Sihajeth	Baghereti, Gond	9 0 0	12 0 0	.....	21 0 0	... ..	... ..	... ..	13 0 0	60	
276	Nawapara	Do. do.	18 0 0	.....	.....	18 0 0	36 0 0	.....	36 0 0	11 0 0	60	
277	Gadgadbahli	Do. do.	9 0 0	.....	.....	9 0 0	.....	.....	... ..	5 0 0	60	
278	Kasipala	Kasiram, Gond	25 0 0	8 0 0	.....	33 0 0	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	19 0 0	60	
279	Kusdahua	Dawaru, Paik	30 0 0	8 0 0	.....	38 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	23 0 0	60	
280	Latkanpara	Baliar, Gond	12 0 0	8 0 0	....	20 0 0	10 12 0	.....	10 12 0	12 0 0	60	
		Total	596 8 0	104 0 0	.....	700 8 0	589 4 0	.....	589 4 0	421 0 0	60	
						<i>Tarnod Tahsil.</i>						
281	Amlidadar	Motiram, Teli	37 8 0	7 0 0	.....	44 8 0	27 8 0	.....	37 8 0	26 0 0	60	
282	Amsena	Telha, Teli	55 0 0	7 0 0	.....	62 0 0	55 0 0	.....	55 0 0	37 0 0	60	
283	Amodi	Surid, Gond	26 0 0	4 0 0	.....	30 0 0	26 8 0	.....	26 8 0	13 0 0	60	
284	Amliauda	Dhansai, Binjwar	12 8 0	3 0 0	.....	15 8 0	12 8 0	... ..	12 8 0	9 0 0	60	
285	Aoulajoba	Gartia, Binjwar	12 0 0	4 0 0	.....	16 0 0	11 4 0	.....	11 4 0	10 0 0	60	
286	Kulyabandha	Seorajsing, Rajput	18 0 0	7 0 0	.....	25 0 0	16 0 0	.....	16 0 0	15 0 0	60	
287	Bhota	Do. do.	21 0 0	6 0 0	.....	27 0 0	22 8 0	.....	22 8 0	16 0 0	60	
288	Kadomiri	Dokri, Raot	39 0 0	7 0 0	.....	46 0 0	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	28 0 0	60	

389	Karmili (Chota)	Hari, Gond	7 8 0	3 0 0	.....	10 8 0	7 8 0	.....	7 8 0	6 0 0	60
290	Padkod	Ramsing, Gond	75 0 0	10 0 0	.....	85 0 0	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0	51 0 0	60
291	Kukripaili	Do. do.	11 12 0	3 8 0	.....	15 4 0	11 4 0	.....	11 4 0	9 0 0	60
292	Mohra	Ramchand Rao, Brahmin	7 0 0	.....	.....	7 0 0	*11 4 0	.....	11 4 0	4 0 0	60
293	Kukratul	Do. do.	9 0 0	.....	.....	9 0 0	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0	5 0 0	60
294	Karchhal	Bagwandas, Bairagi	37 8 0	6 0 0	.....	43 8 0	37 8 0	.....	37 8 0	26 0 0	60
295	Kulda	Sagram, Gond	45 0 0	8 0 0	.....	53 0 0	45 0 0	.....	45 0 0	32 0 0	60
296	Kalyanpur	Jaganath, Kumhar	52 8 0	7 0 0	.....	59 8 0	52 8 0	.....	52 8 0	35 0 0	60
297	Maithi	Do. do.	18 0 0	4 0 0	.....	22 0 0	19 0 0	.....	19 0 0	13 0 0	60
298	Danora	Do. do.	45 0 0	4 0 0	.....	49 0 0	45 0 0	.....	45 0 0	29 0 0	60
299	Bisora	Do. do.	75 0 0	10 0 0	.....	85 0 0	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0	51 0 0	60
300	Kadameri	Dukalu, Binjwar	27 0 0	3 0 0	.....	30 0 0	27 0 0	.....	27 0 0	18 0 0	60
301	Karmeli (Bara)	Sona, Gond	35 0 0	8 0 0	.....	43 0 0	35 0 0	.....	35 0 0	26 0 0	60
302	Gulaband	Jadro, Gond	12 8 0	3 0 0	.....	15 8 0	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0	9 0 0	60
303	Khana	Mansaram, Kumhar	24 0 0	6 0 0	.....	30 0 0	27 0 0	.....	27 0 0	18 0 0	60
304	Kalyapani	Jujor, Binjwar	22 8 0	3 0 0	.....	25 8 0	22 8 0	.....	22 8 0	15 0 0	60
305	Banka	Mohan Teli	20 0 0	4 0 0	.....	24 0 0	24 0 0	.....	24 0 0	14 0 0	60
306	Kaldi	Do. do.	34 0 0	8 0 0	.....	42 0 0	34 0 0	.....	34 0 0	25 0 0	60
307	Khajurbahra	Do. do.	7 8 0	.....	.....	7 8 0	7 8 0	.....	7 8 0	4 0 0	60
308	Dumardehi	Mani, Teli	33 0 0	6 0 0	.....	39 0 0	35 0 0	.....	35 0 0	23 0 0	60
309	Khoksa	Karti, Saur	21 0 0	4 0 0	.....	25 0 0	21 0 0	.....	21 0 0	15 0 0	60
310	Gadtor	Thunn, Gond	48 0 0	8 0 0	.....	56 0 0	48 0 0	.....	48 0 0	34 0 0	60
311	Gotma	Raghunath, Teli	28 0 0	7 0 0	.....	35 0 0	28 0 0	.....	28 0 0	21 0 0	60
312	Godphula	Bodrai, Gond	27 0 0	6 0 0	.....	33 0 0	22 8 0	.....	22 8 0	20 0 0	60
313	Gahirandih	Saminath, Raot	15 0 0	4 0 0	.....	19 0 0	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	11 0 0	60

* This jama here exceeds the assets: the thekadar holds other villages and has not succeeded in liquidating this one.

STATEMENT A—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jamas in the Khariar Zamindari—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Jama.	Average nazarana.	Income of zamindar.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. p. p.		
314	Khopatora	Buddhu, Raot	30 0 0	7 8 0	.....	37 8 0	37 8 0	.....	37 8 0	22 0 0	60	
315	Mograpaili	Do. do.	51 0 0	9 0 0	.....	60 0 0	52 8 0	.....	52 8 0	36 0 0	60	
316	Nawaparatura	Kanhai, Gond	34 0 0	3 0 0	.....	37 0 0	34 0 0	.....	34 0 0	22 0 0	60	
317	Nawaparadarri	Gangaram, Gond	22 8 0	4 0 0	.....	26 8 0	22 8 0	.....	22 8 0	16 0 0	60	
318	NawaparaTeli	Bhagwan, Teli	48 0 0	6 0 0	.....	54 0 0	49 0 0	.....	49 0 0	32 0 0	60	
319	Nawapara Kumhar	Balbade, Kumhar	51 0 0	7 0 0	.....	58 0 0	51 0 0	.....	51 0 0	35 0 0	60	
320	Chingrasarar	Supandsing, Gond	45 0 0	7 0 0	.....	52 0 0	45 0 0	.....	45 0 0	31 0 0	60	
321	Saleba	Bakaria, Saura	30 0 0	6 0 0	.....	36 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	22 0 0	60	
322	Chanabeda	Do. do.	30 0 0	6 0 0	.....	36 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	22 0 0	60	
323	Chhiralpani	Dukalu, Panka	12 0 0	4 0 0	.....	16 0 0	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0	10 0 0	60	
324	Jangula	Rupu, Raot	30 0 0	6 0 0	.....	36 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	22 0 0	60	
325	Jhengra	Dhauu, Teli	24 0 0	5 0 0	.....	39 0 0	34 0 0	.....	34 0 0	23 0 0	60	
326	Jamli	Diro-Maji, Gond	30 0 0	7 0 0	.....	37 0 0	32 8 0	.....	32 8 0	22 0 0	60	
327	Jampani	Seth, Banjia	7 8 0	3 0 0	.....	10 8 0	7 0 0	.....	7 0 0	6 0 0	60	
328	Jhilmila	Bhagti, Saura	28 8 0	6 0 0	.....	34 8 0	28 0 0	.....	28 0 0	20 0 0	60	
329	Jampai	Basi, Gond	9 0 0	3 8 0	.....	12 8 0	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0	7 0 0	60	
330	Tikrapara	Ratan, Binjwar	15 0 0	4 0 0	.....	19 0 0	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	11 0 0	60	
331	Thelkubeda	Madho, Kumhar	21 0 0	4 0 0	.....	25 0 0	21 0 0	.....	21 0 0	15 0 0	60	

