

MEMORANDUM ON THE BINDRA NAWAGARH ZAMINDARI.

This estate has been under management since 1881. It contains at present 378 villages and sites. Of these 16 are managed direct, 81 have been granted rent free, 222 have been leased to thekadars, while 59 are waste or held by non-cultivating castes. None of the villages were sub-settled in 1869.

1. *Income from Land Revenue and Fixation of Land Revenue Takoli.*

The income from land revenue at last Settlement was estimated at Rs. 3,328. No kamil-jama appears to have been calculated.

The present sanctioned land revenue demand is Rs. 10,592-8-0, and the average receipts for the last three years have amounted to Rs. 10,550. The kamil-jama, calculated according to the instructions received on the subject, is Rs. 9,578-7-2. After a careful inspection of villages in all parts of this estate, I do not think that there is much reason to anticipate any considerable increase in land revenue receipts during the next few years. Except in the Deobhog and Kandedongar parganahs in the south and in a few villages near Paragan in the north, the settlements in the forests scarcely deserve the name of villages, and owing to the severe restrictions which have been placed on the cutting and removal of forest produce, these isolated hamlets are, it would appear, growing fewer and fewer as years go on. Unless, therefore, the forest policy is to be entirely changed, and for this there seem to be no sufficient grounds, there can be no great scope for extension of cultivation, while the increase of rental in the villages which are already fairly cultivated cannot, in the absence of any keen competition for land, be considerable.

Owing to the indebtedness of the zamindar and the small amount of his net income, the takoli was only nominally enhanced at last Settlement and was then fixed at Rs. 350. At present the estate is entirely free from debt, and there is a large invested and uninvested balance which amounted at the end of the financial year 1887-88 to Rs. 145,985-15-11. Apart from this there is a considerable additional income from forests, excise, pandhri, and miscellaneous sources. Under these circumstances and remembering that the present prosperity and rapid progress of this estate are, in great part, due to careful management by Government officials, I would propose to assess the land revenue takoli at 26 per cent. on the present kamil-jama and to fix it at Rs. 2,500.*

2. *Status of Thekadars.*

Owing to the exceedingly backward state of most of the villages in this estate and to their absolute dependence on a timely and sufficient rainfall, it is but rarely that headmen are able to retain their holdings for any length of time. A single bad harvest or a severe attack of epidemic disease among men or cattle leads to a general exodus of cultivators; and as most of the headmen are men of no capital, they are unable either to assist their ryots in tidying over bad times or, by timely loans of cattle or grain, to induce new tenants to take up the abandoned holdings. Under these circumstances they relinquish their villages, and thus rarely acquire a protected status.

In the Kandedongar and Deobhog parganahs, however, cultivation is much more progressive, and the headmen are comparatively well-to-do. In these parganahs I have consequently been able to make more numerous recommendations under this head.

My enquiries into each case and an abstract of the cases in which I have recommended the grant of a protected status will be found in the attached Statements B and C. It will be seen that I have made recommendations in 68 cases.

3. *Excise.*

The monopoly of vend of opium and ganja is sold annually to the highest bidder. The sums realized for the last three years have been as follows:—

1885-86	Rs. 725
1886-87	„ 740
1887-88	„ 782
Average	Rs. 749

For the control of vend of country liquor, the zamindari is divided into 106 circles, which are annually auctioned. The rules of vend both as regards opium and ganja, and regarding country liquor, are the same as are in force in the Khalsa.

* A higher percentage might, perhaps, have been taken, but as the income is not elastic, as the zamindar pays Rs. 3,036 annually on account of Police, and will probably have to bear the greater portion of the cost of the patwari staff, the above seems sufficient.

The abkari demands for the last 3 years have been as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1885-86	1,902	12	0
1886-87	1,738	8	0
1887-88	1,827	8	0
	1,822	0	0

The total income from excise thus amounts at present to, say, Rs. 2,600, and as the existing arrangements are judicious and the supervision adequate, there does not seem any sufficient reason for any large increase in the near future. At last Settlement the income from excise was estimated by Mr. Hewitt at Rs. 300, and on this sum a takoli of Rs. 50 was assessed.

The great increase which has taken place under this head of income is, no doubt, in great part due to Government management and to improved police supervision. I would, therefore, propose an excise takoli of Rs. 875, which would fall at the rate of 33 per cent. on present receipts.

4. Forests.

With the exception of Deobhog and part of the Kandedangar parganahs, the whole of this extensive estate consists of a mass of forest interspersed here and there with small villages. To divide an uninterrupted tract of this kind into arbitrary forest blocks would be well nigh impossible, and, even if possible, could secure no practical end. The whole of the estate with the exception of the two above mentioned parganahs must be regarded as a forest mahal from which all the estate villages other than those in the Deobhog and Kandedangar parganahs should be excluded.

The forests of this estate are the richest and most valuable, which I have seen in Chhattisgarh. From Paragaon in the north to near Deobhog in the south, the sal forests extend almost without interruption. Even near the road, where cutting is, of course, more frequent, fine and well-grown trees are numerous, while in the interior where traffic has as yet scarcely penetrated, the supply of fine timber appears to be practically inexhaustible. Saja, though not found so abundantly as sal, is still very plentiful, and is found in fairly large quantities throughout the forests of the estate. Teak also exists in considerable quantities, and on the banks of the Udanti river and near the villages of Gargaon in the Bhatigurh parganah the villages of Kokri, Amar, Karajhar, Nagesh, Indagaon, Jamgada, Chaila, Chikli, Deobhog, Nagaldih, Bharnamunda, Paragaon, Torebhunji, Hirabattar, Kanpur, Ladabahara, Dadargaon, and Chindoli, finally on the banks of the Shukha river, there are numerous very fine trees which, when cut, will yield a large income. Of the commoner kinds of timber the supply is practically unlimited.

Bamboos are found in large quantities near Kodopayali, Chaila, Chikhli, Jidar, and near the hill known as the Malama Dongri.

Harra and lac are also found in great abundance, while large amounts of iron stone are quarried from the hills.

Of grass of all kinds there is a very large supply. The chief demand for timber and bamboos and grass is from Rajim and villages in the south of the Raipur and Dhanitari tahsils. A considerable quantity of forest produce goes, however, also to the Drug and Simga tahsils. There have been considerable sales of late to contractors for the railway line, and as the facilities for obtaining first-class sal and teak from these forests become more widely known, there will be an extended demand for high class timber of this kind.

The forests are at present efficiently protected and as the large supplies towards the south of the estate have as yet scarcely been drawn upon, there is every reason to think that the forest income of this zamindari will continue to expand in the future as steadily as it has been doing in the past.

At last Settlement there seems to have been practically no system of forest management, and the income was then estimated at Rs. 1,400. The takoli then assessed amounted to Rs. 100. The advice regarding forest management which Mr. Hewitt then gave seems, however, to have produced some effect, and when the estate was taken under Government management in 1881, the receipts amounted to more than Rs. 7,000. Since then the increase has been fairly steady, and the following figures will show the progress which has been made from year to year:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1881-82	7,630	2	5
1882-83	10,996	0	0
1883-84	13,392	0	5
1884-85	19,699	0	0
1885-86	23,204	1	11
1886-87	19,807	13	2
1887-88	24,910	11	4

The chief heads of receipt are grass, bamboos, building timber, harra, and grazing dues, and as all these are reliable sources of income and are not, with the exception, perhaps, of harra, liable to any great fluctuations, the income in the next few years should certainly not be less than it has been from 1885 to 1888. When it is remembered that the cutting of teak logs has only been taken in hand very recently, and that the opening out of new roads will each year increase the facilities of access to these forests, there is, indeed, every reason for supposing that the income for the next few years will be considerably greater than it has hitherto been.

Taking these facts into consideration, the forest receipts of this estate may, I think, be safely estimated at Rs. 25,000, and on this large income, I would propose to take a takoli of Rs. 6,000, which will fall at the rate of 24 per cent. on the estimated income. I may note that the annual cost of forest establishments amounted in 1887-88 to Rs. 2,090-14-6.

5. *Pandhri.*

There was no pandhri tax in this estate at last Settlement and no takoli was assessed. Pandhri is now assessed and levied according to the khalsa rules. The demands for the last three years have been as follows:—

1886-87.....	Rs. 147
1887-88.....	„ 182
1888-89.....	„ 205

I would propose to estimate the pandhri income at Rs. 200, and to take a takoli of Rs. 100.

6. *Other sources of Income.*

The average income from sources other than those detailed above is shown in the following statement:—

Interest on investments and loans	Rs. 4,942
Cattle-trespass fines.....	„ 313
Sale of unclaimed cattle	„ 290
Miscellaneous	„ 275
Total.....	Rs. 5,820

7. *Cost of Police.*

Under the orders contained in letter No. 1371, dated 18th July 1888, from the Commissioner of Settlements to the Settlement Officer, Raipur, the zamindar is to retain the management of his own police. The strength and cost of the existing police force is shown below. The expenditure on this account has been allowed for in assessing the land revenue and forest takolis.

1	Chief Constable at	Rs. 25 =	Rs. 25
1	Head Constable „ „	15 =	„ 15
1	Do. „ „	12 =	„ 12
3	Do. „ „	10 =	„ 30
1	Do. „ „	9 =	„ 9
8	Constables „ „	6 =	„ 48
20	Do. „ „	5 =	„ 100
2	Asst. Moharirs „ „	7 =	„ 14
Total.....Rs. 253			

= Rs. 3,036 per annua.

8. *Result of Revision of Assessments.*

The following statements show, (a) the existing income under each head; (b) the proposed takoli; (c) the percentage of the takoli or income; (d) the balance at the disposal of the zamindar.

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

No.	Name of village.	Nature of tenure.	Rental value of village.			Income of Zamindar.			Amount on which kamil jama is calculated.	Percentage taken as kamil jama.	Kamil jama.	Mr. Carey's kamil jama.	Remarks.
			Estimated value of sir.	Ryoti rental.	Total.	From sir. (average naz-aranah.)	Rent in cash and kind.	Other dues, if any.					
MANDELI PARGANA.													
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	
1	Mandeli	Thekadari	22 0 0	88 0 0	110 0 0	...	88 0 0	...	88 0 0	75	66 0 0	66 0	Included in No. 8
2	Lohrjhar	Do.	18 0 0	42 0 0	60 0 0	...	41 4 0	...	41 4 0	75	30 15 0	36 0	
3	Kurekera	Do.	28 0 0	70 0 0	98 0 0	...	68 12 0	...	68 12 0	75	51 9 0	59 0	
4	Gidhni	Do.	6 8 0	10 8 0	17 0 0	...	13 4 0	...	13 4 0	75	9 15 0	10 0	
5	Khadima	Do.	6 8 0	468 3 0	474 11 0	...	263 0 0	...	203 0 0	75	152 4 0	284 0	
6	Junwani	Do.	...	33 4 0	433 4 0	...	43 10 0	...	43 10 0	75	30 13 6	20 0	
7	Ramelidih	Do.	4 0 0	20 0 0	24 0 0	...	19 4 0	...	19 4 0	75	14 7 0	14 0	
8	Boirgaon	Do.	18 0 0	84 0 0	102 0 0	...	88 0 0	...	83 0 0	75	66 0 0	61 0	
9	Kanesure	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Gaidabri	Do.	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	23 10 0	...	23 10 0	75	17 11 6	7 0	
11	Kurama	Do.	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	...	18 0 0	75	13 8 0	13 8	
12	Birodar	Do.	...	...	...	...	12 2 0	...	12 2 0	75	9 6 0	...	
13	Usma	Do.	15 0 0	45 0 0	60 0 0	...	36 4 0	...	36 4 0	75	27 3 0	36 0	
14	Khurjitki	Do.	10 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0	...	28 10 0	...	28 10 0	75	22 7 6	15 0	
15	Karkari	Do.	8 0 0	44 0 0	52 0 0	...	52 0 0	...	52 0 0	75	39 0 0	31 0	
16	Jhargaoon	Do.	4 0 0	14 0 0	18 0 0	...	12 10 0	...	12 10 0	75	9 7 6	11 0	
17	Paktia	Musafi	15 0 0	146 4 0	161 4 0	...	...	...	161 4 0	60	96 12 0	97 0	
18	Rani Partia	Do.	42 0 0	196 0 0	238 0 0	...	...	...	238 0 0	60	142 12 10	143 0	
19	Pipal Cheri	Do.	10 0 0	75 0 0	85 0 0	...	...	...	85 0 0	60	51 0 0	51 0	
20	Kuriari	Do.	15 0 0	50 0 0	65 0 0	...	...	...	65 0 0	60	39 0 0	39 0	
Total			222 0 0	1,413 3 0	1,635 3 0	...	948 6 0	...	1,297 10 0	...	890 3 10	1,002 14	
HIRABATAR PARGANA.													
1	Hirabatar	Thekadari	2 0 0	9 3 0	11 8 0	...	183 8 0	...	183 8 0	75	137 10 0	7 0	Waste
2	Murirabadur	Do.	...	...	...							...	
3	Poksi	Do.	...	25 4 0	25 4 0							15 0	
4	Hardargaon	Do.	...	6 0 0	6 0 0							4 0	
5	Kansinghi	Do.	...	26 8 0	26 8 0							16 0	
6	Rasela	Do.	...	31 0 0	31 0 0							19 0	
7	Kothi	Do.	...	4 8 0	4 8 0							2 0	
8	Boirgaon	Do.	...	...	...							...	
9	Palema	Do.	...	...	...							...	

Waste

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8	Bhilai	Do.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	65 0 0	...	65 0 0	75	48 12 0	36 0	
9	Sandoli	Do.	...	...	7 8 0	60 0 0	67 8 0	...	63 0 0	...	75	47 4 0	40 0	
10	Amdī	Do.	...	...	5 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	...	29 0 0	...	75	21 2 0	24 0	
11	Chikhili	Do.	...	...	18 0 0	90 0 0	108 0 0	...	83 0 0	...	75	62 4 0	65 0	
12	Kukri	Muafi	...	...	12 0 0	60 0 0	72 0 0	...	...	...	60	43 3 2	43 0	
13	Baruka	Do.	...	...	8 0 0	28 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	...	60	21 9 7	22 0	
14	Kharti	Do.	...	...	12 0 0	72 0 0	84 0 0	...	...	...	60	50 6 5	50 0	
15	Pendra	Do.	...	...	16 0 0	28 0 0	44 0 0	...	...	...	60	26 6 5	26 0	
16	Parsapani	Thekadari	...	...	8 0 0	12 0 0	20 0 0	...	33 10 0	...	75	25 3 6	12 0	
17	Nahargaon	Muafi	...	...	12 8 0	42 8 0	55 0 0	...	...	...	60	33 0 0	33 0	
18	Jharjora	Do.	...	...	2 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	60	3 0 0	3 0	
19	Bamhni	Thekadari	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 10 0	...	75	9 7 6	2 0	
20	Kuchena	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12 0	...	75	5 1 0	...	
21	Chindola	Muafi	...	...	16 0 0	28 0 0	44 0 0	...	...	...	60	26 6 5	26 0	
22	Kajansara	Thekadari	...	...	...	9 6 0	9 6 0	...	13 10 0	...	75	10 3 6	5 0	
23	Biskura	Do.	...	...	5 0 0	100 0 0	105 0 0	...	13 10 0	...	75	10 3 6	63 0	
24	Goondardih	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12 0	...	75	5 1 0	...	
25	Meroda	Do.	...	...	8 0 0	24 0 0	32 0 0	...	24 4 0	...	75	18 8 0	19 0	
26	Dongrigaon	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10 0	...	75	17 11 6	...	
Total					227 0 0	1,206 6 0	1,433 6 0	...	737 10 0	...	1,280 2 0	...	878 1 6	858 0
MADANPUR PARAGANA.														
1	Madanpur	Thekadari	...	...	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	...	24 4 0	...	75	18 3 0	2 0	
2	Hathbai	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13 0	...	75	9 2 3	...	
3	Katesara	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13 0	...	75	5 13 9	...	
4	Potia	Do.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	...	6 13 0	...	75	4 4 3	6 0	
5	Guzra	Do.	...	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	6 13 0	...	75	4 4 3	14 0	
6	Kusumbura	Muafi	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	60	4 8 0	4 0	
7	Nagahura	Do.	...	...	18 0 0	90 0 0	108 0 0	...	...	...	60	81 0 0	65 0	
8	Menpur	Thekadari	...	...	7 8 0	17 8 0	25 0 0	...	14 4 0	...	75	10 11 0	15 0	
9	Sambalpur	Do.	...	...	10 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0	...	25 4 0	...	75	18 15 0	15 0	
10	Barula	Do.	...	...	5 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	...	46 4 0	...	75	34 11 0	21 0	
11	Phalkarra	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Amethi	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Khatapara	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Naktidadar	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Lingahan	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Kuregaon	Muafi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Jhitridoomar	Thekadari	...	...	6 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	
Total					55 8 0	205 8 0	261 0 0	...	144 4 0	...	258 4 0	...	191 8 6	156 0

Waste.