332	Doto	Tiharu, Gond	30 0 0	8 0 0	38 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	23 0 0	60
333	Turra	Dasarath, Gond	15 0 0	6 0 0	21 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	13 0 0	60
334	Dongripaili	Do., do.	12 0 0	3 0 0	15 0 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	9 0 0	60
335	Dhajibhata	Do., do.	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	60
336	Darripaili	Chattarsai, Gond	21 0 0	7 0 0	28 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	17 0 0	60
337	Dharrambhanda	Chikmamaji, Gond	22 8 0	8 0 0	30 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0	18 0 0	60
338	Biomai	Anandsing, Binjhar	51 8 0	10 0 0	61 8 0	52 8 0	52 8 0	37 0 0	60
339	Dhamabhata	Do., do.	9 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	60
340	Bhapur	Do., do.	13 8 0	4 0 0	17 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	10 0 0	60
341	Pawarola	Tunn, Gond	51 0 0	8 0 0	59 0 0	52 8 0	52 8 0	35 0 0	60
342	Mohabata	Danji, Banjara	7 8 0	3 8 0	11 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	60
343	Pandripani	Udho, Gond	13 8 0	6 0 0	19 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	11 0 0	60
344	Parsabhadar	Tiharu, Teli	18 8 0	4 0 0	22 8 0	18 8 0	18 8 0	13 0 0	60
345	Pattarpaili	Borku, Kumhar	33 0 0	8 0 0	41 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	25 0 0	60
346	Parsaguda	Basti, Teli	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	60
347	Padampur	Mangta, Teli	6 0 0	4 8 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	6 0 0	60
348	Budipaili	Madho, Teli	18 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	14 0 0	60
349	Baloda	Satruga, Raot	45 0 0	7 0 0	52 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	31 0 0	60
350	Bawankera	Kartik, Gond	30 0 0	7 0 0	37 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	22 0 0	60
351	Bakharnal	Bursi, Gond	37 8 0	8 0 0	45 8 0	37 8 0	37 8 0	27 0 0	60
352	Beltakri	Bamo, Gond	45 0 0	7 0 0	52 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	31 0 0	60
353	Budhapatora	Maiaaram, Binjhar	9 0 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	60
354	Bhera (Chota)	Batti, Gond	48 0 0	8 0 0	56 0 0	49 0 0	49 0 0	34 0 0	60
355	Bhaismundi	Charti, Raot	30 0 0	8 0 0	38 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	23 0 0	60
356	Bajipala	Kalko, Saura	20 0 0	6 0 0	26 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	60

STATEMENT A—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jamsa in the Khariar Zamindari—continued.

Serial number	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Stwai.	Total assets of village.	Jama.	Average nazarana.	Income of zamindar.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
357	Bhursandi	Drepsing, Gond	25 0 0	7 0 0	.....	32 0 0	26 0 0	.....	26 0 0	19 0 0	60	
358	Bhalebar	Jaganath Dass, Bairagi.....	18 0 0	7 0 0	.....	25 0 0	18 0 0	.....	18 0 0	15 0 0	60	
359	Bhera (Bara).....	Lackman, Gond.....	52 0 0	8 0 0	.....	60 0 0	52 0 0	.....	52 0 0	36 0 0	60	
360	Bhensatal	Bhagmat, Raot	27 0 0	6 0 0	.....	33 0 0	26 0 0	.....	26 0 0	19 0 0	60	
361	Malibhata	Mst. Rudabai, Mussalman	27 0 0	8 0 0	.....	35 0 0	27 0 0	.....	27 0 0	21 0 0	60	
362	Mudagaon	Aibaran, Teli	44 0 0	8 0 0	.....	52 0 0	45 0 0	.....	45 0 0	31 0 0	60	
363	Masankuda	Gurnaru, Saura	27 0 0	8 0 0	.....	35 0 0	29 0 0	.....	29 0 0	21 0 0	60	
364	Mahtumtura	Bisnath, Raot	24 0 0	4 0 0	.....	28 0 0	26 0 0	.....	26 0 0	17 0 0	60	
365	Mohabhata.....	Sadro, Kumhar	36 0 0	9 0 0	.....	45 0 0	42 0 0	.....	42 0 0	27 0 0	60	
366	Ratipali	Drepsing, Chhatttri	30 0 0	7 0 0	.....	37 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	22 0 0	60	
367	Lodora	Duwandena, Gond	40 0 0	10 0 0	.....	50 0 0	37 8 0	.....	37 8 0	30 0 0	60	
368	Sarahong	Dhansai, Gond	51 0 0	10 0 0	.....	61 0 0	52 8 0	.....	52 8 0	37 0 0	60	
369	Lanjuna.....	Do., do.	69 0 0	6 0 0	.....	75 0 0	67 8 0	.....	67 8 0	45 0 0	60	
370	Lekupali	Luten, Gond	19 0 0	4 0 0	.....	23 0 0	19 0 0	.....	19 0 0	14 0 0	60	
371	Lakhna	Mendaising, Binjhar	90 0 0	12 0 0	.....	102 0 0	90 0 0	.....	90 0 0	61 0 0	60	
372	Sankhatora.....	Docli, Saura	36 0 0	3 0 0	.....	39 0 0	39 0 0	.....	39 0 0	23 0 0	60	
373	Silda	Makara, Kumhar	36 0 0	9 0 0	.....	45 0 0	45 0 0	.....	45 0 0	27 0 0	60	
374	Semaria	Hariarishua, Kumhar	22 8 0	5 0 0	.....	27 8 0	22 8 0	.....	22 8 0	16 0 0	60	

375	Sendbhata	Tilnai, Gond	22 8 0	4 8 0	.....	27 0 0	22 8 0	.....	22 8 0	16 0 0	60
376	Saipala	Udaising, Gond	45 0 0	7 0 0	.....	52 0 0	45 0 0	.....	45 0 0	31 0 0	60
377	Salebhata	Chandarmaji, Gond	37 8 0	8 0 0	.....	45 8 0	37 8 0	.....	37 8 0	27 0 0	60
378	Harnamuda	Lachmandass, Bairagi	24 0 0	3 8 0	.....	27 8 0	24 0 0	.....	24 0 0	16 0 0	60
379	Ratapalli	Butia, Raot	7 8 0	3 0 0	.....	10 8 0	7 8 0	.....	7 8 0	0 0 0	60
380	Hanspuri	Bansi, Teli	18 0 0	4 0 0	.....	22 0 0	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	13 0 0	60
381	Negipala	Bandaboj, Gond	18 0 0	3 0 0	.....	21 0 0	19 0 0	.....	19 0 0	13 0 0	60
Total...			2,922 12 0	582 8 0	.....	3,505 4 0	2,977 0 0	.....	2,977 0 0	2,093 0 0	59.9
Total of Khariar Tahsil...			9,040 12 0	1,981 0 0	.....	11,021 12 0	8,883 15 2	237 6 7	9,126 5 9	6,603 10 0	59.9
Total of Kumna Tahsil...			2,001 0 0	396 0 0	.....	2,397 0 0	1,973 8 0	10 0 0	1,883 8 0	1,436 0 0	59.9
Total of Tarbor Tahsil...			596 8 0	104 0 0	.....	700 8 0	589 4 0	.....	589 4 0	421 0 0	60
Total of Tarnot Tahsil...			2,922 12 0	582 8 0	.....	3,505 4 0	2,977 0 0	.....	2,977 0 0	2,093 0 0	59.9
Total...			14,561 0 0	3,063 8 0	.....	17,624 8 0	14,428 11 2	247 6 7	14,076 1 9	10,55 3 0	59.8

STATEMENT A—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jamas in the Khariar Zamindari—continued.

Serial number	Name of village.	How managed.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Khariar Tahsil. Part II.—Villages managed direct.</i>									
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Khariar (khas)	Kham Tahsil.....	*144 0 0	80 0 0	.....	224 0 0	134 0 0	60	* Includes the valuation of muafi land.
2	Pakhansar	Do.	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0	12 0 0	60	Rents are paid in kind. Rs. 20 is a valuation.
3	Bhanpur	Do. ....	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	30 0 0	60	
4	Chanebeda	Do.	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	90 0 0	60	
5	Badmahesar	Do.	15 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0	9 0 0	60	
6	Sahmahesar	Do.	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	4 0 0	60	
7	Durkamuda	Do.	10 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	6 0 0	60	
8	Jharsaram	Do.	16 0 0	.....	.....	16 0 0	10 0 0	60	
9	Talpadar	Do.	10 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	6 0 0	60	
10	Khorla	Do.	10 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	6 0 0	60	
11	Luio	Do.	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	30 0 0	60	
12	Korlakhera	Do.	10 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	6 0 0	60	
13	Kularbahal	Do.	5 0 0	.....	.....	5 0 0	3 0 0	60	
14	Hirapur	Do.	25 8 0	.....	.....	25 0 0	15 0 0	60	
15	Armela	Do.	15 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0	9 0 0	60	
16	Kesraipur	Do.	15 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0	9 0 0	60	
17	Kirapadar	Do.	30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0	18 0 0	60	