Included in
No. 1.Do. in No. 7.
Do. in No. 6

STATEMENT A.—(contd.)

No.	Name of village.	Nature of tenure.	Rental value of village.			Income of zamindar.			Amount on which kamil jama is calculated.	Percentage taken as kamil jama.	Kamil jama.	Mr. Carey's kamil jama.	Remarks.	
			Estimated value of sir.	Ryoti rental.	Total.	From sir. (average naz-aranah.)	Rent in cash and kind.	Other dues, if any.						
KUSMI PARGANA.														
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.		
1	Kusmi	... Thekadari	6 0 0	24 0 0	30 0 0	}						18 0		
2	Andora	... Do.	9 0 0	12 0 0	21 0 0							13 0		
3	Amdi	... Do.	...	3 12 0	3 12 0							2 0		
4	Zetpuri	... Do.	3 0 0	11 4 0	14 4 0							8 0		
5	Boirgaon	... Do.	...	3 0 0	3 0 0							2 0		
6	Amarora	... Do.	3 0 0	21 0 0	24 0 0							14 0		
7	Chipri	... Do.	3 0 0	9 0 0	12 0 0							7 0		
8	Rawandingi	... Do.	3 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0							9 0		
9	Balthema	... Do.	...	...	...							...	Waste.	
10	Pendra	... Do.	...	4 8 0	4 8 0							2 0		
11	Kharta	... Do.	3 8 0	21 14 0	25 6 0							15 0		
12	Marda	... Do.	...	4 8 0	4 8 0							2 0		
13	Semardhap	... Do.	...	...	...		...	251 0 0	...	251 0 0	75	188. 4 0	...	Waste.
14	Hosoda	... Do.	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0							4 0		
15	Bhiralath	... Do.	3 0 0	25 8 0	28 8 0							17 0		
16	Joba	... Do.	...	10 8 0	10 8 0							6 0		
17	Daspur	... Do.	...	...	...							...	Waste.	
18	Ugtali	... Do.	...	...	...							...	Waste.	
19	Semra	... Do.	...	2 0 0	2 0 0							1 0		
20	Pandripani	... Do.	3 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0							11 0		
21	Kursipar	... Do.	...	18 0 0	18 0 0							11 0		
22	Daripara	... Do.	...	9 0 0	9 0 0							5 0		
23	Bardula	... Do.	4 0 0	20 0 0	24 0 0							14 0		
24	Deoribahra	... Do.	...	6 12 0	6 12 0							4 0		
Total			43 8 0	236 10 0	280 2 0	...	251 0 0	...	251 0 0	75	188 4 0	165 0		
NOWAGARH PARGANA.														
1	Nawagarh	... Khas	...	32 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	32 0 0	60	19 3 2	19 0		
2	Chanadadar	... Thekadari	...	...	...	...	12 10 0	...	12 10 0	75	9 7 6	...		
3	Datbai with Litipara.	... Do.	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	34 10 0	...	34 10 0	75	25 15 6	7 0		

4 Gundalbai	Do.	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	7 10 0	...	7 10 0	75	5 11 6	2 0
5 Badimar	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	7 10 0	...	7 10 0	75	5 11 6	...
6 Dumerbahal	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	7 10 0	...	7 10 0	75	5 11 6	...
7 Dhamna	Do.	...	3 0 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	...	7 10 0	...	7 10 0	75	5 11 6	7 0
8 Kopekasa	Do.	...	4 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	...	7 10 0	...	7 10 0	75	5 11 6	6 0
9 Kodohardi	Do.	...	6 0 0	24 0 0	30 0 0	...	12 10 0	...	12 10 0	75	9 7 6	18 0
10 Kergaon	Do.	...	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	...	7 10 0	...	7 10 0	75	5 11 6	4 0
11 Pharsuly	Do.	...	2 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	...	12 10 0	...	12 10 0	75	9 7 6	7 0
12 Khamaripara	Khas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Kasabai	Do.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	60	3 9 7	4 0
14 Mawda	Do.	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	60	2 11 2	2 0
15 Milkua	Do.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	1 12 9	2 0
16 Turibhoom	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Bhensatera	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Sopulpur	Do.	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	60	4 8 0	4 0
19 Nawapara	Do.	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	60	2 6 5	2 0
20 Koridongri	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Bhondi	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Kamar	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	17 0 0	126 0 0	143 0 0	...	124 4 0	...	175 4 0	...	102 14 1	84 0
DHOLEPUR PARGANA.												
1 Dholepur	Thekadari	...	12 0 0	36 0 0	48 0 0	...	47 4 0	...	47 4 0	75	28 5 7	29 0
2 Dabnai	Do.	...	4 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	...	25 4 0	...	25 4 0	75	18 15 0	10 0
3 Mahda	Do.	...	9 0 0	40 0 0	49 0 0	...	48 4 0	...	48 4 0	75	36 3 0	29 0
4 Paragaon	Do.	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	...	7 10 0	...	7 10 0	75	5 11 6	2 0
5 Arar	Do.	...	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	...	7 10 0	...	7 10 0	75	5 11 6	4 0
6 Ghatwal	Do.	...	4 0 0	20 0 0	24 0 0	...	26 4 0	...	26 4 0	75	19 11 0	14 0
7 Kuten	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	13 10 0	...	13 10 0	75	10 3 6	...
8 Amamura	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	18 10 0	...	18 10 0	75	13 15 6	...
9 Borapala	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	...	7 0 0	75	5 4 0	...
10 Tupenga	Khas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Timanpur	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Kamepur	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Jarandi	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Nagar	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Bore	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Kukrar	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Satmar	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Matarmara	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Kharla	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	33 0 0	114 0 0	147 0 0	...	201 8 0	...	201 8 0	...	144 0 7	88 0

Included in
No. 1.

Waste.
Do.

Waste.
Do.
Do.

Waste.

Waste.

STATEMENT A.—(Contd.)

No.	Name of village.	Nature of tenure.	Rental value of village.			Income of zamindar.			Amount on which kamil jama is calculated.	Per cent- age taken as kamil jama.	Kamil jama.	Mr. Carey's kamil jama.	Remarks.
			Estimated value of sir.	Ryoti rental.	Total.	From sir average (naz- aranah.)	Rent in cash and kind.	Other dues, if any.					
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	BARABHANDAR Rs. a. p.		PARGANA. Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	
1	Barabhandar	Thekadari	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	41 0 0	...	41 0 0	75	30 12 0	1 0	Waste.
2	Mohwabhata	Khas	...	4 0 0	4 0 0							2 0	
3	Daldali	Do.	...	4 0 0	4 0 0							2 0	
4	Raiama	Do.	...	...	...							...	
5	Sikasar	Do.	...	4 0 0	4 0 0							2 0	
6	Tendubai	Do.	...	...	...							...	
7	Lohari	Do.	...	...	...							...	Waste. Do. Do.
8	Kuchaimura	Do.	...	...	...							...	
9	Hatmohda	Do.	...	...	...							...	
10	Boirgaon	Do.	...	4 0 0	4 0 0							2 0	
	Total		...	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	41 0 0	...	41 0 0	...	30 12 0	9 0	
					CHHURA		PARGANA.						
1	Chhura	Musafi	...	56 0 0	56 0 0	...	...	...	56 0 0	60	33 9 7	34 0	Waste.
2	Tengnabasa	Do.	2 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	...	30 0 0	60	18 0 0	18 0	
3	Sehra with Tendudabri	Do.	4 0 0	26 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	...	30 0 0	60	18 0 0	18 0	
4	Seoni	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Kamraj	Do.	...	28 0 0	28 0 0	...	...	...	28 0 0	60	18 12 9	17 0	
6	Nomgaye	Do.	4 0 0	9 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...	13 0 0	60	7 12 9	8 0	
7	Nartola	Do.	2 0 0	15 0 0	17 0 0	...	...	...	17 0 0	60	10 3 2	10 0	
8	Dorla	Do.	6 0 0	39 0 0	45 0 0	...	...	...	45 0 0	60	27 0 0	27 0	
9	Saragaon	Do.	25 0 0	70 0 0	95 0 0	...	...	...	95 0 0	60	57 0 0	57 0	
10	Dadargaon	Do.	6 0 0	42 0 0	48 0 0	...	...	...	48 0 0	60	28 12 9	29 0	
11	Hardi	Do.	12 0 0	66 0 0	78 0 0	...	...	...	78 0 0	60	46 12 9	47 0	
12	Kusarupali	Do.	4 0 0	34 0 0	38 0 0	...	...	...	38 0 0	60	22 12 9	23 0	
13	Tumgaon	Do.	6 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 0	...	...	...	9 0 0	60	5 6 5	5 0	
14	Kharti	Do.	6 0 0	30 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	...	36 0 0	60	21 9 7	22 0	
15	Bandamuhuri Piprahi	with Do.	4 0 0	9 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...	13 0 0	60	7 12 9	8 0	

16 Pandripani	Do.	...	4 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	60	4 3 2	4 0	
17 Mogra	Do.	...	6 0 0	8 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...	14 0 0	60	8 6 5	8 0	
18 Chatarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Waste.
19 Kusumbura with Ba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
hirabhata	Do.	...	6 0 0	9 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	15 0 0	60	9 0 0	9 0	
20 Dhurnamunda	Do.	...	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	60	3 9 7	4 0	
21 Parsapani	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Waste.
22 Bamnai	Do.	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	60	2 6 5	2 0	
23 Sandhbhata	Do.	...	2 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	12 0 0	60	7 3 2	7 0	
24 Pendhra	Do.	...	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	60	3 9 7	4 0	
25 Karkara	Do.	...	3 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	...	...	...	9 0 0	60	5 6 5	5 0	
26 Gandbara	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No division.
27 Deori	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
28 Patpaspali	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
29 Kusmi	Do.	...	6 0 0	45 0 0	51 0 0	...	...	...	51 0 0	60	30 9 7	31 0	
30 Charda	Do.	...	6 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 0	...	...	...	9 0 0	60	5 5 6	5 0	
31 Lalpur	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32 Tori dabri	Do.	...	12 0 0	27 0 0	39 0 0	...	...	...	39 0 0	60	23 6 5	23 0	
33 Bhainsamuda	Do.	...	3 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	15 0 0	60	9 0 0	9 0	
34 Nayapara	Do.	...	6 0 0	27 0 0	33 0 0	...	...	...	33 0 0	60	19 12 9	20 0	
35 Mabyar	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No division.
36 Boriakhor	Do.	...	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	10 0 0	60	6 0 0	6 0	
37 Bejapur	Do.	...	6 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	...	...	...	24 0 0	60	14 6 5	14 0	
38 Rajpur	Do.	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	60	4 3 2	4 0	
39 Pathari	Do.	...	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	60	3 9 7	4 0	
Total	...	...	151 0 0	652 0 0	803 0 0	...	...	...	803 0 0	...	481 12 4	482 0	
KOCHBAI PARGANA.													
1 Kochbai	Muafi	...	20 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	...	60 0 0	60	36 0 0	36 0	
2 Sahajpur	Do.	...	5 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	...	...	...	35 0 0	60	21 0 0	21 0	
3 Kas	Do.	...	15 0 0	37 8 0	52 8 0	...	...	...	52 8 0	60	31 8 0	31 0	
4 Nowapara	Do.	...	20 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	...	...	...	150 0 0	60	90 0 0	90 0	
5 Beherabura	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Included in No. 4.
6 Kasarbai	Do.	...	15 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	20 0 0	60	12 0 0	12 0	
7 Hardi	Do.	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	20 0 0	60	12 0 0	12 0	
8 Gajapuri	Do.	...	16 0 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	20 0 0	60	12 0 0	12 0	
9 Kusmi	Do.	...	5 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	...	30 0 0	60	18 0 0	18 0	
10 Kaseru	Do.	...	5 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	...	25 0 0	60	15 0 0	15 0	
11 Parsuli	Do.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	60	3 0 0	3 0	
12 Roman Singhi	Do.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	10 0 0	60	6 0 0	6 0	
13 Kharhari	Do.	...	5 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	...	...	...	35 0 0	60	21 0 0	21 0	
14 Konkera	Do.	...	7 0 0	10 8 0	17 8 0	...	...	...	17 8 0	60	10 8 0	10 0	
15 Talesar	Do.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	10 0 0	60	6 0 0	6 0	
16 Singahan	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Waste.
Total	...	...	123 0 0	367 0 0	490 0 0	...	...	...	490 0 0	...	294 0 0	293 0	

STATEMENT A.-(Contd.)

No.	Name of village.	Nature of tenure.	Rental value of village.			Income of zamindar.			Amount on which kamil jama is calculated.	Per cent- age taken as kamil jama.	Kamil jama.	Mr. Carey's kamil jama.	Remarks.
			Estimated value of sir.	Ryoti rental.	Total.	From sir (average naz- aranaah.)	Rent in cash and kind.	Other dues, if any.					
BHATIGARH PARAGANA.													
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	
1	Bhatigarh	Thekadari	8 0 0	50 0 0	58 0 0	...	73 0 0	...	73 0 0	75	54 12 0	35 0	
2	Bhatigaon	Do.	8 0 0	10 0 0	18 0 0	...	15 8 0	...	15 8 0	75	11 10 0	11 0	
3	Kodobhat	Do.	4 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	...	16 9 0	...	16 9 0	75	12 9 0	10 0	
4	Sabbhat	Do.	8 0 0	20 0 0	28 0 0	...	22 12 0	...	22 12 0	75	17 1 0	17 0	
5	Gopalpur	Do.	4 0 0	20 0 0	24 0 0	...	15 5 0	...	15 5 0	75	11 10 0	14 0	
6	Bhiralath	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Chinba	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Waste. Included in No. 4.
8	Gourbhat	Do.	4 0 0	24 0 0	28 0 0	...	28 2 0	...	28 2 0	75	21 1 6	17 0	
9	Deheigada	Do.	4 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	...	13 12 0	...	13 12 0	75	10 5 0	10 0	
10	Pharsara	Do.	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	Included in No. 1.
11	Girola	Do.	4 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	...	14 14 0	...	14 14 0	75	11 2 6	10 0	
12	Jirar	Do.	8 0 0	44 0 0	52 0 0	...	54 10 0	...	54 10 0	75	30 15 6	31 0	
13	Kumari	Do.	4 0 0	22 0 0	26 0 0	...	25 10 0	...	25 10 0	75	19 3 6	16 0	
14	Jarapadur with Men- pur	Muafi	4 0 0	44 0 0	48 0 0	...	...	...	48 0 0	60	28 12 9	29 0	
15	Bajpur	Thekadari	8 0 0	52 0 0	60 0 0	...	65 12 0	...	65 12 0	75	49 5 0	36 0	
16	Phuljhar	Khas	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	60	4 12 9	5 0	
17	Kasabai	Thekadari	4 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	...	17 7 0	...	17 7 0	75	13 1 3	7 0	
18	Nabanbiri	Muafi	4 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...	16 0 0	60	9 9 7	10 0	
19	Hardibhata	Thekadari	8 0 0	28 0 0	36 0 0	...	29 6 0	...	29 6 0	75	22 0 6	22 0	
20	Pathari	Do.	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	...	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	75	3 0 0	5 0	
21	Temli	Do.	...	...	...	...	7 7 0	...	7 7 0	75	5 7 0	...	
22	Boirgaon	Do.	8 0 0	12 0 0	20 0 0	...	14 6 0	...	14 6 0	75	10 12 6	12 0	
23	Bardula	Khas	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	60	2 6 5	2 0	
24	Pendra	Do.	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	60	3 9 7	4 0	
25	Sobha	Thekadari	4 0 0	18 0 0	22 0 0	...	18 14 0	...	18 14 0	75	14 2 6	13 0	
26	Kareli	Do.	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	9 15 0	...	9 15 0	75	7 7 3	5 0	
27	Gona	Do.	8 0 0	12 0 0	20 0 0	...	23 4 0	...	23 4 0	75	17 7 0	12 0	
28	Bargaon	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Waste.
29	Kokri	Do.	4 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	...	23 4 0	...	23 4 0	75	17 7 0	10 0	
30	Gawargaon	Do.	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	23 15 0	...	23 15 0	75	17 15 3	5 0	
31	Indagaon	Do.	4 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	...	19 0 0	...	19 0 0	75	14 4 0	10 0	
32	Kusumbura	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Waste.

33	Koiba	Do.	8 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	...	8 0 0	...	8 0 0	75	6 0 0	6 0
34	Nagesh	Do.	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	...	5 8 0	...	5 8 0	75	4 2 0	4 0
35	Jungar	Do.	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	...	6 8 0	75	4 14 0	...
36	Amar	Do.	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	75	3 0 0	1 0
37	Torenga	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Domergat	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Jangra	Do.	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	...	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	75	7 8 0	5 0
40	Bargaon	Do.	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	75	3 12 0	...
41	Amli	Kamar villa- ges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Besrajhar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Gumarmura		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Kuharighat		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Katwa		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Deodungar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Naripani		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Kawarama	Thekadari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Bhalki		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Bakalpur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Chhindola		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Sihar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Kuchenga		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Latopar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Gobra		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Awaguda		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Gorla		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Barbera	Kamar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Ledibahar		2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	...	7 6 0	...	7 6 0	75	5 10 0	4 0
60	Dharpani		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Naomura	Thekadari	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	...	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	75	3 0 0	5 0
Total			138 0 0	497 0 0	635 0 0	...	587 2 0	...	669 2 0	...	479 12 4	387 0

KANDEI KELA PARGANA.

1	Kandeikela	Thekadari	40 0 0	260 0 0	300 0 0	...	197 4 0	...	197 4 0	75	147 15 0	180 0
2	Guriari	Muafi	16 0 0	120 0 0	136 0 0	...	...	...	136 0 0	60	81 9 7	82 0
3	Birighat	Thekadari	8 0 0	36 0 0	44 0 0	...	24 4 0	...	24 4 0	75	18 3 0	26 0
4	Amliadar	Do.	12 0 0	208 0 0	220 0 0	...	128 4 0	...	128 4 0	75	96 3 0	132 0
5	Panigaon	Do.	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	11 1 0	...	11 1 0	75	8 4 9	7 0
6	Chhela	Muafi	2 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	60	4 8 0	4 0
7	Sagra	Do.	8 0 0	28 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	...	36 0 0	60	21 9 7	22 0
8	Tendupali	Do.	5 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	20 0 0	60	12 0 0	12 0
9	Siharlati	Thekadari	4 0 0	56 0 0	20 0 0	...	10 9 0	...	10 9 0	75	7 14 9	12 0
10	Jhargao	Do.	40 0 0	300 0 0	340 0 0	...	178 4 0	...	178 4 0	75	133 11 0	204 0
11	Tetulkhuti	Do.	20 0 0	210 0 0	230 0 0	...	140 0 0	...	140 0 0	75	105 0 0	138 0
12	Chiehiya	Do.	12 0 0	100 0 0	112 0 0	...	100 12 0	...	100 12 0	75	75 9 0	67 0
13	Behjipadar	Do.	20 0 0	72 0 0	102 0 0	...	55 1 0	...	55 1 0	75	38 0 3	61 0

Waste.

Waste.
Do.

Waste.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.

STATEMENT A.—(contd.)

No.	Name of village.	Nature of tenure.	Rental value of village.			Income of zamiadar.			Amount on which kamil jama is calculated.	Percentage taken as kamil jama.	Kamil jama.	Mr. Carey's kamil jama.	Remarks.
			Estimated value of sir.	Royti rental.	Total.	From sir (average nazara-nah.)	Rent in cash and kiud.	Other dues, if any.					
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	
14	Gubirapadar	Thekadari	12 0 0	70 0 0	82 0 0	...	49 13 0	...	49 13 0	75	32 10 9	49 0	
15	Kekrajhar	Do.	12 0 0	60 0 0	72 0 0	...	33 0 0	...	33 0 0	75	24 12 0	43 0	
16	Chelidoongri	Do.	8 0 0	44 0 0	52 0 0	...	33 0 0	...	33 0 0	75	24 12 0	31 0	
17	Khokma	Do.	4 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	...	14 14 0	...	14 14 0	75	11 2 6	12 0	
18	Kurmabera	Do.	6 8 0	9 12 0	16 4 0	...	9 12 0	...	9 12 0	75	6 11 0	10 0	
19	Nawagaon	Do.	8 0 0	92 0 0	100 0 0	...	80 6 0	...	80 6 0	75	60 9 0	60 0	
20	Dumerpita	Muafi	4 0 0	32 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	...	36 0 0	60	21 9 7	22 0	
21	Sittijhar Batrabhata	Thekadari	18 0 0	168 0 0	186 0 0	...	138 8 0	...	138 8 0	75	103 14 0	112 0	
22	Gadaghat	Do.	24 0 0	156 0 0	180 0 0	...	132 12 0	...	132 12 0	75	99 9 0	108 0	
23	Chowrakot	Do.	18 0 0	120 0 0	138 0 0	...	91 1 0	...	91 1 0	75	68 4 9	83 0	
24	Magarora	Do.	6 0 0	24 0 0	30 0 0	...	24 4 0	...	24 4 0	75	18 3 0	18 0	
25	Tekpara	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Uskona	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	Ladarpara	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Included in No. 23.
28	Urmal	Do.	20 0 0	200 0 0	220 0 0	...	163 15 0	...	163 15 0	75	122 15 3	132 0	
29	Kodobhata	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Included in No. 4.
30	Barbahali	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Included in No. 28.
31	Masar	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
32	Matia	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
33	Mungapadur	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
34	Sargigura	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
35	Kharipathari	Do.	...	...	...	...	14 0 0	...	14 0 0	75	10 8 0	...	
36	Sihaidongri	Do.	2 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	...	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	75	3 12 0	4 0	
Total			340 8 0	2,378 12 0	2,719 4 0	...	1,635 12 0	...	1,871 4 0	...	1,359 12 9	1,631 0	

DEOBHOG PARGANA.

1 Deobhog	... Khas	...	8 0 0	224 0 0	232 0 0	...	...	...	232 0 0	60	199 8 0	139 0
2 Dohal	... Thekadari	...	16 0 0	80 0 0	96 0 0	...	66 2 0	...	66 2 0	75	49 9 6	58 0
3 Mungia	... Do.	...	16 0 0	160 0 0	176 0 0	...	151 2 0	...	151 2 0	75	113 5 6	106 0
4 Mukhaguda	... Do.	...	16 0 0	112 0 0	128 0 0	...	78 2 0	...	78 2 0	75	58 9 6	77 0
5 Mudagaon	... Do.	...	24 0 0	240 0 0	264 0 0	...	186 13 0	...	186 13 0	75	140 1 9	158 0
6 Kadlimunda	... Do.	...	16 0 0	120 0 0	136 0 0	...	77 1 0	...	77 1 0	75	57 12 9	82 0
7 Dhodra	... Do.	...	16 0 0	112 0 0	128 0 0	...	88 14 0	...	88 14 0	75	66 10 6	77 0
8 Muchbahal	... Do.	...	16 0 0	104 0 0	120 0 0	...	101 8 0	...	101 8 0	75	76 2 0	72 0
9 Kajurpadar	... Do.	...	16 0 0	224 0 0	240 0 0	...	151 2 0	...	151 2 0	75	113 5 6	144 0
10 Bhauramunda	... Do.	...	16 0 0	64 0 0	80 0 0	...	54 13 0	...	54 13 0	75	41 1 9	48 0
11 Badigaon	... Do.	...	16 0 0	160 0 0	176 0 0	...	151 14 0	...	151 14 0	75	113 14 6	106 0
12 Sinapali	... Do.	...	16 0 0	200 0 0	216 0 0	...	172 14 0	...	172 14 0	75	129 10 6	130 0
13 Kaitpadar	... Do.	...	24 0 0	112 0 0	136 0 0	...	91 13 0	...	91 13 0	75	69 13 9	82 0
14 Burkanf	... Do.	...	16 0 0	100 0 0	116 0 0	...	88 10 0	...	88 10 0	75	67 7 6	79 0
15 Ghumarguda	... Do.	...	16 0 0	140 0 0	156 0 0	...	118 1 0	...	118 1 0	75	88 8 9	94 0
16 Sargiguda	... Do.	...	16 0 0	96 0 0	112 0 0	...	86 0 0	...	86 0 0	75	62 4 0	67 0
17 Mudguda	... Do.	...	16 0 0	72 0 0	88 0 0	...	67 2 0	...	67 2 0	75	50 5 6	53 0
18 Gangrajpur	... Do.	...	16 0 0	140 0 0	156 0 0	...	129 3 0	...	129 3 0	75	96 14 3	94 0
19 Ghogar	... Do.	...	16 0 0	172 0 0	188 0 0	...	161 11 0	...	161 11 0	75	121 4 3	113 0
20 Latapara	... Do.	...	16 0 0	132 0 0	148 0 0	...	124 14 0	...	124 14 0	75	93 10 6	89 0
21 Temra	... Muafi	...	18 0 0	36 0 0	54 0 0	...	...	...	54 0 0	60	32 6 5	32 0
22 Karchya	... Thekadari	...	16 0 0	100 0 0	116 0 0	...	98 10 0	...	98 10 0	75	73 15 6	70 0
23 Nangaldih	... Do.	...	16 0 0	160 0 0	176 0 0	...	151 14 0	...	151 14 0	75	113 14 6	106 0
24 Gohrapadar	... Do.	...	20 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	...	111 12 0	...	111 12 0	75	83 13 0	90 0
25 Gaikela	... Do.	...	16 0 0	116 0 0	132 0 0	...	106 8 0	...	106 8 0	75	79 14 0	79 0
26 Mungfbar	... Do.	...	16 0 0	128 0 0	144 0 0	...	102 5 0	...	102 5 0	75	76 11 9	86 0
27 Girsul	... Do.	...	16 0 0	232 0 0	248 0 0	...	211 0 0	...	211 0 0	75	158 4 0	149 0
28 Jharabahal	... Muafi	...	8 0 0	28 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	...	36 0 0	60	21 9 7	22 0
29 Kendupati	... Thekadari	...	8 0 0	16 0 0	24 0 0	...	19 14 0	...	19 14 0	75	14 11 6	14 0
30 Sonamundi	... Do.	...	8 0 0	12 0 0	20 0 0	...	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	75	7 8 0	12 0
31 Tikrapara	... Do.	...	16 0 0	96 0 0	112 0 0	...	91 5 0	...	91 5 0	75	68 7 9	67 0
32 Khutgaon	... Do.	...	16 0 0	172 0 0	188 0 0	...	163 3 0	...	163 3 0	75	122 6 3	113 0
33 Parewapali	... Do.	...	16 0 0	68 0 0	84 0 0	...	67 3 0	...	67 3 0	75	50 6 3	50 0
34 Motra	... Do.	...	24 0 0	240 0 0	264 0 0	...	172 11 0	...	172 11 0	75	129 8 3	158 0
35 Saganbhadi	... Do.	...	21 0 0	108 12 0	130 8 0	...	106 0 0	...	106 0 0	75	79 8 0	78 0
36 Supebeda	... Do.	...	16 0 0	176 0 0	192 0 0	...	160 10 0	...	160 10 0	75	120 7 6	115 0
37 Nistiguda	... Do.	...	16 0 0	148 0 0	164 0 0	...	133 5 0	...	133 5 0	75	99 15 9	98 0
38 Dahigaon	... Do.	...	24 0 0	120 0 0	144 0 0	...	100 12 0	...	100 12 0	75	75 9 0	86 0

STATEMENT A.—(Concluded.)

No.	Name of village.	Nature of tenure.	Rental value of village.			Income of zamindar.			Amount on which kamil jama is calculated.	Percentage taken as kamil jama.	Kamil jama.	Mr. Carey's kamil jama.	Remarks.
			Estimated value of sir.	Ryoti rental.	Total.	From sir (average nazara-nah.)	Rent in cash and kind.	Other dues, if any.					
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	
39	Kusumkani	Thekadari	15 0 0	50 0 0	65 0 0	...	45 2 0	...	45 2 0	75	33 13 6	39 0	
40	Robinaguda	Do.	16 0 0	96 0 0	112 0 0	...	92 5 0	...	92 5 0	75	69 3 9	67 0	
41	Phullimunda	Do.	24 0 0	160 0 0	184 0 0	...	150 2 0	...	150 2 0	75	112 9 6	110 0	
42	Khoksora	Do.	16 0 0	160 0 0	176 0 0	...	154 5 0	...	154 5 0	75	115 11 9	106 0	
43	Khawarguda	Do.	16 0 0	92 0 0	108 0 0	...	86 1 0	...	86 1 0	75	64 8 9	65 0	
44	Jhiripani	Do.	16 0 0	80 0 0	96 0 0	...	64 8 0	...	64 8 0	75	48 6 0	58 0	
45	Kenduban	Do.	16 0 0	124 0 0	140 0 0	...	111 12 0	...	111 12 0	75	83 13 0	84 0	
46	Kumdai Sani	Do.	16 0 0	88 0 0	104 0 0	...	45 2 0	...	45 2 0	75	33 13 6	62 0	
47	Downai	Do.	8 0 0	48 0 0	56 0 0	...	53 8 0	...	53 8 0	75	40 2 0	34 0	
48	Kumdai	Do.	16 0 0	52 0 0	68 0 0	...	108 2 0	...	108 2 0	75	81 1 6	41 0	
49	Jhirliguda	Do.	16 0 0	64 0 0	80 0 0	...	58 12 0	...	58 12 0	75	44 1 0	48 0	
50	Kodobida	Do.	16 0 0	56 0 0	72 0 0	...	46 2 0	...	46 2 0	75	34 9 6	43 0	
51	Gobbida	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Included in No. 46.
52	Dumertahal	Do.	16 0 0	48 0 0	64 0 0	...	59 0 0	...	59 0 0	75	44 4 0	38 0	
53	Maragaon	Do.	16 0 0	116 0 0	132 0 0	...	88 12 0	...	88 12 0	75	66 9 0	79 0	
54	Purnapani	Do.	16 0 0	68 0 0	84 0 0	...	58 12 0	...	58 12 0	75	44 1 0	50 0	
55	Karlaguda	Do.	16 0 0	120 0 0	136 0 0	...	83 6 0	...	83 6 0	75	62 8 6	82 0	
56	Mundriguda	Do.	16 0 0	28 0 0	44 0 0	...	16 12 0	...	16 12 0	75	12 9 0	26 0	
57	Jamgaon	Do.	24 0 0	100 0 0	124 0 0	...	90 4 0	...	90 4 0	75	67 11 0	74 0	
58	Dhamanbeda	Do.	16 0 0	28 0 0	44 0 0	...	26 3 0	...	26 3 0	75	19 10 3	26 0	
59	Kurmibasa	Do.	16 0 0	24 0 0	40 0 0	...	24 2 0	...	24 2 0	75	18 1 6	24 0	
60	Barki	Do.	24 0 0	48 0 0	72 0 0	...	48 12 0	...	48 12 0	75	36 9 0	43 0	
61	Dewanmunda	Do.	16 0 0	32 0 0	48 0 0	...	27 4 0	...	27 4 0	75	20 7 0	29 0	
62	Amar	Do.	8 0 0	48 0 0	56 0 0	...	48 8 0	...	48 8 0	75	36 6 0	34 0	
63	Usripanti	Do.	8 0 0	24 0 0	32 0 0	...	22 0 0	...	22 0 0	75	16 8 0	19 0	
64	Nowaguda	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No cultivation.
65	Chikhili	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total		1,002 12 0	6,604 12 0	7,607 8 0	...	5,564 3 0	...	5,886 3 0	...	4,399 11 3	4,565 0	
	Grand Total		2,355 4 0	14,010 15 0	16,366 3 0	...	10,218 12 0	...	13,407 13 0	...	9,578 7 2	9,837 14 0	

STATEMENT B. - List of villages with details of Thekadars and the system of management in the Bindra-Nawagarh Zamindari.

No.	Name of village.	Asli or Dakhili.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafidar or Shikmi thekadar.	Area of village in Nagar.				No. of years of possession by the present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Remarks.
				Bhogra	Ryoti.	Plough Rate.	Total.			
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p				
1	Mendeli	Asli	Hatte Singh, Gond, son of Ram Chand, 50.	4	18	5 8 0	...	Several generations.	Has made no tank, but has planted a grove of 10 mango trees which bear fruit. There are 18 cultivators. Pay rents to Government Rs. 88. The rate per nagar is Rs. 5-8-0 plus 12 annas of grain, 1 anna for nuakhai.	This thekadar has held for several generations. He is entitled to protection.
2	Lohjhar	Do.	Konda, Gond, son of Tul Singh, 27.	3	7	6 0 0	...	10	Has made no improvements. There are 12 cultivators. Rent Rs. 41-4-0. He also takes 10 kata per plough, Rs. 2-4-0 from all the cultivators for grass and nuakhai.	Is not entitled to protection.
3	Kurekera	Do.	Bisahir Mahratta, son of Taguji, 32.	4	10	7 0 0	...	12	Has made no improvements. There were 6 cultivators when he took the village. There are now 10. 14 katas of grain, 100 bundles of grass 1½ annas are realized from each cultivator in addition to his rent. The village is flourishing.	Do.
4	Gidhni	Do.	Bhador Singh, Gond, son of Sobbrai, 60.	2	3	2 0 0 (10 katas, 200 grass)	...	12	Has made no improvements. There are 3 cultivators. Payments to Government Rs. 13-8-0	Do.
5	Khadina	Do.	Raghoba, son of Raghupat, 45 Mahratta.	1	72½	6 8 0	...	5	There are 50 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 337-6. Bhandaur 25½ khandis, Grass 1,000. No improvements have been made.	Do.
6	Junwani	Do.	Do.	...	16½	2 0 0	...	5	There are 8 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 33-4. Bhandaur 8 khandi, 7½ katas. 500 grass.	Do.
7	Ramelidit	Do.	Phirtu Singh, son of Rami Chand 35. Rajput.	2	10	2 0 0	...	4	There were 2 cultivators when he took the village. There are now 10. Has made no improvements. Grass is taken at 100 bundles per plough, nothing else is taken.	Is not yet entitled to protection.