18	Tentalpara	Do.	28 0 0	.....	.....	28 0 0	17 0 0	60
		Total...	559 8 0	130 0 0	.....	689 8 0	414 0 0	60
<i>Kumna Tahsil.</i>								
19	Dargaon	Kham Tahsil.....	15 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0	9 0 0	60
20	Gardara	Do.	18 0 0	.....	.....	18 0 0	11 0 0	60
21	Kmabera	Do.	15 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0	9 0 0	60
22	Bisibahab	Do.	12 8 0	.....	.....	12 8 0	7 0 0	60
23	Batibahal	Do.	10 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	6 0 0	60
24	Kumna	Do.	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	30 0 0	60
25	Jaganathpaili	Do.	15 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0	9 0 0	60
		Total...	135 0 0	.....	.....	135 8 0	81 0 0	60
<i>Tarbor Tahsil.</i>								
26	Tarbor	Kham Tahsil.....	28 0 0	6 0 0	.....	34 0 0	20 0 0	60
27	Belardona	Do.	72 0 0	.....	.....	72 0 0	43 0 0	60
28	Dharampuri	Do.	18 0 0	.....	.....	18 0 0	11 0 0	60
		Total...	118 0 0	6 0 0	.....	124 0 0	74 0 0	60
<i>Tarnot Tahsil.</i>								
29	Kukrimudi	Kham Tahsil.....	11 8 0	.....	.....	11 8 0	7 0 0	60
30	Kakarmuji	Do.	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	4 0 0	60
31	Chuedpara	Do.	9 0 0	.....	.....	9 0 0	5 0 0	60
32	Khairani	Do.	21 0 0	.....	.....	21 0 0	13 0 0	60
33	Gabhra	Do.	3 0 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	60
34	Golamuda	Do.	3 0 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	60
35	Nakti	Do.	21 0 0	.....	.....	21 0 0	13 0 0	60
36	Chipajar	Do.	3 0 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	60

STATEMENT A—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jamas in the Khariar Zāmindari—continued.

Serial number	Name of village.	How managed.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
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.		
37	Cherilendi	Kham Tahsil	9 0 0	.....	.....	9 0 0	5 0 0	60	
38	Jhalbahal	Do.	32 8 0	.....	.....	32 8 0	19 0 0	60	
39	Jhrajimuda	Do.	33 0 0	.....	.....	33 0 0	20 0 0	60	
40	Tengnabasa	Do.	13 8 0	.....	.....	13 8 0	8 0 0	60	
41	Dumerpani	Do.	25 0 0	.....	.....	25 0 0	15 0 0	60	
42	Tarhot	Do.	82 8 0	12 0 0	.....	94 8 0	56 0 0	60	
43	Tendubahra	Do.	3 0 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	60	
44	Dewanmuda	Do.	23 0 0	.....	.....	23 0 0	14 0 0	60	
45	Dadargaon	Do.	4 8 0	.....	.....	4 8 0	3 0 0	60	
46	Kodopāli	Do.	9 0 0	.....	.....	9 0 0	5 0 0	60	
47	Pandridabri	Do.	7 4 0	.....	.....	7 4 0	4 0 0	60	
48	Sūpli	Do.	7 8 0	.....	.....	7 8 0	4 0 0	60	
49	Chulabha	Do.	5 4 0	.....	.....	5 4 0	3 0 0	60	
50	Dhimanpuri	Do.	23 0 0	.....	.....	23 0 0	14 0 0	60	
51	Patharpungi	Do.	3 0 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	60	
52	Panchampur	Do.	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0	12 0 0	60	
53	Mundapala	Do.	11 4 0	.....	.....	11 4 0	7 0 0	60	
54	Paraskol	Do.	25 0 0	.....	.....	25 0 0	15 0 0	60	

Part II.—Villages managed direct.

55	Bamni	Do.	3 0 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	60
56	Barpailli	Do.	3 0 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	60
57	Barkadhodha	Do.	5 4 0	.....	.....	5 4 0	3 0 0	60
58	Borbhodi	Do.	27 0 0	.....	.....	27 0 0	16 0 0	60
59	Mudela	Do.	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0	12 0 0	60
60	Majarpani	Do.	27 0 0	.....	.....	27 0 0	16 0 0	60
61	Mohraguda	Do.	15 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0	9 0 0	60
62	Samarsing	Do.	18 0 0	.....	.....	18 0 0	11 0 0	60
63	Sunarital	Do.	11 4 0	.....	.....	11 4 0	7 0 0	60
64	Sujallati	Do.	7 0 0	.....	.....	7 0 0	4 0 0	60
65	Sirtoe	Do.	7 0 0	.....	.....	7 0 0	4 0 0	60
66	Senoabahar	Do.	24 0 0	.....	.....	24 0 0	14 0 0	60
67	Chanamuda	Do.	8 0 0	.....	.....	8 0 0	5 0 0	60
68	Patora	Do.	7 8 0	.....	.....	7 8 0	4 0 0	60
69	Kotinchua	Do.	5 4 0	.....	.....	5 4 0	3 0 0	60
70	Bhanisadarha	Do.	4 8 0	.....	.....	4 8 0	3 0 0	60
Total			607 8 0	12 0 0	.....	619 8 0	371 0 0	59.9
Total of Kham Tahsil I. (Khariar)			559 8 0	130 0 0	.....	689 8 0	414 0 0	60
" " II. (Kumna)			135 8 0	.....	.....	135 8 0	81 0 0	60
" " III. (Tarbor)			118 0 0	6 0 0	.....	124 0 0	74 0 0	60
" " IV. (Tarnof)			607 8 0	12 0 0	.....	619 8 0	371 0 0	59.9
Total...			1,420 8 0	148 0 0	.....	1,568 8 0	940 0 0	59.9

STATEMENT A—List of villages with details of assets and kamil jamas in the Khariar Zamindars.—*contin.*

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of muafidar.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Sirai.	Total assets of village.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
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.		
				<i>Part III.—Villages managed by muafidas.</i>					
1	Sanohel	Damoḍar, Brahmin (a)	72 0 0	20 0 0	.....	92 0 0	55 0 0	60	(a) Muafidar holds in perpetuo; his claims have been confirmed in the Civil Court.
2	Kadopara	These villages are held by 26 servants of zamindar in khidmati muafi.	.....	24 0 0	.....	24 0 0	14 0 0	60	
3	Khamarbhuni .....		.....	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	18 0 0	60	
4	Kasipala .....		.....	24 0 0	.....	24 0 0	14 0 0	60	
5	Gaḍbheli	Rattan, Paik (b)	10 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	6 0 0	60	(b) Muafidar and his ancestors have always held the village in khidmati muafi.
6	Sikwan	Bhanmati Devi, Rani. (c)	60 0 0	35 0 0	.....	95 0 0	57 0 0	60	(c) Muafidar is the widow of the present zamindar's grand-father, and has a life interest in the villages.
7	Khaira		60 0 0	11 0 0	.....	71 0 0	43 0 0	60	
8	Dabri		21 0 0	.....	.....	21 0 0	13 0 0	60	
9	Bagbahal		30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0	18 0 0	60	
10	Aravla		30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0	18 0 0	60	
11	Banjibahal		12 0 0	.....	.....	12 0 0	7 0 0	60	
12	Sukarpur		8 0 0	.....	.....	8 0 0	5 0 0	60	
13	Belgaon	Udai, Kuari (d)	40 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0	24 0 0	60	(d) Muafidar is the son of the present zamindar and has a life interest in the village.
14	Dorla	Rampujari, Bhunjia (e) ...	18 0 0	.....	.....	18 0 0	11 0 0	60	(e) Muafidar is the Pujari of local Deities; rents are paid in kind, viz.—goats, grain, ghee, &c., and the majority of this is expended in sacrifices.
15	Chata		20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0	12 0 0	60	
16	Patalghatkari	Temple of Rajim	30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0	18 0 0	60	(f) These two villages are managed by servants of the temples.
17	Bhandarpuri	Naringnath Temple	8 0 0	.....	.....	8 0 0	5 0 0	60	

18	Bargaon	Temple of Jagannath (g).....	100 0 0			100 0 0	60 0 0	60	(g) The village is managed by servants of the temple.
19	Rampur	Mt. Rambha Devi (h).....	10 0 0			10 0 0	6 0 0	60	(h) Muafidar is the mother of zamindar and has a life interest in the villages. Rents are paid direct to her.
20	Bankapur		120 0 0	.....	.....	120 0 0	72 0 0	60	
21	Dohalpara		100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	60 0 0	60	
22	Nawapara		100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	60 0 0	60	
23	Barosbahli	Bakharia, Bunjia.. (i).....	100 0 0			100 0 0	60 0 0	60	(i) The muafidar is the Pujari of local Deities, and has held these villages muafi for many generations.
24	Baijalpur .....		.....	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0	4 0 0	60	
25	Chitarama		8 0 0	3 0 0	.....	11 0 0	7 0 0	60	
26	Dabra		10 0 0	3 0 0	.....	13 0 0	8 0 0	60	
27	Binaipur.....	Mt. Suraj, Kamari (j).....	60 0 0			60 0 0	36 0 0	60	(j) Muafidar is the sister of the zamindar and holds this village in perpetual muafi.
28	Chichar	Temple of Jagannath (k).....	40 0 0			40 0 0	24 0 0	60	(k) These five villages are managed by servants of the temple.
29	Dumarjor		30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0	18 0 0	60	
30	Jagannathpali		12 0 0	8 0 0	.....	20 0 0	12 0 0	60	
31	Kalimati (Bara).....		69 0 0	14 0 0	.....	83 0 0	50 0 0	60	
32	Dumarbahel		27 0 0	8 0 0		35 0 0	21 0 0	60	
Total.....			1,205 0 0	186 0 0		1,391 0 0	836 0 0	60	

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the totals of each part of Statement A

	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Jama.	Average nazarana.	Income of zamindar.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets of village.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1 Total of Thekadari villages	14,561 0 0	3,063 8 0	.....	17,624 8 0	14,428 11 2	247 6 7	16,676 1 9	10,553 10 0	59.8	
2 Total of Kham tahsil villages	1,420 8 0	148 0 0	.....	1,568 8 0	100 per cent.	.....	1,568 0 0	940 0 0	59.9	
3 Total of muafi villages.....	1,205 0 0	186 0 0	.....	1,391 0 0	80 "	.....	1,112 0 0	836 0 0	60	
Total.....	17,186 8 0	3,397 8 0	.....	20,584 0 0	14,428 11 2	247 6 7	17,356 1 9	12,329 10 0	59.9	

STATEMENT B—List of villages with details of thekaders and system of management in the Khariar Zamindari.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekaders.	Facts relating to the claims of thekaders to protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
1	Nehna	Ramkurso, Raot.....	Has held for 10 years, lease now expires. No substantial improvements	No.	
2	Bechnapaili..	Padman, Kond	Has held for 10 years; village was waste when leased to him. No substantial improvements; assets only Rs. 5	No.	
3	Dhangsar ...	Krishna Rao, Brahmin.	Has held for 3 years; current lease has 2 years to run. No improvements	No.	
4	Godtula	Jagatanand, Brahmin	Has held for 5 years; lease now expires. No improvements	No.	
5	Auchalpur ..	Tayan, Raot	Has held for 13 years; lease now expires. No improvements	No.	
6	Chandgiri ...	Ogoi Kuar, Raot ...	Has held for 13 years; lease now expires. No improvements	No.	
7	Bahalpadar ..	Makun, Saura	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
8	Kasibahal ...	Ramsing, Saura ..	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
9	Tukla..	Gidkar, Gond	Has held for 5 years; lease now expires. No improvements	No.	
10	Risgaon.....	Mogra, Paik	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
11	Bardohel ...	Mahdu, Gond	Has held for 10 years; village is deteriorating owing to a nala. No improvements	No.	
12	Lachhipur ..	Ramchand Rao, Brahmin.	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
13	Sargadi	Dalia Sing, Rajput..	Thekadar is a caste-fellow of the zamindar; was given the village 18 years ago, the jama being fixed in perpetuity. No improvements ..	No.	
14	Sandibahli..	Pilobasa, Paik	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
15	Junwani	Aman Ali, Musulman	Has held for 3 years. No improvements	No.	
16	Badmala...	Mitrabhan Sing, Rajput.	Thekadar is a relative of zamindar, and these 5 villages have been in his family for 100 years; the jama has always been Rs. 150, and as long as this is duly paid, the zamindar cannot evict. Cultivation has slightly improved	No.	
17	Amlapaili..			No.	
18	Mohra ...			No.	
19	Areda ...			No.	
20	Chanotwal. }			No.	
21	Bhojpur	Kalia, Raot	Thekadar took a 5 years' lease last year. No improvements	No.	
22	Chhata	Tara, Raot	Has held for 1 year; lease has 4 years to run. No improvements	No.	
23	Kotumura ...	Bisau, Raot	Has held for 1 year; lease has 4 years to run. No improvements	No.	
24	Badi	Hari, Teli	Has held for 5 years; lease now expires. No improvements	No.	
25	Padampur ...	Norhodi, Mali	Has held for 5 years; lease now expires. No improvements	No.	
26	Kothipadar..	Dadi, Mali	Has held for 13 years; lease now expires. No improvements	No.	
27	Blaldongri ..	Borta, Mali	Has held for 10 years; lease now expires. No improvements	No.	
28	Gaimudi ...	Nanga, Paik	Has held for 8 years. No improvements	No.	
29	Rajamunda...	Ghasiram, Kalar ...	Has held for 8 years. No improvements	No.	
30	Jholpathar..	Lingraj, Brahmin ...	Has held for 7 years; lease now expires. No improvements	No.	

STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial number	Name of village.	Name of thekaders.	Facts relating to the claims of thekaders to protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
31	Chandupala.	Korna, Raot	Has held for 6 years; current lease has 4 years to run. No improvements	No.	
32	Palsipaili ..	Chuli, Saura	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
33	Deobal	Ramcharansing, Rajput ..	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
34	Podopaili ..	Chandu, Chhatttri ..	Has held for 5 years; lease now expires. No improvements	No.	
35	Dambjhar ..	Gongadhar, Kalar ..	Has held for 10 years; lease now expires. No improvements	No.	
36	Margaon ..	Payal, Gond	Has held for 5 years; lease now expires. No improvements	No.	
37	Palsada	Lachman, Paik	Has held for 3 years; current lease has 2 years to run. No improvements	No.	
38	Khutpej ..	Sundarmaji, Gond ..	Has held for 5 years; lease now expires. No improvements	No.	
39	Darripaili ..	Ratan, Raot	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
40	Lohrapaili ..	Porku, Lohar	Has held for 5 years; lease now expires. No improvements	No.	
41	Chinaguda ..	Jaimangal, Mali. ..	Has held for 3 years. No improvements	No.	
42	Kekribeda ..	Bikam Khan, Mussulman.	The village was waste 5 years ago when thekadar took the lease; assets now only Rs. 13	No.	
43	Kusmal	Modosudan, Kuram ..	Has held for 1 year. No improvements	No.	
44	Dongarpara ..	Drori, Gond. ..	Has held for 5 years; lease now expires. No improvements ..	No.	
45	Godhwapadar.	Kadirdad Khan, Mussulman	Has held for 5 years; current lease has 2 years to run; village was waste when leased; assets now only Rs. 5	No.	
46	Birighat	"	Has held for 5 years; lease now expires. No improvements	No.	
47	Bhairaspur ..	Bajra, Raot	Has held for 3 years. No improvements	No.	
48	Torli	Samo, Raot.	Has held for 7 years. No improvements	No.	
49	Sambaldongri.	Eswar, Raot.	Has held for 2 years; no tenants are in the village. No improvements.	No.	
50	Dabri	Chamra, Gond	Has held for 7 years. No improvements	No.	
51	Duwajhar }	Kadirdadkhan, Mussulman	Has held for 5 years; lease now expires. No improvements	No.	
52	Mahulkot }				
53	Khyntarai }				
54	Junapani }				
55	Kirkita }				
56	Sirdhapur }	Kumar, Raot	Has held for 7 years; 3 years of current lease to run. No improvements	No.	
57	Raomade ..				
58	Kotamal ..	Jamu, Saura	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
59	Larji	Jairam, Rajput	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
60	Uparpira ..				
61	Kendupati ..	Rattan, Raot	Has held for 7 years; 3 years of present lease to run. No improvements	No.	
62	Narsingpur ..	Muttar, Bania ..	Thekadar was allowed to settle in the jungle last year with the intention of founding a village; assets now Re. 1	No.	

STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadars.	Facts relating to the claims of thekadars to protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
63	Dumrabahal..	Rattan, Paik.....	Has held for 7 years, present lease has 3 years to run. No improvements	No.	
64	Sunamudi ...	Ratar, Raot	Has held for 7 years; has improved the cultivation, but assets only Rs. 10	No.	
65	Liyad	Rengsai, Kond	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
66	Jhakarguda...	Dhowna, Raot	Has held for 13 years. No improvements	No.	
67	Chaura,	" "	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
68	Charpaili. ...	" "	Has held for 8 years. No improvements	No.	
69	Hatbandha }	Kapumaji, Kond ...	Has held for 10 years, lease now expires. No improvements	No.	
70	Gidhmal. }				
71	D h u n g y a Muda.	Bhagwan, Brahmin...	Thekadars held muafi for many years, but 8 years ago the zamindar resumed the muafi and fixed the jama at Rs. 29 in perpetuity. Total assets only Rs. 39. No substantial improvements.	No.	
72	Chalna	Daitari, Brahmin ...	Has held for 13 years. No improvements	No.	
73	Ghatiguda ...	Achut, Paik	Has held for 3 years. No improvements	No.	
74	Chanchara- bhata.	Parkita, Rajput.....	Has held for 6 years. No improvements	No.	
75	Litiguda.....	Gopal, Raot	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
76	Kokpadar ...	Kumar, Raot	Has held for 8 years. No improvements	No.	
77	Nandigaon...	Bhagwan, Paik	Has held as thekadars for 13 years; before that he cultivated land in the village free of rent in return for service. No improvements	No.	
78	Kupya	Ransai, Kond	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
79	Mudapata ...	Bachu, Kond.....	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
80	Gondabahl...	Bhurla, Bulia	Has held for 10 years; lease now expires. No improvements	No.	
81	Bargaon.....	Baleam, Sonar	Has held for 4 years. No improvements	No.	
82	Salekela	Pujari, Mali	Has held for 5 years; has made a small tank	No.	
83	Sinkwa	Chailan, Sonar	Has held for 1 year. No improvements	No.	
84	Guntabahal...	Shatrugan, Raot ...	Has held for 1 year. No improvements	No.	
85	Kampur.....	Bhagwan, Saura ...	Has held for 3 years. No improvements	No.	
86	Potopaili ...	Archit, Sonar	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
87	Jaitabahal...	Balwant, Raot	The village has been in possession of the thekadars family for 3 generations; there is an old dabri made by one of the family, the village is now fully cultivated; assets Rs. 65	Yes.	
88	Larkas	Khari, Brahmin ...	Has held for 3 years; nearly all the villagers have deserted the village this year.....	No.	