STATEMENT B.—(Continued.)

No.	Name of Village.	Asli or Dakhili.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafidar or Shikmi thekadar.	Area of village in Nagar.				No. of years of possession by the present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Remarks.
				Bhogra	Ryoti.	Plough Rate.	Total.			
				Acre.	Acre.	Rs. a. p.				
8	Boirgaon with Kanesure	Asli	Bisahir, son of Amrit, Teli, 45.	3	14	6 0 0	...	2	Has made no improvements. There are 15 cultivators. Besides rent 11 katas and 50 pulas grass are taken, also 1 acre 1 pole as nuakhui.	Is not entitled to protection.
	Kanesure	Dakhili	Do.	Included in Boirgaon.						.....
9	Gai-dabri	Asli	Raghoba, son of Raghupat, 46, Mahratta.	...	6	2 0 0	...	5	There are 12 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 12. Bhandaur Nil. Grass 1,000.	Do.
10	Kariama	Do.	Do.	Is entirely waste.					.....	.....
11	Biradar	Do.	Narain Singh, son of Anjon Singh, 30, Rajput.	There is no division into nagars				1	There are 10 Kawars. Rs. 10 are realized from them. Rent Rs. 12.	Do.
12	Unma	Do.	Pilu, Gond, son of Chhota Majhi, 50.	3	9	5 0 0	...	Several generations.	The village was founded by the ancestors of the present gaontia. Has made no improvements. There are 12 cultivators. Besides rent 10 katas dhan and 2 annas per cultivator is taken.	This gaontia has held for generations. He is entitled to protection.
13	Khirjhitki	Do.	Do.	2	3	5 0 0	...	6	There were 2 cultivators when he took it, there are now 3. Besides cash rental 10 katas rice, and 150 pulas grass are taken per plough.	Is not entitled to protection.
14	Karkari	Do.	Takhat, Marar. The present thekadar is Ramnath, son of Takht, 24, Marar.	2	11	4 0 0	...	20	There are 11 cultivators in this village. No improvements have been made. Besides rent 12 kata dhan and 100 bundles of grass are taken from each nagar.	Do.

15	Thargaon	Asli	Boh Rai, son of Barsan, 37, Gond.	2	7	2 0 0	...	5	There were 2 cultivators when he took the village, and there are 15 or 16 now. The village is now well on its way to a flourishing condition. Has made a well. Has planted 25 small mango trees. The village had almost entirely gone out of cultivation when he took it. Besides rent 10 katas dhan, 50 pulas grass is taken per nagar.	This village has been practically refounded by the present gaontia and is now flourishing. He is entitled to protection.
16	Paktia	Asli Muafi	Ditto Shikmi, on behalf of the temple of Raji, Lochen Thakur in Rajim (Sanad of Raja Umrao Sai Bhasan Badi 5-S 1928 produced.	3	29½	5 0 0	...	15	Has made no improvements. There are 35 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 161-4 (including Rs. 15 for sir). 15 khandis grass, 1,500 bundles of grass. Other dues Rs. 11.	Is not entitled to protection.
17	Rani Partia	Do.	Prem Singh, son of Gosai Ram, 40, Shikmi gaontia (held rent-free by Mst. Ramkur, the wife of the present zamindar.	6	26 2 nagars muafi	7 0 0	...	30	Has spent Rs. 50 in repairing a tank. There are 20 cultivators. Nazaranah Rs. 20 for— years. Payments Rs. 180, and 20 khandis. Besides rent 15 katas of dhan is taken from each ryot.	This thekadar has held for more than 25 years and the village is flourishing.
18	Pipalcheri	Do.	Tikait, Gond, son of Hata Singh, 30, Shikmi (granted rent-free for support of the Temple of Jagannath at Rajim). The name of the present Pujhari is Narsingh Das Bairagi.	2	5	5 0 0 100, 10 katas.	...	2	Has made no improvements. There are 7 cultivators. Apart from rent, 10 kata of dhan is taken from each cultivator—(i. e. for each plough). 200 bundles of grass per plough. Nazaranah Rs. 10 for 3 years. Rent Rs. 25. Bhandaur 2½ khandis, 500 grass. Tika Re. 1.	Is not entitled to protection.
19	Kuriani	Do.	Baiga, Gond, son of Baumajhi, 60, Shikmi Malguzar. Deonath Singh is the Muafidar. He is the uncle of the present zamindar's wife.	3	10	5 0 0	...	25	Has made no improvements. There are 14 cultivators. Nazaranah Rs. 60 for 5 years. Rent Rs. 70. Bhandaur 7 khandis, 1,000 grass. Tika Rs. 2.	Do.
20	Hirabatar	Asli	Raghoba, son of Raghupat Rao, 45, Mahratta.	1	4½	2 0 0	...	5	Has made no improvements. There are 6 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 9-8. Bhandaur 2 khandis 7½ kata 1,000 grass. Nuakhai Nil.	Do.
21	Murirabadur	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	5	4 cultivators have just settled here. They pay nothing as yet.	Do.
22	Poksi	Do.	Do.	...	12½	2 0 0	...	5	There are 8 cultivators. Has made no improvements. Realizations Rs. 25-4. Bhandaur 6½ khandis, 1,000 grass.	Do.

STATEMENT B.—(Continued).

No.	Name of village.	Asli or Dakhui.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafidar or Shikmi thekadar.	Area of village in Nagar.				No. of years of possession by the present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Remarks.
				Bhogra	Ryoti.	Plough Rate.	Total.			
				A cres.	A cres.	Rs. a. p.				
23	Hardargaon	Asli	Raghoba, son of Raghubat Rao, 45, Mahratta	...	3	2 0 0	...	5	There are 5 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 6. Bhandaur 1½ khandis, 1,000 grass.	Is not entitled to protection.
24	Kansinghi	Do.	Do.	...	13½	2 0 0	...	5	There are 11 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 26-8. Bhandaur 6 khandi, 12½ kata.	Do.
25	Kasela	Do.	Do.	...	15½	2 0 0	...	5	There are 18 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 31. Bhandaur 7½ khandis, 1,000 grass.	Do.
26	Kothi	Do.	Do.	...	2½	2 0 0	...	5	There are 4 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 4-8. Bhandaur, 1 khandi, 2½ kata, 1,000 grass.	Do.
27	Boirgaon	Do.	Do.	...	This village is entirely waste.				.....	
28	Palema	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	.....	
29	Chindoli	Do.	Do.	...	2	2 0 0	...	5	There are 4 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 4. Bhandaur, 1 khandi. Grass 1,000.	Do.
30	Fahna Bahra	Do.	Do.	...	3 $\frac{1}{16}$ plus 3 ryots at Rs. 1 each.	2 0 0	...	5	There are 10 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 9-10. Bhandaur ½ khandis, 1,000 grass.	Do.
31	Chatarmarai	Do.	Do.	...	3 $\frac{5}{16}$	2 0 0	...	5	There are 5 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 6-10. Bhandaur, 1 khandi 12 katas, 1,000 grass.	Do.
32	Surangpani	Do.	Do.	...	...	.....	...	...	There are 2 cultivators, who have just settled, but nothing has been realized from them yet.	Do.
33	Merki Daleri	Do.	Do.	...	20	2 0 0	...	5	There are 14 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 40-14. Bhandaur 10 khandis, 1,000 grass.	Do.

34	Jirar	Asli	Do.	...	...	$\frac{6}{16}$	2 0 0	...	5	There are 2 cultivators. Realizations Re, 0-12-0. Bhandaur 3 katas. Grass Nil.	Do.
35	Jogiatola	Do.	Do.	...	...	Is entirely waste.	...	...	5	.....	.....
36	Rumar	Do.	Do.	...	...	13 Re. 1 each from 7 cul- tivators.	2 0 0	...	5	There are 22 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 33. Bhandaur $6\frac{1}{2}$ khandis. Grass 1,000.	Do.
37	Kodomal	Do.	Do.	...	...	Is entirely waste.	...	...	...	.....	.....
38	Kanphar	Do.	Do.	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	2 0 0	...	5	There are 2 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 1-8 only.	Do.
39	Nowapara	Do.	Do.	...	...	Is entirely waste.	...	...	...	.....	Do.
40	Lada Bahra	Do.	Do.	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 0	...	5	There are 3 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 3. Grass 1,000.	Do.
41	Chingramal	Do.	Do.	...	...	Is entirely waste	...	...	...	.....	.....
42	Matar bahara	Do.	Do.	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 0	...	5	There is one cultivator. Realizations Re. 1. Bhandaur Nil.	Do.
43	Pargaon	Do.	Raghoba, son of Raghuput Rao, Lr. Narbada Prasad, son of Sukhdeo, 27, Brahman, Shikmi.	2	8	6 0 0 (10 katas, 100 grass.)	...	...	2	There are 10 cultivators. These have all been settled by the present gaontia. Rent Rs. 45. Has made no improvements. Nazarana Nil.	Do.
44	Majarkata	Do.	Sriram, Gond, son of Sadna, 30.	3	18	6 0 0 (10 katas, 100 grass.)	...	...	20	Has planted 10 small mango trees. There are 18 cultivators. Janna Rs. 109. Nuakhai Re. 1.	Do.
45	Kodobatar	Do.	Ganpat, Kurmi, son of Adh-ari, 35.	3	10	6 0 0 (10 katas, 100 pulas.)	...	...	1	Has made no improvements. There are 10 cultivators. Rent Rs. 61.	Do.
46	Malgaon	Do.	Nanki, Chamar, 45.	3	12	6 0 0 (100 grass, 10 katas.)	...	...	2	Has made no improvements. There are 12 cultivators. Rent Rs. 87-4-0.	Do.
47	Gariabandh	Do.	Halwa, Kuar, Malguzar muafi. (relative of zamindar) Rameswar, Brambir, Sh., son of Nawal Kishor, 30.	2	25	7 8 0 (10 katas, 100 grass.)	...	...	1	The muafidar has made a good tank and grove. The thekadar has made no improvements. There are 30 cultivators. Nazarana Nil. Rent Rs. 160, 10 khandis dhan. 1,000 grass. Dassahrah Rs. 2.	Do.

STATEMENT B.—(Continued).

No.	Name of village.	Asli or Dakhili.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafidar, or shikmi thekadar.	Area of village in nagar.				No. of years of possession by present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Remarks.
				Bhog-ra.	Ryoti.	Plough rate.	Total.			
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a p.				
48	Pathara mohde ...	Asli ...	Makund Lal, son of Kesan Das, 29, Brahmin.	2	9½	8 0 0 (10 khandis, 100 grass.)	...	5	Before the estate came under management, this village was held rent-free by Makund Lal for 12 years. He effected no improvements during that time. In 1882 when the estate came under management the grant was resumed, and for two years the village was under direct management. In 1884 the village was again granted to Makund Lal as thekadar. There are 11 cultivators. Rent Rs 75.	Is not entitled to protection.
48a	Pharsuli with Gurgutty ...	Do. ...	Bahadur Khan, son of Hus-sain Khan, 50 Musalman.	1	...	...	...	1	The village is waste. 4 cultivators have been just settled there by the new thekadar. Realizations Nil.	Do.
49	Bhilai ...	Do. ...	Makund Lal, son of Kisna Das, 29, Brahmin.	...	7½	8 0 0 (10 katas, 100 pulas grass.)	...	5	See No. 5. There are 8 cultivators. Rent Rs. 65.	Do.
50	Sandoli ...	Do. ...	Kondā, Marar, son of Raghu-nath, 37.	1½	12	5 0 0 (10 katas, 100 grass.)	...	10	Has planted 5 mangoe trees which do not yet bear fruit. There are 11 cultivators. Rent Rs. 63.	Do.
51	Amdi ...	Do. ...	Hari, Gond, deceased. The present thekadar is Pardasi, son of Hari, 20, Gond.	1	7	5 0 0 (10 katas, 100 grass.)	...	30	Hari Das manager of this village for some 25 years under the former muafidar. He has been gaontia for 5 years. Has made no improvements. There are 13 cultivators. Rent Rs. 29.	This man has held the village as agent and gaontia for some 30 years. He is entitled to protection.
52	Chikhili ...	Do. ...	Guha, Gond, son of Sarit, 35.	3	15	6 0 0 (10 katas, 100 grass.)	...	14	Has planted a few small trees but has made no other improvements. There are 18 cultivators. Rent Rs. 83.	Is not entitled to protection.
53	Kukri ...	Asli mu-afi.	Halwa Kuar, Malguzar (relative of the Zamindar.) Pila Marar, son of Raghu-nath, 40. Sh.	2	10	6 0 0 (10 katas, 100 grass.)	...	2	Has made no improvements. There are 8 cultivators. Rent Rs. 50.	Do.

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54	Kharti	...	Asli mu- afi.	Bal Gobind Sao, son of Rama Sao. (This is a rent-free village granted in support of the temple of Balaji at Na- wagarh.)	2	12	6 0 0 (10 katas, 100 grass.)	...	5	Has made no improvements. Has settled two new cultivators. There are 13 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 72. Bhandaur 6 khandis, Grass 1,000. Nuakhai Re. 1. Payments Rs. 85.	Do.
55	Baruka	...	Do. ...	Guha Gond, son of Buddah Baiga. (Held rent-free in support of the Puja of Kachna Dhurna.)	2	7	4 0 0	...	Several generations.	Has planted 5 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 7 cultivators. Rent Nil.	The muafidar has held for generations and is entitled to protec- tion.
56	Pendra	...	Do. ...	Ratti Singh, son of Mankar Sai, 35, Raj Gond (relative of the zamindar).	4	7	4 0 0	...	25	There are 7 cultivators. They have just settled down and nothing has yet been re- alized.	This village is held by the muafidar. No orders are required.
57	Parsapani	...	Asli ...	Gajri Sao, Bania, son of Chamru Sahu, 40.	2	3	4 0 0	...	5	Has made no improvements. There are 10 cultivators who have just been settled and from whom nothing will be realized until next year. Rent Rs. 33-10-0.	Is not entitled to pro- tection.
58	Nahargaon	...	Do. ... muafi.	Chandra Kuar.....Mr. (relative of the zamindar). Balgoli, son of Bholanath 40, Bania. Sh.	2½	8½	5 0 0 (10 katas, 100 pulas.)	...	5	Has made no improvements. There are 15 cultivators. Nazarana Nil. Rent Rs. 30. Gram 3 khandis 1,000 grass. Re. 1 nuakhai.	Do.
59	Bamhni	...	Asli ...	Balgole, son of Bhola Nath, 40, Bania.	..	1½	2 0 0 500 grass.	...	5	There are 5 cultivators. The village is almost entirely waste. Rent Rs. 12-10-0.	Do.
60	Jharjora	...	Asli mu- afi.	Pila Bai.....Mr. (relative of zamindar). Balgole, son of Bhola Nath, 40, Bania.	1	1½	2 0 0 (1½ khandis, 250 grass.)	...	5	There are 5 cultivators. The village is almost entirely waste. Rent Rs. 28-10. Nazarana Nil.	Do.
61	Kuchena	...	Asli ...	Balgole do.	...	...	...	...	...	The village is inhabited by 3 Khawars. Realiz- ations, Rs. 5. Rent Rs. 6-12-0.	Do.
62	Chindola	...	Asli mu- afi.	Ratti Singh, son of Mankar Sai, 35, Gond.	4	7	4 0 0	...	25	There are 7 cultivators. They will pay rent next year. Has made no improvements but has planted 3 mangoe trees which bear fruit.	This village is held by the muafidar in per- son. No orders are required.
63	Kajansara	...	Asli ...	Raghoba, son of Raghupat Rao, 45. Mahratta.	..	1 7 8	5 0 0	...	5	There are 7 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 9-8-0. Bhandaur 1 khandi. Grass 1,000.	Is not entitled to protec- tion.

STATEMENT B.—(Continued.)