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STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Facts relating to the claims of thekadar to protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
89	Khirmal.....	Haripanda, Brahmin	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
90	Mantritarai.	Chandal, Gond.....	Has held for 10 years; lease now expires; village has lately deteriorated	No.	
91	Ankapur ...	Raidar, Gond	Has held for 3 years. No improvements	No.	
92	Rokal.....	Danodar, Saura	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
93	Tarapur	Buti, Brahmin	Has held for 4 years. No improvements	No.	
94	Lasanpaili ...	Balman, Raot	Has held for 5 years; village was waste when thekadar took the lease; assets now only Rs. 15.....	No.	
95	Kamlamal ...	Lachiram, Gond ...	Has held for 10 years; lease now expires. No improvements.	No.	
96	Kapsi.....	Parmanand, Gond..	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
97	Sinapaili ...	Sudarmaji, Gond ...	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
98	Chatyagada..	Gayadhar, Brahmin.	Has held for 1 year. No improvements	No.	
99	Mohgaon ...	Jamar, Banjara ...	Has held for 2 years; has settled 10 houses	No.	
100	Khalna	Chilimaji, Gond ...	Has held for 3 years. No improvements	No.	
101	Garramal ...	Madosudan, Raot ...	Has held for 3 years. No improvements	No.	
102	Kulyadongri	Landu, Raot	Has held for 5 years; lease now expires. 23 years ago thekadar's father held the village, but after that strangers took the lease. There is a tank dug by thekadar's father. The village is now deteriorating and a reduction in the jama will probably be made by the zamindar	No.	
103	Phirsung ...	Gopinath, Rajput..	Has held for 2 years. No improvements. Ten years ago an uncle of the present thekadar, a Mahajan, living in the village, made a small tank here	No.	
104	Kodobeda ...	Amarjit, Raot	Has held for 2 years; current lease has 3 years to run; has made a small tank	No.	
105	Badibahal ...	Bursi, Bunja.....	Has held for 8 years; before that relatives held the village, but they were separated from present thekadar. No improvements	No.	
106	Golad.....	Bunwari, Brahmin.	Has held for 4 years. No improvements	No.	
107	Nilji	Gopinath, Rajput...	Has held for 6 years. No improvements	No.	
108	Palsapara ...	Dasralhi, Mali	Has held for 3 years. No improvements	No.	
109	Bahmanpara	Gangamaji, Gond ...	The thekadar has been in possession of this and the following 5 villages for the last 23 years; before that they were included in the Singjer taluk; he has dug a tank here at a cost of Rs. 300. He is the gaontia of this village, but sub-leases all the others. Gangamaji is the son of Gajrajsing Diwan, the former holder of the Singjeir taluk	Yes.	

STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial number	Name of village.	Name of thekadars.	Facts relating to the claims of thekadars to protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
110	Kotamal.....	Gangamaji, Gond, thekadar. Gobardhan, Mati, sub-thekadar.	Sub-thekadar has held for 2 years; thekadar for 23 years. No substantial improvements. Neither deserves protection	No.	
111	Kasnipani.....	Gangamaji, Gond, thekadar. Ranjit, Gond, sub-thekadar.	Sub thekadar 13 years; thekadar for 23 years. No substantial improvements. Neither deserves protection	No.	
112	Bamniguda...	Gangamaji, Gond, thekadar. Batti, Kumhar, sub-thekadar.	Thekadar has held for 23 years; sub-thekadar for 3 years. No substantial improvements. Neither deserves protection	No.	
113	Kusumkhuta	Gangamaji, Gond, thekadar. Karwari, Raot, sub-thekadar.	Thekadar has held for 23 years; sub-thekadar for 2 years. No substantial improvements. Neither deserves protection	No.	
114	Nawapara....	Gangamaji, Gond, thekadar. Dhanu, Gond, sub-thekadar.	Thekadar has held for 23 years; sub-thekadar for 2 generations; has dug a tank at a cost of about Rs. 150. A very poor village, assets only Rs. 15; on this account I would not recommend protection.	No.	
115	Singjher* ...	Baghireti, Gond, thekadar.	Has held for 3 years continuously. His ancestors used to hold the village and made a good tank. (See note).....	No.	
116	Jharband ...	Pila, Paik	Has held for 9 years as thekadar and for one year before that as sub-thekadar. No improvements.	No.	
117	Nagjhar ...	Hatiram, Raot	Has held for 9 years as thekadar and for one year before that as sub-thekadar. No improvements	No.	
118	Kandamuda..	Ratho, Raot	Founded the village about 17 years ago; held until 1882 as sub-thekadar, and since then as thekadar. No substantial improvements	No.	
119	Haldimuda...	Gangadhar, Raot ...	Held for 11 years as sub-thekadar and for 8 years as thekadar. No substantial improvements	No.	
120	Pandran ...	Hira, Gond.....	Held for 9 years as sub-thekadar and for 8 years as thekadar. No substantial improvements.....	No.	
121	Barwamuda.	Sirikrishna, Gond ...	Held for 7 years as sub-thekadar and for 8 years as thekadar. No substantial improvements	No.	
122	Kalyapathar.	Arjan, Bunja	Held for 2 years as thekadar and for 8 years as sub-thekadar. No substantial improvements	No.	

* This is the chief village of a group which were at last Settlement included in what was known as the Singiha taluk. In the papers of last Settlement the holder of the taluk is shown as Mardan Sing Gond, and the Settlement Officer stated in a note that his family had held the taluk for 12 generations. From enquiries I made, I very much doubt that the tenure is of such antiquity; indeed there is reason to suppose that the taluk came into the family of Mardan Sing in the time of Raja Krishnachandrar Deo, about 40 years ago, the first holder being Gajraj Sing, Diwan, father of Mardan Sing. About 30 years ago, i.e., shortly after the mutiny, Mardan Sing, the then talukdar, joined in the disturbances which took place at that time, and an order for his arrest having been issued, he fled to Bindranawagarh. For 8 years after this the taluk was managed Kham-tahsil, and then Mardan Sing returned and was again given part of the taluk in theka by Raja Padmar Sing, part being given to Gangamaji, his brother (vide No. 109). He held continuously until 1882 when he raised a disturbance at the time of the Kalahandi movements, and in consequence was arrested and sent to prison for 6 months. Shortly after his release from prison he died. Since then each village of the taluk has been leased separately. Baghireti, son of Mardan Sing, was put in as thekadar of M. Singjhar only 3 years ago. Looking to the history of the tenure I certainly do not recommend the grant of any protected status.

STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadars.	Facts relating of the claims of thekadars to protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
123	Babebir	Akbar, Bunjia	Thekadar has now held this and the following 13 villages for 10 years continuously. Before that a stranger held for 3 years and before that the ancestor of Akbar had held for several generations. It was on the death of Akbar's father Gopinath in 1876, that a stranger was put in. Akbar was then a minor, and unable to manage the villages. The family was at one time well off, but are now very poor. All the villages are less prosperous now than formerly. This village of Babebir is managed by Akbar direct; there is no tank, and no substantial improvements have been made. As his family held for so many years I recommend protection.....	Yes.	
124	Pitabani.....	Akbar, Bunjia, thekadar. Nakul, Bunjia, sub-thekadar.	Thekadar has held continuously for 10 years; sub-thekadar also for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
125	Litisarji	Akbar, Bunjia, thekadar. Vital, Bunjia, sub-thekadar.	Thekadar has held continuously for 10 years; sub thekadar for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
126	Lohrapaili ...	Akbar, Bunjia, thekadar. Ludhar, Bunjia, sub-thekadar.	Thekadar has held continuously for 10 years; sub-thekadar for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
127	Darnimal ...	Akbar, Bunjia, thekadar. Chailan, Raot, sub-thekadar.	Thekadar has held continuously for 10 years; sub-thekadar for 20 years. No improvements; assets Rs. 20	No.	
128	Khairbadi ...	Akbar, Bunjia, thekadar. Chakra, Raot, sub-thekadar.	Thekadar has held continuously for 10 years; sub-thekadar for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
129	Mahesar.....	Akbar, Bunjia, thekadar. Jogin, Raot, sub-thekadar.	Thekadar has held continuously for 10 years; sub-thekadar for 25 years; village is fairly flourishing. No substantial improvements	Yes, to sub-thekadar.	
130	Bartansir ...	Akbar, Bunjia, thekadar. Nilkant, Raot, sub-thekadar.	Thekadar has held continuously for 10 years; sub-thekadar for 15 years. No improvements	No.	
131	Ranigumla ...	Akbar, Bunjia, thekadar. Dasou, Bunjia, sub-thekadar.	Thekadar has held continuously for 10 years; sub-thekadar for 60 years. No improvements	Yes, to sub-thekadar.	
132	Padampur alias Deogarh	Akbar Bunjia, thekadar. Hema, Gond, sub-thekadar.	Thekadar has held continuously for 10 years; sub-thekadar for 13 years. The profits of the village are spent in sacrifices to a local deity.	No.	
133	Ranigongri ...	Akbar, Bunjia, thekadar. Petla, Gond, sub-thekadar.	Thekadar has held continuously for 10 years; sub-thekadar for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
134	Rehbri	Akbar, Bunjia, thekadar. Ganda Gond, sub-thekadar.	Thekadar has held continuously for 10 years; sub-thekadar for 2 years. No improvements	No.	

STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekaders	Facts relating to the claims of thekaders to protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
135	Timanpur...	Akbar, Bunjia, thekadar.	Thekadar has held continuously for 10 years; sub-thekadar for 3 years. No improvements	No.	
136	Dumarpadr...	Akbar, Bunjia, thekadar.	Thekadar has held continuously for 10 years. No sub-thekadar now; though, as a rule, there is one; assets only Rs. 8. No improvements	No.	
			The following waste villages are also included in the lease of Akbar, Bunjia, viz., Salebhata, Karengamal, Suklebhata, Dongripadr, Dahbra, and Kulekela. As they are waste, protection is not recommended.		
137	Gorla	Dawan, Gond	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
138	Govindpur...	Srikar, Raot	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
139	Kusumkhuta	Madsudan, Raot ...	Has held for 5 years. No improvements.	No.	
140	Mahalpara...	Bairagi, Bunjia	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
141	Bhulyabhata.	Landu, Gond	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
142	Jharmuda ...	Bajinath, Raot	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
143	Phulchai ...	Jirishtar, Koran ...	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
144	Khothabhata.	Dawan, Gond.	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
145	Jampani	Bakharya, Bunjia...	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
146	Bhatapani ...	Do. do. ...	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
147	Kote	Sundar, Bunjia	Has held for 5 years. Villages are all in the forest near the hills. No substantial improvements. The lease includes the villages of Rindi and Khadupani, in which there are no assets	No.	
148	Nimna ...			No.	
149	Kusumkhuta.			No.	
150	Khairmal.			No.	
151	Chikalchuna.			No.	
152	Boran	Dadimgaji, Gond	Has held for 2 years. No improvements.	No.	
153	Boirgaon ...	Rajmat, Gond	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
154	Badlimri	Basiram, Gond	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
155	Makarbedi...	Cheru, Gond	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
156	Sonapur	Kristnu, Gond	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
157	Dholrai	Gaya, Gond	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
158	Jamgaon ...	Sunar, Gond	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
159	Bhussara...	Gyaduta, Gond	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
160	Bhaklikhuti.			No.	
161	Putopara...			No.	
162	Burhipara			No.	
163	Malpara ...	Cheru, Paik	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
164	Baraskela ...			No.	

STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadars.	Facts relating to the claims of thekadars to protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
165	Rajpur	Gyadara, Gond.....	Has held for 1 year and has populated the village; assets now Rs. 14. No substantial improvements	No.	
166	Modosal	Modosudan, Kumhar	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
167	Gorsa	Rupa, Raot	Established the village 7 years ago, and has held since; assets Rs. 13. No substantial improvements	No.	
168	Kalegson ..	Dyanidhi, Saura.....	Has held for 5 years; before that the village was managed Kham tahsil for 7 years. Many years ago the family of present thekadar were in possession. No substantial improvements	No.	
169	Pandrani. }	Mahdo, Gond.....	These 4 villages have been in the possession of the family of the present thekadar for many generations: 10 years ago the thekadar left the zamindari for 2 years, and during that time strangers held. Present thekadar is now making a tank in Pandrani; he is fairly well off, but the villages have deteriorated lately, and the jama has had to be reduced owing to the falling off in the rent collections. The thekadar is not to blame	Yes.	
170	Jalkisan ..				
171	Banba! ..				
172	Balubairi. }				
173	Doilpara.....	Bunjia, Dhozi	Has held for 3 years. No improvements	No.	
174	Karamol.....	Bilu, Binjwar	This village has been in the thekadar's family for 200 years or more; thekadar holds on a very small quit rent; assets Rs. 17. No interference necessary	No.	
175	Deodara	Ramapujari, Bunjia.	Has held for several generations; the family have dug no tank, but have planted a mango grove of about 100 trees	Yes.	
176	Malpara ... }	Do. do. ...	Has held for 10 years. No substantial improvements	No.	
177	Bhosmal.. }				
178	Kadopara.. }				
179	Sirli				
180	Kunjai	Do. do. ..	Has held for 10 years. No substantial improvements	No.	
181	Naipora	Do. do. ...	Has held for many generations. No substantial improvements	Yes.	
182	Dhaura- }	Do. do. ...	Has held for 10 years. No substantial improvements	No.	
183	murga. }				
184	Jarabga- }				
185	mal. }				
186	Makka- }	Ramapujari, Bunjia.	Has held for 14 years. No substantial improvements and cultivation has not expanded.....	No.	
187	bhata. }				
188	Bolda.....				
189	Kirajela. }				
190	Kotajal... }	Amarsai, Gond	Has held continuously for 10 years. Many years ago his ancestors were thekadars, but the family were out of possession for a long time. All small villages and no substantial improvements	No.	
191	Kerlapot... }				
192	Kirajela... }				
193	Tanga- }				
194	dhata. }				
195	Dorka- }				
196	ba- }				
197	hali. }				

STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadars.	Facta relating to the claims of thekadars to protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
192	Rajna.....	Pila Rago, Raot ...	Has held for 7 years. No improvements	No.	
193	Bilai, Anjor...	Mondi, Raot	Family have held for 7 years. No improvements	No.	
194	Ulwa	Kartik, Gond	Has held for one year. No improvements	No.	
195	Kalimati ...	Gangadhar, Bunjia ..	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
196	Dongripaili.	Hari, Brahmin	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
197	Talankhata.	Vinaik, Brahmin ...	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
198	Borachapa...	Modan Mohan, Brahmin.	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
199	Motipur ...	Vinaik, Brahmin ...	Three almost waste villages. Thekadar has held for 5 years, but has not succeeded in populating them.....	No.	
200	Mendatal...				
201	Bishapur.				
202	Larki	Nilapandu, Brahmin	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
203	Gandameri...	Kurnadu, Saura ...	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
204	Dauajola ...	Dukkin, Gond	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
205	Katapaili ...	Kanchan, Saura.....	Has held continuously for 5 years. Lease now expires. No improvements	No.	
206	Kanditara ..	Pitamber, Gond.....	Has held for 5 years, and has greatly improved the cultivation, but has not spent money on improvements	No.	
207	Mussapaili ..	Pitamber, Gond.....	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
208	Babupaili ...	Sumansing, Gond ...	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
209	Burkumua...	Narainsing, Chhattri	Has held for 4 years. 30 years ago the present thekadars held, and before that the village was in the family's possession for many years. There has been, however, a break of 21 years. There is an old tank in the village. No one knows who made it.....	No.	
210	Bagmunda }	Narsing, Paik ...	Has held all 3 villages for 5 years; lease now expires. No substantial improvements	No.	
211	Raghupaili }				
212	Solbanda. }				
213	Tagpaili.....	Raidar, Saura	Has held for 6 years. No improvements	No.	
214	Silwa	Manatram, Saura ...	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
215	Thakurpaili.				
216	Patparpaili				
217	Diwanmuda.				
218	Pandapata.	Gangaram, Gond ...	Thekadar took a five years' lease of these villages 2 years ago and has already considerably improved the cultivation. Has not spent money on substantial improvements	No.	
219	Jaganmura.				
220	Dhuma.				
221	Kuresar				
222	Rang				
223	Khairbari.				
224	Mangikura }				

STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Facts relating to the claims of thekadar to protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
225	Bhilar ...				
226	Malimura.				
227	Jangra-mura.				
228	Bakman-para.				
229	Agren.....				
230	Kisna.....				
231	Gojjor ...				
232	Jagrai ...				
233	Kobribahal				
234	Kontimuda			No.	
235	Pair	Khago, Saura	Has held for 9 years. No improvements	No.	
236	Tikrapara.				
237	Jetupaili...	Lachman, Paik	Family have held for 10 years. No substantial improvements. A ryot of Kumna is now making a tank here	No.	
238	Kumkera ...	Arjun, Saura	Has held for 1 year. No improvements	No.	
239	Sengalpaili ...	Bodra, Kumhar.....	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
240	Tutibar	Bhiko, Saura	Has just taken a 5 years' lease, the former thekadar having absconded	No.	
241	Nawagaon ...	Shamshunder, Bhat.	Thekadar is the Chief Constable of the Kumna tahsil police; has held for 5 years. No improvements ...	No.	
242	Ichapur	Kondai, Raot	Present thekadar's father re-established the village 17 years ago and have since held, assets only Rs. 13.	No.	
243	Balukona.				
244	Bagmuda.				
245	Baranbahli				
246	Titalpara.				
247	Jambahli.				
248	Jakripaili.				
249	Jhipabahal	Chandan, Gond	He and his ancestors have held these villages for many generations. There is no tank in any of them, and they are all poor villages. They have deteriorated of late and the jama has been reduced. The thekadar is poor	Yes.	
250	Hathisara.				
251	Dallipali...				
252	Dumarpali				
253	Sirjalati ..				
254	Karanga bhata.				
255	Kurampur.	Sodasi, Gond.....	Has held for 6 years. No improvements	No.	
256	Michopali				
257	Thongo ...				
258	Karanbahli.	Amarsai, Gond	The family have held for about 45 years, the villages are very poor ones, and one has lately deteriorated, rendering a reduction of the jama necessary. No improvements.	Yes.	
259	Jatanggurah.	Runi, Gond	Has held for 3 years. No improvements	No.	
260	Silalpani.				
261	Jamgaon..				
262	Chindanda				
263	Halbanahi.				
264	Kholigaon				
265	Sunabeda				
266	Susung	Asham, Gond	Took a 5 years' lease last year; villages are all small ones. No improvements as yet	No.	
267	Kadubhata.				
268	Kotrabeda.				
269	Majhagaon				
270	Orar				
271	Gatibeda...				

STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekaders.	Facts relating to the claims of thekaders to protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
272	Khamliahi ...	Bimar, Raot	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
273	Lhadili ...	Baida, Gond	Has held for 1 year. No improvements	No.	
274	Daldali ...				
275	Seluajath ...	Baghireti, Gond ...	The family have held for 3 or more generations. They have improved the cultivation, but not spent money on improvements	Yes.	
276	Nawapara ...				
277	Gadgad-bahli.				
278	Kasipala	Kasaram, Gond	Has held for 3 years. No improvements	No.	
279	Kusdahna ...	Duwaru, Paik	Has held for 5 years and is now giving up the village. No improvements	No.	
280	Latkanpara ...	Baliar, Gond	Has held for 4 years. No improvements	No.	
281	Amlidadar ...	Motiram, Teli	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
282	Amsena ...	Telha, Teli	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
283	Amodi	Surid, Gond	Has held for 3 years. No improvements	No.	
284	Amlimada ...	Dhansai, Binjwar ..	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
285	Aonlajoba ...	Gartia, Binjwar ...	Has held for 10 years. Lease now expires; has slightly improved the cultivation, but has not spent money on improvements	No.	
286	Kulya-bandha ...	Seorajsing, Rajput ...	Thekadar is the Tahsildar of Tarnob; has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
287	Rhotha ...				
288	Kadomeri ...	Dokri, Raot	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
289	Kormili (Chota).	Hari, Gond	Has held for 10 years. Has improved the cultivation, but not spent money on the village	No.	
290	Padkod	Ramsing, Gond	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
291	Kukripaili ...	Do. do. ...	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
292	Mohra ...	Ramchandrarao, Brahmin.	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
293	Kukratal ...				
294	Karchhal ...	Bagwandass, Bairagi.	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
295	Kulda	Sagran?, Gond	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
296	Kaiyanpur ..	Jagananna, Kumhar.	Has held for 10 years; has increased the cultivation 3 years ago. A ryot made a small tank	No.	
297	Jhutki ...	Do. do. ...	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
298	Danora ...				
299	Bisora	Do. do. ...	Has held for 9 years. No improvements	No.	
300	Kadameri ...	Dukalu, Binjwar ...	Has held for 10 years; has increased the cultivation, but spent no money on improvements	No.	
301	Kameli (bara).	Sona, Gond	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
302	Gajaband ...	Jadeo, Gond	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
303	Khalna	Mansaram, Kumhar.	Has held for 1 year. No improvements	No.	
304	Kalyapani ...	Jujar, Binjwar	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	

STATEMENT B—Continued.

Seria number	Name of village	Name of thekadars	Facts relating to the claims of thekadars to protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
305	Banka	Mohan, Teli	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
306	Haldi	Do. do.	Has held for 11 years, has increased the cultivation but not spent money on improvements	No.	
307	Khajurbhara	Do. do.	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
308	Dumardihi	Mani, Teli	Has held for 4 years. No improvements	No.	
309	Khoksa	Karti, Saura	Has held for 10 years. No improvements. Cultivation has lately decreased	No.	
310	Gadtor	Thuna, Gond	Has held for 10 years. Village was nearly waste when he took the lease; assets now Rs. 56	No.	
311	Gotma	Raghuntah, Teli	Has held for 10 years; his father was a tenant in the village before that. No improvements	No.	
312	Godphala	Bodrai, Gond	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
313	Gahirandih	Somnath, Raot	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
314	Khopatora	Buddha, Raot	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
315	Mograpauli	Do. do.	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
316	Nawapara Tura	Kanhi, Gond	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
317	Nawapara Durri	Gungaram, Gond	Has held for 10 years. Made a fair tank 6 years ago. The village was fully populated when leased to him	Yes.	
318	Nawapara Teli	Bhagwani, Teli	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
319	Nawapara Kumbhar	Balbadr, Kumbhar	Has held for 10 years; has increased the village, but not spent money on the village	No.	
320	Chingrasarar	Supandsing, Gond	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
321	Sabha	Bukaria, Saura	Has held for 10 years; has increased the number of houses from 2 to 5. No substantial improvements	No.	
322	Chanabeda	Do. do.	Has held for 5 years; has increased the cultivation, but not spent money on improvements	No.	
323	Chhindpaul	Dukulu, Panka	Has held for 4 years. No improvements	No.	
324	Jabgula	Rupi, Raot	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
325	Jhenjra	Dhauu, Teli	Has held for 4 years. No improvements	No.	
326	Jamli	Diromji, Gond	Has held for 10 years, and has populated the village. Assets, Rs. 10-8. No substantial improvements	No.	
327	Jampani	Sethi, Bunjhia	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
328	Jhinuila	Bagti, Saura	Has held for 10 years and has increased the cultivation. No substantial improvements	No.	
329	Jagupani	Bisi, Gond	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
330	Jharpura	Ratan, Binjhar	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
331	Thilkahega	Madho, Kumbhar	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
332	Doto	Tihara, Gond	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	

STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Facts relating to the claims of thekadar to protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final order.
333	Teta ...	Dasrath, Gond	Has held for 10 years. Has effected no improvements in any of the villages	No.	
334	Dongripaili ...				
335	Dajabhata ...				
336	Doripaili ...	Cattarsai, Gond.....	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
337	Dharrambhanda.	Chiknumaji, Gond...	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
338	Birowal ...	Anandsing, Binjhw	Re-established the village 10 years ago, and has held since; assets now Rs. 61-8. No substantial improvements	No.	
339	Dhumbhata.	Do. do. ...	Has held for years. No improvements	No.	
340	Bhanpur.				
341	Pawartola ...				
342	Mohabhata...	Danji, Banjara	Has held for 5 years. No improvement	No.	
343	Pandripai...	Udho, Gond	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
344	Parsabhadar.	Tihoru, Teli	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
345	Patkarpaili...	Borku, Kumhar ...	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
346	Parsaguda ...	Basti, Teli	Has held for 5 years; village has deteriorated	No.	
347	Padampur ...	Mangta, Teli ...	Has held for 2 years. No improvements	No.	
348	Budipaili ...	Madho, Teli ...	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
349	Baloda ...	Satrugan, ...	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
350	Bawankera...	Kartik, ...	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
351	Bakharmal...	Bursa, Gond	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
352	Baltukri.....	Ra, Gond	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
353	Budhapatora.	m, Binjhw...	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
354	Bhera(Chota)	, Gond	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
355	Bhaismudi	harti, Raot.....	Has held for 10 years and has increased the cultivation. No substantial improvements	No.	
356	Bajipa	Kalko, Saura.....	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
357	Bhr	Drising, Gond.....	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
358	F	Jaganathdas, Bairagi	Has held for 5 years. Planted an orchard of mango, guava and plantain trees some years ago before he took the theka of the village...	No.	
359	(bara)	Lachman, Gond. ...	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
	hensatal ...	Bhagwat, Raot	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
361	Malibhata ...	Mr. Radabai, Musulman.	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
362	Mudagaon ...	Aiburan, Teli.....	Has held for 10 years. His brother, a ryot, dug a tank, 15 years ago in the village. Present thekadar has increased the cultivation but made no substantial improvements	No.	
363	Musankunda.	Guruaru, Saura.....	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	