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No.	Name of village.	Asli or Dakhili.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafidar, or shikmi thekadar.	Area of village in nagar.				No. of years of possession by present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Remarks.
				Bhog-ra.	Ryoti.	Plough rate.	Total.			
				Aces.	Aces.	Rs. a. p.				
64	Binkura	... Asli	Raghoba, son of Raghupat Rao, 45, Mahratta.	1	20	5 0 0	..	5	There are 30 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 82. Bhandaur 10 khandis. Grass 1,000 pulas.	Is not entitled to protection.
65	Goondardih	... Do.	...	...	Is	entirely waste.	...	...	.....	Do.
66	Meroda	... Do.	Gajri Sao, son of Chanru Sao, 40 Bania.	2	6	4 0 0 (10 katas. 100 grass.)	...	5	There are 10 cultivators. The village was waste when he took it. Has made no improvements. Rs. 24-4-0.	Do.
67	Dongrigaon	... Do.	Balgole, son of Bhola Nath, 40, Bania.	Is	entirely waste	as regards	resident cultivators.		Part of the land is cultivated by cultivators from another village and Rs. 12 is realized. Rent Rs. 23-10-0.	Do.
68	Madanpur	... Do.	Kishan Singh, son of 60, Gond.	1	...	4 0 0	...	4	There are 20 cultivators. Rent Rs. 24-4-0.	Do.
69	Hathbai	... Do.	Ram Charan Singh, son of Hira Singh, 50, Rajput.	No.	land under	cultivation.	...	5	There is only one cultivator. 10 more have agreed to come but have not yet settled. Rent Rs. 12-13-0.	Do.
70	Katesara	... Do.	Do.	...	Included in	Gajra No.	72	5	.....	Do.
71	Potia	... Do.	Do.	2	2	2 8 0	..	5	There are 7 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 5. No improvements. Rs. 6-13.	Do.
72	Guzra	... Do.	Do.	...	6	4 0 0	...	5	4 cultivators have just settled here. No rent is as yet realized. Rent Rs. 6-13-0.	Do.
73	Kusumbura	... Do.	Chandra Kuar... ..Mr. (relative of the zamindar) Rahim Khan, son of Lal Khan, 65, Musalman Sh.	...	1½	4 0 0	...	3	There are 4 cultivators. They have just settled. No improvements have been made. Rs. 40 for Kusumbura, Nagahura, Kuraganu and Thitridumar. Rs. 3 khandis dhan. 1,000 grass.	Do.

74	Nagapura	Asli	Ditto Rahim Khan, do.	Mr. Sh.	3	15	6 0 0 10 katas.	...	3	There are 20 cultivators. Has made no im- provements. For rent, see No. $\frac{6}{73}$	Do.
75	Menpur	Do.	Rajpal, Chamar, son of Madla, 50.		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0 0 (5 katas, 150 grass.)	...	1	There are 7 cultivators. Has made no im- provements. Rent Rs. 14-4-0.	Do.
76	Sambalpur	Do.	Balwant Rao, 25, Brahmin.		2	3	5 0 0 (10 katas, 100 pulas.)	...	1	There are 6 cultivators. Rent Rs. 25-4-0. No improvements have been made.	Do.
77	Barula	Do.	Bishnath Raot, son of Pach- kaur, 40.		1	6	5 0 0 (10 katas, 100 pulas) grass.	...	5	There are 6 cultivators. No improvements except Rs. 100 spent in repairing an old tank. Rent Rs. 46-4-0.	Do.
78	Phalkarra	Dakhili	Kishen Singh		...	Waste.	...	...	...	Included in No. $\frac{1}{68}$	
79	Amethi	Do.	Do.		...	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	
80	Khatapara	Do.	Do.		...	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	
81	Naktidadar	Do.	Do.		...	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	
82	Limgahan	Do.	Do.		...	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	
83	Kuregaon	Dakhili muafi.	{ Chandra Kuar, muafidar. Rahim Khan Shikmi.		...	...	...	...	...	Included in No. $\frac{7}{74}$	
84	Jhitri doomar	Dakhili	Do.		1	3	6 0 0 (10 katas.)	...	3	There are 5 cultivators. Has made no im- provements. Rent included in No. $\frac{6}{73}$	Is not entitled to protec- tion.
85	Kusmi	Asli	Bal Gobind Sao, son of Rama Sao, 65, Bania.		2	8	3 0 0	...	5	Has made a kacha well and settled 4 cul- tivators. From sir $\frac{3}{4}$ of the produce is rea- lized. Rs. 23-8 is realized from the cultiva- tors. Bhandaur, 2 khandis, 7 katas, 1,000 bun- dles of grass. Nuakhai Re. 1. Payments Rs. 251 for the parganah. There are 7 ryots.	Do.

STATEMENT B.—(Continued).

No.	Name of village.	Asli or Dakhili.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafidar or shikmi thekadar.	Average village in nagar.				No. of years of possession by the present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Remarks.
				Bhogra.	Ryoti.	Plough rate.	Total.			
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.				
86	Andora	Asli	Bal Gobind Sao, son of Ram Sao, 65, Bania.	3	4	3 0 0	...	5	All the cultivators left last year owing to sickness and have recently been replaced by emigrants from the khalsa. Have made no improvements. There are 7 ryots. Realizations Rs. 12. Bhandaur 1 kh. 4 katas. 500 grass. Nuakhai Re. 1. Payments See No. 1.	Is not entitled to protection.
87	Amdi	...	Do.	...	14	3 0 0	...	...	There are two cultivators. No improvements have been made. Realization Rs. 4. Bhandaur 8 katas. 500 grass. Payments See No. 1. Nuakhai Re. 1.	Do.
88	Zetpuri	Asli	Do.	1	34	3 0 0	...	5	There are 5 cultivators. Has made no improvements. Realizations Rs. 9-8. Bhandaur 19 katas. 1,000 grass. Nuakhai Re. 1.	Do.
89	Boirgaon	Do.	Do.	...	1	3 0 0	...	5	All the cultivators have run away. Realization Re. 1. Grass Rs. 500. No improvements have been made.	Do.
90	Amarora	Do.	Do.	1	7	3 0 0	...	5	There are 9 cultivators. No improvements have been made. Realizations Rs. 22. Bhandaur 2 khandi 4 katas. Grass 1,000. Nuakhai Re. 1.	Do.
91	Chipri	Do.	Do.	1	3	3 0 0	...	5	There are 4 cultivators. No improvements have been made. Realizations Rs. 6. Bhandaur 12 katas. 1,000 grass. Nuakhai Re. 1.	Do.
92	Rawandingi	Do.	Do.	1	4	3 0 0	...	5	There are 4 cultivators. There were none when he took the village. Has made no improvements. Realizations Rs. 10. Bhandaur 1 khandi. 1,000 grass. Nuakhai Re. 1.	Do.

93	Balthema	Do.	Do.	...	...	Entirely waste.	...	...	...	...	
94	Pendra	Do.	Do.	...	...	1½	3 0 0	...	5	There are 3 cultivators. Realizations Rs 3. Bhandaur 6 katas. 500 grass. Nuakhai Re. 1.	Do.
95	Kharta	Do.	Do.	...	1	6½	3 8 0	...	5	There are 6 cultivators. No improvements have been made. Realizations Rs. 20-12. Bhandaur 2 kh. 2 katas. 1,000 grass. Nuakhai Re. 1.	Do.
96	Marda	Do.	Do.	...	...	1½	3 0 0	...	5	There are 2 cultivators. No improvements have been made. Realizations Rs. 4-8. Bhandaur 9 kata. 500 grass. Nuakhai Re. 1.	Do.
97	Semardhap	Do.	Do.	...	...	Entirely waste.	...	...	5	There are no cultivators.	...
98	Hasoda	Do.	Do.	...	1	1	3 0 0	...	5	There are 2 cultivators. No improvements have been made. Realizations Rs. 3. Bhandaur 6 katas. Grass 500. Nuakhai Re. 1.	Do.
99	Bhiralath	Do.	Do.	...	1	8½	3 0 0	...	5	There are 9 cultivators. There were 4 when he took it. No improvements have been made. Realizations Rs. 23. Bhandaur, 2 khandis 4 katas. 1,000 grass. Nuakhai Re. 1.	Do.
100	Joba	Do.	Do.	...	...	3½	3 0 0	...	5	There are 2 cultivators. No improvements have been made. Realizations Rs. 10. Grass Nil. Bhandaur 1 khandi.	Do.
101	Daspur	Do.	Do.	...	...	No land is	cultivated.	...	5	There are 3 sub-leases here. No cultivators. Nothing is realized.	Do.
102	Urtali	Do.	Do.	...	...	Entirely	waste.	...	5	...	Do.
103	Semra	Do.	Do.	...	...	1	2 0 0	...	5	There is one cultivator. No improvements have been effected. Rs. 2 are realized. Bhandaur 4 katas. Grass 200. Nuakhai Re. 1.	Do.
104	Pandripani	Do.	Do.	...	1	5	3 0 0	...	5	There are 6 cultivators. No improvements have been effected. Realizations Rs. 16. Bhandaur, 1 khandi 12 katas. 1,000 grass. Nuakhai Re. 1.	Do.
105	Kursipar	Do.	Do.	...	...	6	3 0 0	...	5	There are 7 cultivators. No improvements. Realizations Rs. 7-8. Bhandaur 15 kata. 500 grass. Nuakhai Re. 1.	Do.

STATEMENT B.—(Continued.)

No.	Name of village.	Asli or Dakhili.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafidar, or of shikmi thekadar.	Area of village in nagar.				No. of years of possession by the present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Remarks.
				Bho-gra.	Ryoti.	Plough rate.	Total.			
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.				
106	Darripara	Asli	Bal Govind Sao, son of Rama Sao, 65, Bania.	...	3	3 0 0	...	5	There are 3 cultivators. They have just come and pay nothing. Nothing is yet realized.	Is not entitled to protection.
107	Bardula	Do.	Do.	1	5	4 0 0	...	5	The village was waste when they got it. There are now 6 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 20-8. Bhandaur 2 khandi, 1 kata. Grass 1,000. Nuakhai Re. 1.	Do.
108	Deoribahra	Do.	Do.	...	2½	3 0 0	..	5	There are 3 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 5-8-0. Bhandaur 11 katas. 500 grass. Re. 1 Nuakhai. No improvements have been made.	Do.
109	Nawagarh	Asli	Khas	...	(8 muafi)	2 0 0	...	...	There are 7 ryots. 4 nagars are held rent-free by Rati Singh, Dewan, and 4 nagars by Rani Chandr Kuar.	No orders are required.
110	Chanadadar	Do.	Balgola, son of Bholanath, 40, Bania.	No	division into	nagars.	...	5	There are 5 Kawars here from whom Rs. 7 is collected. Rent Rs. 12-10-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
111	Datbai with Liti-para	...	Gareeba, son of Bahoman, Brahmin, 40.	...	6	2 0 0 (5 katas, 50 grass).	...	1	Has made no improvements. There are six cultivators. Rent Rs. 34-10-0.	Do.
112	Badimar	Do.	Do.	...	Entirely	waste.	...	1	Rent Rs. 7-10 0.	Do.
113	Gundalbai	Do.	Do.	...	2	2 0 0 (5 katas).	...	1	There are 2 cultivators. Rent Rs. 7-10-0.	Do.
114	Dumerbahal	Do.	Do.	No	division into	nagars.	...	1	There are 4 ryots. No realizations and no cultivation. Rent Rs. 7-10-0.	Do.
115	Dhamna	Do.	Indal, son of Nukhi, Gond, 55.	1	3	2 0 0 (6 katas).	...	5	This gaontia formerly held the village for many years, but he absconded and remained away for 10 years. He has now held the village for 5 years. There are 3 cultivators. He has planted 10 mango trees. They bear fruit Rs. 7-10-0.	Do.

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116	Kopekasa	Do.	Murha, Gond, son of Rai Singh, 37.	1	1½	4 0 0 (10 katas, 100 grass)	...	5	This gaontia also absconded for 10 years. He has now held the village for 5 years. There are 2 ryots. He has planted no trees and made no improvements. Rent Rs. 7-10-0.	Do.
117	Kodohardi	Do.	Gajri Sao, son of Channu Sao, 40, Bania.	2	8	3 0 0 (5 katas, 100 grass)	...	5	There are 15 cultivators. There were none when he got it. Has made no improvements. Rent Rs. 12-10-0.	Do.
118	Kergaon	Do.	Harchand, Gond, son of Indal, 30.	1	2	2 0 0 (10 katas, 100 grass)	...	5	There are 2 cultivators. Has made no improvements. Rent Rs. 7-10-0.	Do.
119	Pharsuly	Asli	Bishram, Gond, son of Pandi 27.	1	5	2 0 0 (5 katas, 100 grass)	...	5	The ancestors of the present gaontia held this village for some years. He then absconded for 10 years and has now held the village for five. There are 5 cultivators. Has planted no trees and made no improvements. Rent Rs. 11-10-0.	Do.
120	Khamaripara	Dakhili	Khas	...	Included in	Nawagarh	1 108	...	.....	Do.
121	Kasabai	Asli	Do.	...	2	3 0 0	...	...	There are 4 cultivators.	No orders are required.
122	Marda	Do.	Do.	...	1½	3 0 0 (Rs. 2 for ½ nagar).	...	...	There are 2 cultivators.	Do.
123	Milkua	Do.	Do.	...	1½	2 0 0	...	...	Do.	Do.
124	Furibhoom	Do.	Waste	...	Is entirely	waste.	...	...	.....	Do.
125	Bhensatera	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	...	.....	Do.
126	Gopalpur	Do.	Khas	...	1½	5 0 0 (Rs. 3 for 1 nagar Rs. 2 for ½ nagar.	...	...	There are 2 cultivators	No orders are required.
127	Nawapera	Do.	Do.	...	1	4 0 0	...	...	here is 1 cultivator	Do.
128	Koridongri	Do.	Waste	...	...	Waste	...	...	.....	Do.
129	Bhondi	Do.	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	...	There are 4 Kanars. No realizations.	Do.
130	Kamar	Do.	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	...		Do.

STATEMENT B.—(Continued.)

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No.	Name of village.	Asli or Dakhili.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafidar or shikmi thekadar.	Area of village in nagar.				No. of years of possession by present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Remarks.
				Sir.	Ryoti.	Plough rate.	Total.			
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.				
131	Dholepur	... Asli	Donkri, Gond, son of Totru, 39.	3	9	4 0 0 (10 katas, 100 grass.)	...	5	There are 17 cultivators. No improvements have been made. Rent Rs. 47-4. On further enquiry it appears that the present gaontia has planted 30 mango trees which bear fruit. He held the village formerly for many years and then left for 3 years. He has now held for five years.	Is not entitled to protection.
132	Dabnai	... Do.	Sobha, Gond, son of Asaru, 40.	1	3	4 0 0 (10 katas.)	...	26	Has planted 9 mango trees which bear fruit. There are 3 ryots. Rent to Rs. 25-4. The present gaontia was convicted of theft 5 years ago and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment.	Is not entitled to protection.
133	Mahda	... Do.	Narayan Dass, son of Gokal Das, 45, Bhatiya ...	2½	10	4 0 0 (10 katas, 100 grass.)	...	5	Has made no improvements. There are 13 cultivators. Rent Rs. 48-4. Realizes Rs. 2-8 as Nuakhai.	Do.
134	Paragaon	... Do.	Budha, Raot, son of Iswar, 22.	1	1	2 0 0 (5 katas, 100 grass Re. 0-4-0 nuakhai.)	...	5	The father of the present gaontia held this village for many years but absconded 8 years ago and remained absent for 3 years. He has now held for 5 years. He has made no improvements. There is one cultivator. Rent Rs. 7-10.	Do.
135	Arar	... Do.	Narain Dass, son of Gokal Das, 45, Bhatiya	½	1	4 0 0 (10 katas, Re. 1 nuakhai.)	...	5	There are 2 cultivators. Has made no improvements. Rent Rs. 7-10.	Do.
136	Ghatwal	... Do.	Baliar, Gond, son of Hari, 45.	1	5	4 0 0 (10 katas.)	...	30	There are 5 cultivators. Has planted 20 mango trees which bear fruit and has repaired a tank. Rent Rs. 76-4.	Do.
137	Kuten	... Do.	Rashi, Mahara, son of Pola, 26.	...	No division	into nagar	...	...	There are 4 Kawars. Others. Rent Rs. 13-10.	Do.

138	Amamura	Do.	Bikram Bhunjia	The Goantia has just absconded and there is at present no cultivation.		
139	Borapala	Do.	This village is waste and has now been struck off the rent-roll.	.....	.....	
140	Tupenga	Do.	Waste	.....	.....	
141	Timanpur	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	
142	Kamepur	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	
143	Jarandi	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	
144	Nagar	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	
145	Bore	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	
146	Kukrar	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	
147	Satmar	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	
148	Matarmar	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	
149	Kharta	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	
150	Barabhandar	Do. maufi	Rendha Bhunia, son of Gosai Ram, 28.	1 2 0 0 (Re. 1 nukhai) 35 years.	This village together with the nine villages which follow it have been held by Rendha and his ancestors for several generations as a quit-rent grant in support of the temple of Debi at Nawagarh. The rent of the 10 villages is Rs. 41. There is one cultivator in this village who has planted 50 village mango trees which bear fruit.	This village together with the 9 which follow it have been held by Rendha and his ancestors for more than 30 years. Rendha is entitled to a protected status in all these villages.
151	Mohma Bhata	Asli	Khas (is held by Rendha)...	2 4 0 0 Do.		
152	Daldali	Do.	Do.	2 2 0 0 (Re. 1 nukhai) Do.		
153	Rai Ama	Do.	Do.	Do.	There are 2 Bhunjias. No realizations except Re. 1.	
154	Sikasar	Do.	Do.	2 2 0 0 Do.	There are 2 cultivators.	
155	Tendubai	Do.	Khas, waste	Entirely waste.		
156	Lohari	Do.	Do.	Do.		
157	Kachamura	Do.	Waste	Do.		

STATEMENT B.—(Continued).

No.	Name of village.	Asli or Dakhili.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafidar, or shikmi thekadar.	Aea of village in nagar.				No. of years of possession by present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Remarks.
				Sir.	Ryoti.	Plough rate.	Total.			
158	Hatmohda	Asli	Waste	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	...
				...	...	Entirely waste.	...	...	...	...
159	Boirgaon	Do.	Khas	...	2	2 0 0	...	35	For details see 1-150. There are 2 cultivators.	For orders see 1-150.
160	Chhura	Do.	Do.	...	28	2 0 0	...	...	There are 28 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 56. Grain 14 khandis. Grass 2,800. Tikas Rs. 4-8-0.	This village has been held by the muafidar for many years. No orders are required.
161	Tengnabasa	Do.	Bisamber, Kalar, son of Kalar, 23.	1	14	2 0 0	...	A few months (since Nov. 1888).	There are 14 cultivators. Besides rent 10 katas and 100 pulas is taken per plough. Payments. Nazarana Rs. 10 for 7 years. Rent Rs. 45 No payments in kind.	Is not entitled to protection.
162	Semra with Tendu dabri.	Do.	Dhanajit, Teli, son of Heraram, 50.	2	13	2 0 0 (10 katas, 100 grass).	...	2	There are 16 cultivators. Nazarana Rs. 10 for 5 years. Rent Rs. 41. No payments in kind.	Do.
163	Beoni	Do.	Khas	...	No division	into nagars.	...	...	This village was founded 12 years ago. There are 11 cultivators, who cultivate on the Dahya system. Realizations Rs. 8. Dassahrah = Re. 1. No payments in kind.	No orders are required.
164	Kamraj	Do.	Do.	...	14	2 0 0 (10 katas, 100 pulas).	...	...	There are 17 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 28. 7 khandis and 1,400 grass. Tikas Rs. 1-8-0.	Do.
165	Nomgaye	Do.	Do.	2	4½	2 0 0 (10 katas, 1,000 pulas)	...	...	There are 4 cultivators. Tika Rs. 1-8-0.	Do.
166	Nartola	Do.	Do.	1	7½	2 0 0 (10 katas, 100 pulas).	...	...	There are 9 cultivators. Tika Rs. 1-8-0.	Do.

167 Dorla	...	Do.	Dahar Singh, Gond, son of Nannial Singh, 40	2	13	3 0 0 (10 katas).	...	30	The village was reclaimed from the jungle by the father of the present headman. Has planted 5 small mango trees. There are 13 cultivators. Nazarana Rs. 10 for 7 years. Rent Rs. 45. Nothing else.	This village was founded 30 years ago by the ancestors of the present gaontia who have held ever since. The present holder is entitled to protection.
168 Saragaon	...	Do.	Baiju Tewari, son of Sankar Pershad, 45, Brahmin.	5	14	5 0 0 (15 katas, 100 grass).	...	3	Has made no improvements. There are 14 cultivators. Nazarana Rs. 10 for 7 years. Rent Rs. 55. Nothing else.	Is not entitled to protection.
169 Dadargaon	...	Do.	Dasrath Tewari, son of 45, Brahmin.	2	14	3 0 0 (10 katas).	...	1	Has made no improvements. There are 7 cultivators. Nazarana Rs. 5 for 7 years. Rent Rs. 45 only.	Do.
170 Hardi	...	Do.	Hianta, Kavar, son of Naimrud Sai, 42.	4	22	3 0 0 (10 katas).	...	1	Has made no improvements. There are 12 ryots. Nazarana Rs. 12 for 5 years. Rent Rs. 96.	Do.
171 Kusrupali	...	Do.	Kapurchand, Gond, son of Baisakhē, 40.	2	17	2 0 0 (10 katas, and 100 pulas).	...	30	This village was held for many years by the present holder and his ancestors as kamdars and they have recently (14-11-88) taken a lease as thekadars. Has planted 16 mango trees which bear fruit. There are 15 cultivators. Nazarana Rs. 12-8 for 7 years. Rent Rs. 60.	As the present holder and his ancestors have managed the village for more than 30 years, and have improved it he is entitled to protection.
172 Punggaon-with Nawagaon.	...	Do.	Sumer Singh, Gond, son of Bhais Muudia, 42.	2	1	3 0 0	...	1	Has made no improvements. There are 2 ryots. Nazarana Rs. 5 for 5 years. Rent Rs. 15.	Is not entitled to protection.
173 Kharti	...	Do.	Konda, Gond, son of Tel Singh, 24.	2	10	3 0 0	...	5 months.	Has made no improvements. There are 7 cultivators. Nazarana Rs. 3 for 7 years. Rent Rs. 32.	Do.
174 Banda mnhuri with Piprahi.	...	Do.	Khas	2	4½	2 0 0 (10 katas, 100 grass).	...	...	There are 7 cultivators. Tika Rs. 1-8. Realizations Rs. 11.	No orders are required.
175 Pandripani	...	Do.	Do.	2	1½	2 0 0 (10 katas, 100 pulas).	...	...	There are 3 cultivators. Tika Rs. 1-8. Realizations Rs. 5.	Do.
176 Mogra	...	Do.	Do.	3	4	2 0 0 (10 katas, 100 pulas).	...	...	There are 5 cultivators. Tika Rs. 1-8. Realizations Rs. 12.	Do.

STATEMENT B.—(Continued.)

No.	Name of village.	Asli or Dakhili.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafidar, or shikmi thekadar.	Area of village in nagar.				No. of years of possession by present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Remarks.
				Sir.	Ryoti.	Plough rate.	Total.			
				Acre.	Acre.	Rs. a. p.				
177	Chatarpur	Asli	Waste	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
178	Kusumbura with Bahira Bhata	Do.	Dhiraji, Gond, son of Asaram, 40.	2	13	3 0 0 (100 grass).	...	1	Has made no improvements. There are 13 cultivators. Nazarana Rs. 7 for 7 years. Rent Rs. 45.	Is not entitled to protection.
179	Dhurnamunda	Do.	Konda, Gond, son of Kanhey, 25.	1	2	2 0 0 (10 katas, 100 grass).	...	2	Has made no improvements. There are 2 cultivators. Nazarana Rs. 5 for 7 years. Rent Rs. 7.	Do.
180	Parsapani	Do.	Waste	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
181	Bamnai	Do.	Khas	1	1	2 0 0 (10 katas, 100 grass).	...	...	There are 3 ryots. Realizations Rs. 3½.	No orders are required.
182	Sandh Bhata	Do.	Do.	1	5	2 0 0 (10 katas, 100 pulas grass).	...	...	There are 6 ryots.	Do.
183	Pendhra	Do.	Do.	1	2	2 0 0 (10 katas, 100 grass).	...	...	There are 3 ryots.	Do.
184	Karkara	Do.	Somenath, Gond, son of Nohar Singh, 45.	1	2	3 0 0 (10 katas, 100 grass).	...	2	Has made no improvements. There are 2 ryots. Nazarana Rs. 5 for 7 years. Rent Rs. 16.	Is not entitled to protection.
185	Gandbara	Do.	Khas	...	No division	into nagar.	...	...	The are 6 cultivators. Nothing is realized. Rs. 6 will be paid. The six Khamars who form the population have just settled there. Bar-pamya Khamar is the head of these men.	No orders are required.

186	Deori	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	There is no division into nagars.	...	...	There are 13 cultivators. Realizations Rs. 9½. The village was settled 3 or 4 years ago by Khamars.	Do.
187	Patparpali alias Telaidadar	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	...	There is one cultivator. Realizations Re. 0 8 0. This hamlet was settled 3 years ago.	Do.
188	Kusmi	..	Do.	..	Banmalli Das Bairagi, son of Raghbar Das, 45.	2	15 (5 muafi.)	...	3 0 0	5 months.	There are 15 cultivators. Nazarana Rs. 7 for 7 years. Rent Rs. 61. No improvements have been made.	Is not entitled to protection.
189	Charoda	...	Do.	...	Raja Ram, Gond, son of Teharee Majhi	2	1	...	3 0 0	6 months.	There are 5 ryots. They have just come. Nazarana Rs. 7 for 7 years. Rent Rs. 21.	Do.
189	Ladpur	...	Do.	...	Ghograha, Gond, son of Jodhi, 30.	2	...	...	...	2	There are no cultivators. Nazarana Rs. 5 for 5 years. Rent Rs. 10.	Do.
189	Tonidabri	...	Do.	...	Gangram, Gond, son of Dasrath, 30.	4	9	3 0 0	...	2	There are 9 cultivators. Has planted 5 mango trees. Nazarana Rs. 10 for 5 years. Rent Rs. 35.	Do.
189	Bhainsamunda	...	Do.	...	Ganda Rai, Gond, son of Chattaria, 40.	1	4	3 0 0 (10 katas 100 grass.)	...	3 months...	There are 4 cultivators. Nazarana Rs. 7 for 3 years. Rent Rs. 12.	Do.
189	Nayapara	...	Do.	...	Khadi, Gond, son of Kusal Singh, 34.	2	9	3 0 0	...	2 years	Has made no improvements. There are 9 cultivators, Nazarana Rs. 5 for 5 years. Rent Rs. 35.	Do.
189	Maleyar	...	Do.	...	Khas	...	...	No division into nagars.	...	...	There are 3 Khamars who have just settled. Nothing has yet been realized.	Do.
189	Boriajhor	...	Do.	...	Lalu, Gond, son of Narain, 43.	1	4	2 0 0 (10 katas 100 grass.)	...	4	The present holder managed the village as kamdar for three years and has since taken it as gaontia (9th December 1888). There are 3 cultivators. Nazarana Rs. 3 for 3 years. Rent Rs. 10.	Do.
189	Bejapur	...	Do.	...	Gekul, Raot, son of Umrao, 30.	2	6	3 0 0	...	2	There are 6 cultivators. Nazarana Rs. 5 for 5 years. Rent Rs. 29.	Do.
189	Rajpur	...	Do.	...	Khas	...	8½	2 0 0 (10 katas 100 grass.)	...	...	There are 4 ryots.	No orders are required.
189	Pathari	...	Do.	...	Khas (granted rent-free to Tengnai Deota Dhole. Temple is in the village).	1	2	2 0 0 (10 katas 100 grass.)	...	...	There are 3 cultivators, including the Pajari...	Do.

STATEMENT B.—(Contd).

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No.	Name of village.	Asli or Dakbili.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafidar or shikmi thekadar.	Area of village in nagar.				No. of years of possession by present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Remarks.
				Sir.	Ryoti.	Plough rate.	Total.			
190	Kochbai	... Asli	Khas, Seoraj Singh, son of Deonath Singh, 20, Raj-Gond.	Acres. 4	Acres. 8	5 0 0 (10 katas, 125 grass).	...	Several generations.	There are 16 cultivators. Have made a tank costing Rs. 500 and holding water all the year round. Have planted 20 mango trees which bear fruit. No payments to Government. The present holder is a relative of the zamindar and holds this village and 15 others free of rent and dues in perpetuity. He also holds the Excise Income of the tract Rs. 140.	This village is held by the muafidar direct. No orders are required.
191	Sohagpur	... Do.	Gareeba, son of Brahmin, 45.	1	6	5 0 0 (10 katas, 150 grass.)	...	3	Has made no improvements. There are 5 cultivators. Nazarana Rs. 30 for 7 years. Rent Rs. 30. Dues Rs. 2. 3 khandis dhan, 1000 grass.	Is not entitled to protection.
192	Kas	... Do.	Ram Dutt, son of Dam Pershad, 40, Brahmin.	3	7½	5 0 0 (10 katas, 125 grass).	...	14	Has made no improvements. There are 8 cultivators. Nazarana Rs. 20 for 5 years. Rent Rs. 45. Dhan 4½ khandis. 1000 grass. Dues Rs. 2.	Do.
193	Nawapara	... Do.	Khas	4	26	5 0 0 (10 katas, 40 grass).	...	...	There are 22 cultivators. No improvements have been made.	This village is held by the muafidar direct. No orders are required.
194	Beherahura	... Do.	Do.	...	Included in	No. 193	...	...	.....	...
195	Kasar Bai	.. Do.	Bhagat, Gond, son of Madho, 60.	3	1	5 0 0 (10 katas, 500 grass).	...	5 years	Has made no improvements. There are 2 cultivators. Nazarana Rs. 5 for 5 years. Rent Rs. 20. Dues Rs. 2. 2 khandis dhan.	Is not entitled to protection.
196	Hardi	... Do.	Harchand, Gond, son of Narad, 37.	2	2	5 0 0 2 khandis (for all) 1,000 Grass (for all.)	...	3 Generations 50 years.	The village was founded and reclaimed from the jungle by the ancestors of the present holder. He has made no improvements. There are 2 cultivators. Nazarana nil. Rent Rs. 16. Dhan 2 khandis. 1,000 grass. Dues Rs. 2.	This village was founded by the ancestors of the present gaontia and it has been held by the present family for 3 generations. The present holder is entitled to protection.

197	Gajaipuri	Do.	Seocharan Puree, son of Baldab, 24, Gosain.	4	1	4 0 0 (10 katas, 100 grass.)	4	Has made no improvements. The village had gone out of cultivation when he got it and there is now only one ryot. Nazarana Rs. 7 for 7 years. Rent Rs. 20. Khandis dhan. 1,000 grass. Dues Rs. 2.	Is not entitled to protection.
198	Kusmi	Do.	Bairi, Gond, son of Sonarha, 55.	1	5	5 0 0 (10 katas, 200 grass.)	30	Has made no improvements. There are 10 cultivators. Nazarana Rs. 5 for 5 years. Rent Rs. 25. Dhan 2½ khandis, Grass 1,000. Dues Rs. 2.	Do.
199	Kaseru	Do.	Dapat, Gond, son of Dukhu, 28.	1	4	5 0 0 (10 katas, 250 grass.)	40	The village was founded by the ancestors of the present holder. There are 4 cultivators. Has made no improvements. Nazarana Rs. nil. Rent Rs. 20. 2 khandis dhan. 1,000 grass. Dues Rs. 2.	The present holder and his ancestors have held the village for 30 years and it was founded by them. He is entitled to protection.
200	Parsuli	Do.	Khas	...	1	5 0 0 (10 katas, 500 grass.)	...	There is one cultivator. Nuakhai Re. 1.	This village is held by the muafidar direct. No orders are required.
201	Roman Singi	Do.	Do.	...	2	5 0 0 (10 katas, 300 grass.)	...	There are 3 cultivators. Nuakhai Rs. 2.	Do.
202	Kharhari	Do.	Panika, Gond, son of Retaha, 50.	1	6	5 0 0 (10 katas, 50 pulas grass.)	30	The village was reclaimed from the jungle by the present holder. He has planted 10 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 10 cultivators. Nazarana nil. Rent Rs. 25. Dhan 3 khandis, 500 grass. Dues Rs. 2.	The present holder and his family have held for 30 years and the village was founded by them. Panika Gond is entitled to a protected status.
203	Konkera	Do.	Doman Sai, son of Chamra Majhi, 30, Gond.	2	3	3 8 0 (10 katas, 300 grass.)	35	There are 3 cultivators. Has made no improvements. Nazarana nil. Rent Rs. 10-8-0. Dhan 1½ khandis.	This gaontia and his ancestors have held for over 30 years. He is entitled to a protected status.
204	Talesar	Do.	Khas	...	2	5 0 0 (500 grass.)	...	There are 5 cultivators.	This village is held direct by the muafidar. No orders are required.
	Limgahan	Do.	Waste	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT B.—(Contd.)