STATEMENT B- concluded.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Facts relating to the claims of thekadar to protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final order.
364	Mahtumtura.	Bishnath, Raot	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
365	Mohabata ..	Sudeo, Kumhar	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
366	Rutipaili ...	Dripsin. Chhatttri.	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
367	Ladora	Diwandena, Gond...	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
368	Sarabong ...	Dhansai, Gond	Has held for 4 years; current lease has one year to run. Before the present thekadar took the lease the village was managed Kham tabsi for 1 year, and before that the other of the present thekadar held the village as thekadar for 5 years. During that time he made a fine tank at a cost of Rs. 20. Assets of village now are Rs. 21. Present thekadar has not improved the village	No.	
369	Lunjimar ...	Do. do	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
370	Lukupaili ...	Luten, Gond	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
371	Lukhna.....	Mendaing, Binjhar	Has held for 10 years. Has effected no improvement but the zamindar has made a tank in one of the hamlets No improvement	No.	
372	Sankhatora..	Dosu, Saura	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
373	Silda	Makaru, Kumhar ...	Has held for 3 years. No improvements	No.	
374	Semarya ...	Harikrishna, Kumar	Has held for 4 years. No improvements	No.	
375	Sendbhata ...	Tilsai, Gond	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
376	Saipala	Udaing, Gond.....	Has held for 5 years. No improvements	No.	
377	Salebhata ...	Chandarmaji, Gond.	Has held for 5 years and has Rs. 100 in making a small d.	No.	
378	Harnamuda..	Lachmandas, Bairagi	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
379	Ratapaili ...	Butia, Raot	Has held for 3 years. No improvements	No.	
380	Hanspuri ...	Bansi, Teli.....	Has held for 10 years. No improvements	No.	
381	Negipala ..	Bandaboi, Gond.....	Has held for 10 years and has made the village such as it is sets Rs. 21	No.	

C. R. CLEVELAND
Assistant Settlement Officer.

No. 740-S
83

SUBJECT:
Re-assessment of the
Khariar zamindari,
Raipur District.

FROM

J. B. FULLER, Esq., c. s.,

JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

To

THE COMMISSIONER,

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

Dated Nagpur, the 17th February 1891.

SIR,

I am directed to communicate the following remarks and orders on Mr. Cleveland's Settlement report for the Khariar zamindari of the Raipur district, which was forwarded with your letter No. 7816, dated the 11th December 1890. Mr. Cleveland's proposals have been examined by the Settlement Officer of the district by whom they were submitted for sanction.

2. This estate is the one of most importance in the Raipur district, covering an area of about 1,500 square miles and including 483 inhabited agricultural villages. It is geographically and historically more closely connected with Sambalpur than with Raipur. A high range of hills along its western border shuts it off from the rest of the Raipur district and the zamindar is connected with the Chauhan family of the Patna State to which the former Rajas of Sambalpur belonged. A very large area of the estate is at present under jungle, but the new road between Raipur and Kalahandi now traverses it from end to end, and as there is a considerable area of fertile land on the eastern border some development in the near future may be expected.

3. The income as assessed at last Settlement was:—

		Rs.	s.	p.
From Land Revenue	...	6,494	0	0
„ Forests	...	1,250	0	0
„ Miscellaneous sources including nazara	...	1,400	0	0
Total	...	9,144	0	0

The takoli then paid was Rs. 1,600. It was enhanced to Rs. 2,000, of which Rs 300 was on account of Forests. No takolis were assessed on income from Excise and Pandhri. Indeed at that time the zamindar appears to have derived nothing from Excise.

4. The Land Revenue assets of the estate as ascertained by Mr. Cleveland are now:—

		Rs.	s.	p.
Jam paid by thekadars	...	14,676	1	9
Receipts from villages held direct	...	1,568	0	0
Kamit jamas of villages held by muafidars	...	836	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	716	0	0
Total	...	17,796	0	9

The kamil jama of the estate has been fixed at Rs. 12,329.

5. It is pointed out that the Land Revenue income is not now as high as it was some years back, having fallen considerably since 1882. The passage of troops through the estate in that year, on their way to quell the disturbance which had broken out in Kalahandi, and the consequent demands for assistance appear to have resulted in the depopulation of a considerable number of villages. But taking the accounts as they stand they show that the Land Revenue income is larger by at least Rs. 10,000 than it was at last Settlement, though the increase may be partly due to the more thorough character of the present Settlement enquiries. Mr. Cleveland suggests that the present Land Revenue takoli be left altogether unenhanced, and you support this recommendation laying much stress on the position of the zamindar. But it is to be remarked that the zamindar is at all events not of superior rank to the Feudatory Chiefs, and the takolis of these Chiefs have recently been very substantially enhanced. The argument that the zamindar deserves special consideration on account of the material assistance rendered by him in transport during the Kalahandi disturbance seems however to carry considerable weight. He was undoubtedly bound by his tenure to render such assistance; but as he seems to have suffered materially in income, this is accepted by the Chief Commissioner as a reason for lenient treatment. The zamindar is under the arrangements of 1888 to be left with the control of police which now costs him Rs. 4,000 a year. But the estimated cost of Government police (should it be necessary to employ them) is only Rs. 1,656, and it is clear that the whole of the present expenditure on police cannot be placed to the zamindar's credit on police account. The men probably perform a variety of services. Assuming the police expenditure to be Rs. 3,000, it will suffice to fix the revised takoli at Rs. 2,200. This will be a most lenient assessment, and a considerably higher figure would most certainly have been adopted had not the zamindar rendered material services to Government.

6. Mr. Cleveland recommends the grant of the protected status to the thekadars of only 30 villages. This is a very small number for so large an estate, but it is believed that it includes all thekadars who have any real claims. In jungly tracts such as this the possession of villages is constantly changing and there are comparatively few men who have held their villages for so long as ten years. The thekadars of Babebir (No. 123) and Ranimuda (No. 131) should, as Mr. Carey points out, be protected with reference to the zamindar, and not to the person who now farms the taluka in which they are situated. There were several so-called "talukas" at last Settlement, held apparently in farm from the zamindar, and Mr. Cleveland has given a brief account of each one of them. They seem to correspond with the so-called "Shikmi zamindaris" of the Phuljhar estate. Proprietary rights have never been conferred on their holders, or their precise status determined.

7. The principal forests of the estate have been grouped into four Forest mahals. The average income from forests of the last 3 years is returned as Rs. 3,494 against Rs. 1,250 at last Settlement. It is clear that the forests have been wastefully cut in the past, though the present zamindar seems to have become alive to the necessity of proper management. It is proposed to enhance the takoli from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600. This is sanctioned.

8. The income from Excise and Drugs is estimated at Rs. 4,700, on which it is proposed to assess a takoli of Rs. 1,000. This is also approved.

9. In regard to the levy of Pandhri, the Chief Commissioner thinks that the best course will be to follow the arrangements in force in the Sambalpur zamindaris, and fix the Pandhri takoli at 50 per cent of the income as assessed by the Deputy Commissioner.

10. Eleven patwaris' circles have been formed. The patwari cess payable by ryots and thekadars will bring in Rs. 740. It is proposed to fix the gross

contribution at Rs. 1,260, leaving, that is to say, the zamindar to contribute Rs. 520 out of his own pocket. This is sanctioned.

As far as possible the men appointed as patwaris should be nominated by the zamindar.

11. The financial effect of the re-settlement will be as follows.—

	At Settlement.	At present.	As revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Income—</i>			
Land Revenue ...	6,494	17,080	17,080
Forests ...	1,259	3,494	3,494
Excise ...	...	4,700	4,700
Pandhri ...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	1,400	716	716
Total ...	9,144	25,990	25,990
<i>Charges—</i>			
Land Revenue takoli ...	1,700	1,700	2,200
Forest „ ...	300	300	600
Excise „ ...	...	...	1,000
Pandhri „ ...	...	...	...
Cost of Police ...	...	(a) 3,000	(a) 3,000
Net cost of Patwaris ...	...	...	520
Total ...	2,000	5,000	7,320
Balance ..	7,144	20,990	18,670

Percentage of takolis on income.

	Land revenue and miscellaneous.	Forests.	Excise.
At former Settlement ...	27	21	2
Under revised Settlement ...	(b) 12	17	2

(a) Assumed.

(b) 12 if assume

added to takoli.

2011

12. Subject to any orders which may be received from the Government of India, the revised Settlement is sanctioned for a period of 11 years from the 1st July 1890.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. FULLER,

Junior Secretary.

No. $\frac{741-S}{83}$

Dated Nagpur, the 17th February 1891.

Copy forwarded direct to the Settlement Officer, Raipur, for information and guidance.

J. B. FULLER,

Junior Secretary.