1829

No.	Name of village.	Asli or Dakhili.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafidar or Shikmi thekadar.	Area of village in nagar.				No. of years of possession by present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Remarks.
				Bhogra	Ryoti.	Plough rate.	Total.			
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
205	Bhatigarh	... Asli ...	Ram Singh, son of Jayji 50, Gond.	2	6 (6½ muafi.)	4 0 0 (8 katas.)	...	30	There are 13 ryots. Has planted 3 mango trees which bear fruit. Rent Rs. 73.	This gaontia has held for more than 25 years and is entitled to protection.
206	Bhatgaon	... Do. ...	Asaram, Son of Ghusi, 30, Kumhar.	2	2½	4 0 0 (8 katas.)	...	12	Has planted 40 mango trees which do not yet bear fruit. There are 3 cultivators. Rent Rs. 15-8-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
207	Kodobhat	... Do. ...	Bhagat, son of Bin Singh, 50, Gond.	1	3	4 0 0 (8 katas.)	...	14	Has planted 30 mango trees which bear fruit. There are 7 cultivators. Rent Rs. 16-9-0.	Do.
208	Salebhat	... Do. ...	Bodhi, son of Bahonan, 25, Gond.	2	5	4 0 0 (8 katas.)	...	27	Has planted 10 mango trees which bear fruit. There are 3 cultivators. Rent Rs. 22-12-0.	This village has been held by the present gaontia and his ancestors for more than 25 years. He is entitled to protection.
209	Gopalpur	... Do. ...	Ratan Singh, son of Harebal, 32, Gond.	1	3 (2 muafi.)	4 0 0 (8 katas.)	...	30	Has planted 100 mango trees which bear fruit. There are 6 ryots. Rent Rs. 15-10-0.	Do.
210	Bhiralath	... Do. ...		Entirely waste.		...	...	...	...	...
211	Chhuiba	... Dakhili.	Bodhi (Included in No. 208. No separate orders are required).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
212	Gourbhat	... Asli ...	Dhoti, son of Kora, Diwan, 50, Gond.	1	6	4 0 0 (5 katas.)	...	50	Has planted 75 mango trees which bear fruit. There are 6 cultivators. Rent Rs. 28-2-0.	This gaontia and his ancestors have held for several generations. He is entitled to protection.
213	Dehargara	... Do. ...	Konda, son of Ronala, 40, Gond.	1	3	4 0 0 (5 katas.)	...	30	Has planted 25 mango trees which bear fruit. Had made a small tank but it was spoiled by the rain. This gaontia has held for 25 years and more. There are 5 cultivators. Rent Rs. 12-12-0.	This gaontia has held for more than 25 years, and he is thus entitled to protection.

214	Pharsara	... Asi	... Konda, son of Ronaha, 40, Gond.	1	1	4 0 0 (8 katas).	...	30	Has made no improvements. There are 2 cultivators. No separate rent.	This village is a hamlet of No. 9. The gaontia has held for 25 years and is entitled to protection.
215	Girola	... Do.	... Ghassi, son of Kosru, 40, Gond.	1	3	4 0 0 (8 katas).	...	7	This gaontia and his ancestors formerly held this village for many years. 10 years ago they left the village on account of sickness and absconded to Khariar where they remained for 3 years. The present Gaontia has held for 7 years. Has planted 7 mango trees which bear fruit. There are 7 cultivators. Rs. 14-14-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
216	Jirar	... Do.	... Sarban Singh, son of Dokri, 45, Gond.	2	11	0 0 (8 katas).	...	30	Has planted 10 mango trees which bear fruit. There are 13 cultivators. Rent, Rs. 54.	This gaontia has held for more than 25 years and is entitled to protection.
217	Kunari	... Do.	... Batlohi, son of Ram Chand, 45, Gond.	1	5½	4 0 0 (8 katas).	...	30	Has planted 5 mango trees which bear fruit. There are 6 cultivators. Rent Rs. 25.	Do. do.
218	Jarapadar with Rajpur.	Do. muafi	Ram Chander Kuar, Mr. (relative of Zamindar), Bausai, son of Dhansai, 54, Gond,—is the agent of the muafidar.	1	11	4 0 0 (5 katas).	...	...	There are 15 cultivators. Rent in realizations Rs. 45. 2½ khandis rice. 4,000 grass. Rs. 2 dues.	This village is held direct by a muafidar. No orders are required.
219	Mainpur-Borre	... Do.	... Gobru, son of Dhursa, 54, Gond.	2	13	4 0 0 (8 katas).	...	30	Has planted 40 mango trees which bear fruit. There are 15 cultivators. Rent, Rs. 65.	The present gaontia has held this village for 30 years. He is entitled to protection.
220	Phuljbar	... Do.	Khas.	...	2	4 0 0	...	...	There are 2 cultivators.	No orders are required.
221	Kasa bai	... Do.	... Konda, son of Mani-Ram, 30, Gond.	1	2	4 0 0 (8 katas).	...	30	Has planted 5 mango trees which bear fruit. There is one cultivator. There are no houses in this village.	This settlement can scarcely be called a village and the gaontia is not entitled to protection.
222	Nahan biri	... Asli muafi	Ram Chander Kuar, Mr. ...	1	3	4 0 0 (5 katas).	...	...	The muafidar has planted 15 mango trees which bear fruit. There are 6 cultivators.	This village is held by the muafidar direct. No orders are required.

STATEMENT B.—(Contd).

No.	Name of village.	Asli or Dakhili.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafidar, or shikmi thekadar.	Area of village in nagar.				No. of years of possession by present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Remarks.
				Bhog-ra.	Ryoti.	Plough rate.	Total.			
				Acre.	Acre.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
223	Hardibhata with Menjair.	Asli	Santok, son of Daok, Marar, 34.	2	7	4 0 0 (8 katas).	...	35	Has planted 40 mangoe trees which bear fruit. Has repaired an old tank at a cost of Rs. 125. There are 10 cultivators. Rent Rs. 29-6-0.	This gaontia has held for 35 years. The village is flourishing. He is entitled to protection.
224	Pathari	Do.	Asaram, son of Ghoni, 37, Gond.	1	1	4 0 0 (8 katas).	...	40	Has planted no trees. There is one cultivator. Rent Rs. 4.	This settlement scarcely deserves the name of a village. The gaontia has made no improvements and is not entitled to protection.
225	Temli	Do.	...	Entirely waste.				...	...	...
226	Boirgaon	Do.	Buti, son of Bhagno, 40, Gond.	2	3	4 0 0 (8 katas).	...	5	This village was formerly held rent-free by Drib Singh and Buti then acted for some ten years as head manager. In 1882 the grant was resumed and a lease was granted to Buti as thekadar. He has planted 5 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are four cultivators. Rent Rs. 14-6-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
227	Bardula	Do.	Khas	...	1	4 0 0 (8 katas).	...	...	There are 2 cultivators. The gaontia absconded 3 years ago. Rent Rs. 5-9-0.	No orders are required.
228	Pendra	Do.	Do.	...	1½	4 0 0 (8 katas).	...	...	There are 3 cultivators. Rent Rs. 6-8-0.	Do. do.
229	Sobha	Do.	Hatte Singh, son of Rana, 32, Gond.	1	4½	4 0 0 (8 katas).	...	6	Has planted 10 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 4 cultivators. Rs. 18-14-0. rent.	This gaontia's father formerly held the village for many years, but he was ousted for 15 years and has now held only for 6. He is not entitled to protection.

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230	Kareli	... Do. ...	Mangal, Gond, son of Tenga, 45.	...	2	4 0 0 (8 katas).	...	4	Has made no improvements. There are 2 cultivators. Rent Rs. 9-15-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
231	Gona	... Do. ...	Bepari, Gond, son of Chirka Thakur	2	3	4 0 0 (8 katas).	...	Several generations.	Has planted 5 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 3 cultivators. Rent Rs. 23-4-0.	This gaontia and his ancestors have held for several generations. They are entitled to protection.
232	Bargaon	... Do. ...	...	There is no cultivation in this village.	...					
233	Kekri	... Do. ...	Bhokarra, Gond, son of Gopi Thakur, 32.	1	3	4 0 0 (8 katas).	...	30	Has planted 11 mangoe trees which bear fruit. All the cultivators have at present run away. Rent Rs. 23-4. The gaontia hopes to resettle the village shortly.	The gaontia has with his relatives held for 30 years and is entitled to protection.
234	Gawargaon	... Do. ...	Tumi, Gond, son of Khudki, Gond.	...	2	4 0 0 (8 katas).	...	...	The gaontia has absconded. There are 3 cultivators. Rent Rs. 23-15-0.	No orders are required.
235	Indagaon	... Do. ...	Raghu Raot (has recently been imprisoned for theft).	1	3	4 0 0	...	4	There are 3 ryots. Rent Rs. 19.	The gaontia has recently been imprisoned and is not in any case entitled to protection.
236	Kusumbura	... Do. ...	...	Entirely waste.						
237	Kaiba	... Do. ...	Jhitku, Gond, son of Hari, 47.	2	1	4 0 0	...	12	Has planted 5 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 2 ryots. Rent Rs. 8.	Is not entitled to protection.
238	Nagesb	... Do. ...	Hira, son of Sirphor, deceased. The present gaontia is his brother Tilu, 40, Bhunjia.	1	1	4 0 0	...	35	Has planted 12 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 7 cultivators. Rent, Rs. 5-8-0.	This gaontia and his ancestors have held for over 30 years. He is entitled to protection.
239	Jungar	... Do. ...	Ganpat, son of Kartik, 32, Bujia.			The village has run to waste.		4	Has made no improvements. There are 20 cultivators. Rent Rs. 6-8.	Is not entitled to protection.
240	Amar	... Do. ...	Drib Singh, son of Chamra Dao.	...	1	2 0 0 (per 1/2 nagar).	...	4	Has made no improvements. The village is almost entirely waste. There are 2 cultivators.	Do. do.
241	Torenga	... Do. ...	...	...		There is no cultivation in this village.				

STATEMENT B.—(Contd.)

No.	Name of village.	Asli or Dakhili.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafidar, or shikmi thekadar.	Area of village in nagar.				No. of years of possession by the present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Remarks.
				Bhog-ra.	Ryoti.	Plough rate.	Total.			
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
242	Dumarghat	... Asli ...	...	Entirely	waste.					
243	Jangra	... Do. ...	Ghagar, son of Thulpi, 45, Bunja.	1	1	4 0 0	...	35	Has planted 2 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 12 cultivators. Rent Rs. 10.	This gaontia and his ancestors have held for 35 years. He is entitled to protection.
244	Bargaon	... Do. ...	Gulguli, son of Mansai, 35, Bunja.	1	...	...	...	35	Has planted 2 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 3 cultivators. Rent Rs. 5.	This gaontia has held for 30 years and is entitled to protection.
245	Amli	... Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are 8 Kawars in this village. There is no cultivation.	...
246	Besrajhar	... Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are 6 Kawars. There is no cultivation.	.....
247	Gumarmura	... Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are 4 Kawars. There is no cultivation.	.....
248	Kulbarighat	... Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are 2 Kawars. There is no cultivation.	.....
249	Katwa	... Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are 2 Kawars. There is no cultivation.	.....
250	Deodoongar	... Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are 5 Kawars. There is no cultivation.	.....
251	Narripani	... Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are 5 Kawars. There is no cultivation.	.....
252	Kawarama	... Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are 2 Kawars. No cultivation.	.....

253	Bhalki	Do.								There are 2 Kawars. No cultivation.	
254	Bakalpur	Dakhili.								Bodhi, included in Salebhat see No. 208.	
255	Chhindela	Asli								There are 3 Kawars. No cultivation.	
256	Sibar	Do.								Entirely waste.	
257	Kuchenga	Do.								Do.	
258	Latopar	Do.								Do.	
259	Gobra	Do.								There are 5 Kawars. No cultivation.	
260	Awagura	Do.								Entirely waste.	
261	Gorlia	Do.								Do.	
262	Barbera	Do.								Do.	
263	Ledi Bahar	Do.	Ghassi, Gond, son of Kosru 35.	1	4	0	0		7	Has made no improvements. There is one cultivator. Rent Rs. 7-6-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
264	Dharpani	Do.								There are five Kawars. No cultivation.	
265	Nawmura	Do.	Bisambar Das, son of Chaitan Das, 35 Bairagi.	1	4	0	0		4	Has made no improvements. There are 2 cultivators. Rent Rs. 4.	Is not entitled to protection.
266	Kandekela	Do.	Poda, son of Karlia Majhi 40, Gond.	10	65	0	0	4	10	Has made two tanks holding water all the year round and costing Rs. 700. There are 85 cultivators. Has planted no trees. Rent Rs. 197-4-0.	Although this gaontia has only held for 10 years he has made valuable improvements. It is very necessary in this backward state to encourage improvements. I would recommend that a protected status be granted to him.
267	Gurisari	Asli muafi	Bhagwan Singh, son of Kamal Singh, 65, Gond ...	4	30	0	0	4	35	Has made two tanks holding water all the year round. One containing a good deal of water. Total cost Rs. 800. Has planted 10 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 20 ryots. Rent nil.	This is a directly mapag-, ed muafi village no orders are required.

STATEMENT B.--(Contd.)

No.	Name of village.	Asli or Dakhili.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafidar or shikmi thekadar.	Area of village in nagar.				No. of years of possession by the present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Remarks.
				Bhogra	Ryoti.	Plough rate.	Total.			
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
268	Birighat	... Asli	Bad Rai, son of Tata Khuute, 30, Gond.	2	9 0 0	4 0 0	...	30	Has planted 5 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 8 ryots. Rent Rs. 24-4-0.	This gaontia has held for 30 years and the village is flourishing. He is entitled to protection.
269	Amlipadar	... Do.	Samaru, son of Tena, 40, Gond.	3	52 0 0	4 0 0	...	27	Has made a tank costing Rs. 100 which holds water all the year round. He is still improving it. He has planted 8 trees which bear fruit. There are 47 cultivators. Rent Rs. 128-4-0.	This gaontia and his ancestors have held the village for 27 years and have improved it. It is now flourishing. Samaru is entitled to protection.
270	Panigaon	... Do.	The gaontia has absconded.	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	There are 3 ryots. Rent Rs. 11-1. Realizations at present Rs. 12.	No orders are required.
271	Chhe'a	... Do. muafi	Bhagwan Singh, son of Kamal Singh, 65, Gond.	1	2 0 0	2 8 0	...	35	This village was founded by the present holder who has received it rent-free. Has planted 5 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 2 cultivators.	This is a directly managed muafi village no orders are required.
272	Sagra	... Do. do.	Nahar Bhunjia, son of Mangha, 45 (rent-free in support of Kulesar Deota.)	2	7 0 0	4 0 0	...	Several generations.	Has made a small tank costing Rs. 100. There are 10 ryots. No rent.	This is a directly managed muafi village, no orders are required.
273	Tendupati	... Do. do.	Ram Chandra Kuar, Mr. (relative of zamindar) Bhukaha, Sh. son of Bhikari, 27, Gond.	1	3 0 0	5 0 0	...	5	Has made no improvements. There are 5 cultivators. Nazarana nil. Rent Rs. 15.	Is not entitled to protection.
274	Sihardati	... Asli	Bodh Singh, son of Kamal Sai, 60, Gond.	1	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	2	Has made no improvements. There are 7 cultivators. Rs. 10-9-0.	Is not entitled to protection.

275	Jhargaon	Asli	Mandhar, son of Chhota, 30, Gond.	10	75	4 0 0	...	Several generations.	Has made a tank costing Rs. 200. It is not yet finished. Has planted 8 Imli and 10 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 80 cultivators. Rent, Rs. 178-4-0.	This man has held the village for several generations. He has improved it and it is flourishing. He is entitled to protection.
276	Tetal khuti	Do.	Pharsu, son of Kajurgachia, 40, Teli.	5	52½	4 0 0	...	13	Has made a tank costing Rs. 400. It holds water all the year round. There are 44 cultivators. Has planted 20 trees (mangoe). They do not yet bear fruit. Rent Rs. 141.	This gaontia has made a good tank and the village is flourishing. He has held for 13 years. He is in my opinion entitled to protection.
277	Chichiya	Do.	Manihar Singh, son of Ratan Singh, 20, Gond.	3	25	4 0 0	...	Several generations.	Has made no improvements. There are 25 cultivators. Rent Rs. 100-12-0. This was formerly a muafi grant.	This gaontia formerly held this village on rent-free tenure. He and his ancestors have retained the village for several generations. He is entitled to protection.
278	Bhejipador	Do.	Kandra, son of Rati, 50, Gond.	5	12	6 0 0	...	18	Has made no improvements. There are 12 cultivators. Rent, Rs. 55-1-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
279	Gubirapadar	Do.	Mangan, son of Thurti, 40, Gond.	3	17½	4 0 0	...	12	The father of the present gaontia formerly held this village for many years. He then absconded and remained absent for 10 years. He has now held the village for 12 years. Has made a tank costing Rs. 100. It does not hold water all the year round. Has planted 20 mangoe trees which bear fruit. Rs. 39-13 rent.	Is not entitled to protection.
280	Kekrajare	Do.	Damu, son of Jhitku Dhunua, 40, Gond.	2	10	6 0 0	...	14	Has made a tank costing Rs. 60. It holds water all the year round. Has planted no trees. There are 10 cultivators. Rent, Rs. 33.	Is not entitled to protection.
281	Chhelidoongri	Do.	Siamsunder, son of Puro, 50, Gond.	2	11	4 0 0	...	10	Has made a tank costing Rs. 100. It does not hold water all the year round. Has planted no trees. There are 10 cultivators. Rs. 33-0-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
282	Khokhuna	Do.	Bhukaha, son of Bhikari, 27, Gond.	1	4	4 0 0	...	4	Has made no improvements. There are 7 cultivators. Rent Rs. 14-14-0.	Do. do.

STATEMENT B.—(Contd).

1837

No.	Name of village.	Asli or Dakhili.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafidar, or shikmi thekadar.	Area of village in nagar,				No of years of possession by the present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Remarks.
				Bhogra.	Ryoti.	Plough rate.	Total.			
				Acre.	Acre.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
283	Kurmabera	Asli	Kamalpuria, son of Salig Ram, 40, Raot.	1	1½	6 8 0	...	4	Has made no improvements. There is one cultivator. Rent Rs. 9-12-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
284	Nawagaon	Do.	Dasrathi Raot, son of Makund, 50.	2	23	4 0 0	...	8	Has made no improvements. There are 25 ryots. Rs. 80-4-0.	Do. do.
285	Dumarpita	Asli. muafi.	Ram Chander Kuar, Mr. (relative of the zamindar).	1	8	4 0 0	...	...	Has made no improvements. There are 10 cultivators. Rent nil.	This is a directly managed muafi village. No orders are required.
286	Sitlijer Bhatra bahali.	Asli.	Susti, son of Chhota Burha, 55, Gond.	3	28	6 0 0	...	50	Has planted 15 small mangoe trees which do not yet bear fruit. There are 28 cultivators. Rent Rs. 138-8-0.	This gaontia and his ancestors have held this village for several generations. He is entitled to protection.
287	Gadaghat	Do.	Lachi, son of Chatur, Gond, 58, has now made over the village to Narain, son of Mohan, 35, Gond.	4	26	6 0 0	...	10	Has made no improvements. There are 25 cultivators. Rent Rs. 132-12-0.	Neither the Asli nor the Shikmi gaontias are entitled to protection.
288	Chowrakot	Do.	Phephal, son of Lal Dhar, 40, Gond.	3	20	6 0 0	...	50	Has planted 20 mango trees which do not yet bear fruit. There are 30 cultivators. Rs. 91.	This gaontia and his ancestors have held this village for generations. He is entitled to protection.
289	Magaraora	Do.	Do.	1	4	6 0 0	...	4	Has made no improvements. There are 4 cultivators. Rent Rs. 24-4-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
290	Tek-para	Do.	Do.	Included in No. 288.						
291	Uskona	Do.	Do.							
292	Ladarpara	Do.	Do.							

293	Urmal	Asli	Jeyee Chand, son of Bhikari, 45, Gond	5	50	4 0 0	...	28	Has made a tank which is not yet completed. It will hold water all the year round. Has planted 3 mangoe trees and 1 Imli which bear fruit. There are 100 cultivators. Rent Rs. 163-15-0.	This gaontia has held for 20 years and has made a tank. The village is flourishing. He is in my opinion entitled to protection.
294	Kodobhatta	Dakhili	Samaru	Included in	269	...	...	...		
295	Barbahali	Do.	Manihar Singh	Included in	269	...	...	...		
296	Masar	Do.	Jayee Chand	Included in	293	...	...	...		
297	Matia	Do.	Do.	Included in	293	...	...	...		
298	Munugapador	Do.	Do.	Included in	293	...	...	...		
299	Sargigura	Do.	Do.	Included in	293	...	...	...		
300	Khari Pathira	Asli	Seo Chāran	...	...	...	...	...	The gaontia and the ryots have absconded. The rent was Rs. 14.	
	Siyahi Dongri	Do.	Bodh Singh, son of Kawal Sai, 55, Gond	1	2	2 8 0	...	1	This village has just been founded and reclaimed from the jungle. There are 2 cultivators. Has made no improvements. Rent Rs. 5.	Is not yet entitled to protection.
301	Deobhog	Do.	Khas	1	28	8 0 0	232 0 0	...	There are 24 cultivators. There is one tank and one kata holding water all the year round. There are ten mangoe trees which bear fruit.	
302	Dohal	Do.	Jabar Singh, son of Indarjit, 27, Gond	2	10	8 0 0	...	Several generations...	Has made a tank costing Rs. 400 and holding water all the year round. Has planted 20 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 10 cultivators Rent, Rs. 66-2-0.	This gaontia and his ancestors have held for several generations and have improved the village. Jabar Singh is entitled to protection.
303	Mungia	Do.	Anandā, son of Raghu, 28, Mali	2	20	8 0 0	...	Do.	Has made a tank costing Rs. 250, and holding water all the year round. Has planted 40 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 20 ryots. Rent Rs. 151-2.	This gaontia and his ancestors have held this village for several generations and have improved it. The present holder is entitled to protection.

STATEMENT B.-(Contd.)

No.	Name of village.	Asli or Dakshi.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafidar or shikmi thekadar.	Area of village in nagar.				No. of years of possession by the present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Final order.
				Bhogra.	Ryoti.	Plough rate.	Total.			
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
304	Mokhaguda	Asli	Gobardhana, son of Tole, 24, Mali	2	14	8 0 0	...	30	Has made a tank costing Rs. 800 and holding water all the year round. Has planted 50 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 15 ryots. Rs. 75-2-0	This gaontia has held for 30 years and has made valuable improvements. He is entitled to protection.
305	Mudagaon	Do.	Ganjaha, son of Lachau Puja-hari, 35, Gond	3	30	8 0 0	...	6	Has made no improvements. There are 30 cultivators. Rent Rs. 186-13-0. The village has been greatly improved by the present gaontia.	Is not yet entitled to protection.
306	Kadlimunda	Do.	Pilu Gond, son of Gambhir, 30	2	15	8 0 0	...	10	Has made no improvements. There are 12 cultivators. Rent Rs. 77-1-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
307	Dhodra	Do.	Bhagirathi, son of Nanglu, 40, Gond	2	14	8 0 0	...	10	Has made a tank costing Rs. 200, and has planted 10 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 25 cultivators. Rent Rs. 88-14-0.	Is not yet entitled to protection.
308	Muchbahal	Do.	Ghassi Bhunjia, son of Budhu, 8	2	13	8 0 0	...	1	Has made a small tank costing Rs. 20. Has planted 7 small mangoe trees. There are 12 ryots. This gaontia formerly held the village for 7 years. He was then ousted for 4 years and has now held it for one. Rent Rs. 81-8.	Is not entitled to protection.
309	Kajarpadar	Do.	Manbodh, son of Ranjit, 45, Gond	2	28	8 0 0	...	10	Has planted 10 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 23 ryots. Rent Rs. 151-2-0.	Do. do.
310	Bharwamunda	Do.	Peda, Gond, son of Padman, 55	2	8	8 0 0	...	35	Has made two tanks costing Rs. 250, and one of which holds water all the year round. Has planted 20 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 14 ryots. Rent Rs. 54-13-0.	This gaontia and his ancestors have held for 35 years and have improved the village. The present holder is entitled to protection.

311	Badigaon	Do.	Do.	2	20	8	0	0	...	Do.	Has made a tank costing Rs. 100, which holds water all the year round. Has planted 20 mango trees which bear fruit. There are 22 ryots. Rent Rs. 151-14-0.	Do. do.
312	Seenapali	Do.	Bisa Majhi, son of Banua, 40, Gond	2	25	8	0	0	...	30	Has made a tank costing Rs. 100 and has begun another having spent Rs. 20. Has planted 20 trees which do not yet bear fruit. There are 25 cultivators. Rent Rs. 172-14-0.	This gaontia and his ancestors have held for 30 years and have improved the village. Bisa is entitled to protection.
313	Kait padar	Asli	Gurwaru, Mali, son of Diwan, 60	3	14	8	0	0	...	10	Has made two tanks costing Rs. 400 and holding water all the year round. Has planted no trees. There are 15 ryots. Rent Rs. 91-13-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
314	Burkani	Do.	Chanti Raot, son of Paro, 37, Raot	2	12½	8	0	0	...	10	Has made no improvements. There are 14 ryots. Rent Rs. 88-10-0.	Do. do.
315	Ghumarguda	Do.	Jagannath son of Chanar, 60, Gond.	2	17½	8	0	0	...	5	Has begun a kata and has spent Rs. 40. There are 15 ryots. Rent Rs. 118-0-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
316	Sargiguda	Do.	Gajru Pike, son of Sam Sunder, 47, Paik	2	12	8	0	0	...	15	Has made a fine tank costing Rs. 1,200. It holds water all the year round. There are 12 cultivators. The village is flourishing. Rent Rs. 86-0-0.	This gaontia has only held for 15 years but he has made a fine tank, and the village is flourishing. He is I think entitled to protection.
317	Mudguda	Do.	Suru, Mali, son of Jagannath, 32	2	9	8	0	0	...	5	Has made a tank costing Rs. 100. It does not hold water all the year round. There are 8 ryots. Rent Rs. 67-2-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
318	Gangrajpur	Do.	Padman, son of Krushno, 55, Gond.	2	17	8	0	0	...	3	Has planted 6 mango trees which bear fruit. There are 20 ryots. Rent Rs. 129-3-0.	This gaontia and his ancestors have held for several generations. They are entitled to protection.
319	Ghogar	Do.	Drib, Gond, son of Indarman, 48.	2	21½	8	0	0	...	Several generations.	Has made a tank costing Rs. 200. It does not hold water all the year round. Has planted 120 trees (mango) which bear fruit. There are 20 ryots. Rent Rs. 161-11-0.	This gaontia and his ancestors have held for several generations and the village is flourishing. He is entitled to protection.

STATEMENT B.—(Contd.)

1841

No.	Name of village.	Asli or Dakhili.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafidar or shikmi thekadar.	Area of village in nagar.				No. of years of possession by the present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Final order.
				Bhogra	Ryoti.	Plough rate.	Total.			
320	Latapara (Bada) & Hatapara, Chota.	Asli	Baban, Mali, deceased (No new settlement made)	2	16½	8 0 0	...	2	Has made no improvements. There are 17 cultivators. Rent Rs. 124-14-0.	No orders are required.
321	Temra	Do. muafi	Balbhadra in favour of the temple of Jagannath at Deobhog. (no gaontia.)	2	4	9 0 0	...	Several generations.	Has made no improvements. There are 8 ryots. Rent nil.	This is a directly managed muafi village. No orders are required.
322	Karchia	Asli	Rangsa, son of Dasru, 40, Gond, Arahet, Gond, Sh. Gaontia	2	12½	8 0 0	...	10	Has planted a mango tree which bears fruit. There are 12 cultivators. The village was formerly held by the ancestors of the present gaontia but they relinquished it and went away for 5 years. The present gaontia has held for 10 years. Rent Rs. 98 10-0. The Shikmi has held for 2 years. He himself pays the rent. He paid no Nazarana except Rs. 40 for 4 years.	Is not entitled to protection.
323	Nangaldibi	Do.	Polka Bunjia, son of Sadhu, 37	2	20	8 0 0	...	3 generations.	Has spent Rs. 20 in beginning a tank. Has planted 5 mango trees which bear fruit. Rent Rs. 151-14-0.	This gaontia and his ancestors have held for 3 generations. He is entitled to protection.
324	Gohorapadar	Do.	Jeyram, Gond, son of Chiro, 48	2	13	10 0 0	...	14	Has made no improvements. There are 20 ryots. Rent Rs. 111-12-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
325	Goikela	Do.	Matna Mali, son of Sabrugan, 54	2	14½	8 0 0	...	10	Is making a tank and has spent Rs. 100. Has planted 10 trees. There are 12 cultivators. Rent Rs. 106-8-0.	Do. do.
326	Mungjhar	Do.	Jujhar Kumara, son of Chitku, 50, Gond,	2	16	8 0 0	...	2	Has made a tank costing Rs. 200 which holds water all the year round. Has planted 10 small mango trees. There are 16 cultivators. Rent Rs. 102-5-0.	Do. do.
327	Girsul	Do.	Hari Krishna, son of Sadashib 50, Mahanti	2	29	8 0 0	...	6	Has planted 10 mango trees which bear fruit. There are 20 ryots. Rent, Rs. 211.	Do. do.

328	Jharaba al	...	Do. muafi.	Rent-free for the support of the temple of Jaganath Sami at Deobhog. Agent, Chandar, son of Konda, 50, Raot.	1	3	8	0	0	...	muafi.	Has made no improvements. There are 6 cultivators. Rent nil.	This is a directly managed muafi village. No orders are required.
329	Kendupati	...	Asli	Harikrishna son of Sadashib, 50, Mahanti.	1	2	8	0	0	...	6	The village was quite waste when the present gaontia took it. There are 3 ryots. Has made no improvements. Rent Rs. 19-14-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
330	Sonamundi	...	Do.	Damru Naik, son of Sadhu, Kumhar, 24.	1	1½	8	0	0	...	3	Has planted 8 trees which bear fruit. There are 2 ryots. Rent, Rs. 10.	Do. do.
331				(See 322)									
332	Tikrapara	...	Do.	Raghu, Raot, son of Komo, 37.	2	12	8	0	0	...	10	Has made no improvements. There are 12 cultivators. Rent Rs. 91-5-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
333	Khutgaon	...	Do.	Pikey Brahmin, son of Bhagirathi, 45.	2	21½	8	0	0	...	12	Has made no improvements. There are 20 ryots. Rent, Rs. 163-3-0.	Do. do.
334	Parewapali	...	Do.	Do.	2	8½	8	0	0	...	15	Has made a bund costing Rs. 300 and holding water all the year round. Has planted 60 mangoe trees. They do not yet bear fruit. There are 12 cultivators. Rent, Rs. 67-3-0.	This gaontia has only held for 15 years but he has made a good tank and the village is flourishing. He is in my opinion entitled to protection.
335	Motra	...	Do.	Samaru, son of Ratan, Gond, 27.	3	30	8	0	0	...	10	Has made a tank costing Rs. 60. It does not hold water all the year round. Has planted 100 small mangoe trees. There are 30 ryots. Rent Rs. 178-11-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
336	Sagon Bhadi	...	Do.	Jagtanand, son of Mano, 37, Brahmin.	2	10	10	14	0	...	8	Has planted 20 mangoe trees. They do not yet bear fruit. There are 8 ryots. Rent Rs. 106.	Do. do.

STATEMENT B—(Contd.)

1843

No.	Name of village.	Ali of Dakhili.	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, mutafidar or shikmi thekadar.	Area of village in nagar.				No. of years of possession by the present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Remarks.
				Bhogra	Ryoti.	Plough rate.	Total.			
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
337	Supebeda	Asli	Kesaba, Mali, son of Suru, 40.	2	22	8 0 0	...	10	Has made no improvements. There are 15 ryots. Rent Rs. 160-10-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
338	Mistiguda	Do.	Siana, Mali, son of Bakhria, 60, Mali.	2	18½	8 0 0	...	8	Has made a bund and kata costing Rs. 300, and holding water all the year round. Has planted 20 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 114 ryots. Rent Rs. 133-5-0.	This gaontia has effected valuable improvements and the village is flourishing. Though he has only held for 8 years he is in my opinion entitled to protection.
339	Dahigaon	Do.	Dalganjan Singh, son of Gajraj Singh, 7, Gond.	3	15	8 0 0	...	12	Has made a tank costing Rs. 60. It holds water all the year round. Has planted 12 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 15 ryots. Rs. 100-12-0.	Is not yet entitled to protection.
340	Kusumkani	Do.	Balli son of Narain, 34, Gond.	1½	5	10 0 0	...	10	Has made no improvements. There are 6 ryots Rs. 45-2-0.	Do.
341	Rohinaguda	Do.	Lachman, Mali, son of Kola, 35.	2	12	8 0 0	...	10	Has planted 10 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 12 cultivators. Rent Rs. 92-5-0	Is not entitled to protection.
342	Phulimuda	Do.	Domu, son of Bhuto, 45, Gond.	3	20	8 0 0	...	10	Has made a kata costing Rs. 100. It holds water all the year round. Has planted 10 mangoe trees there are 20 ryots. Rent Rs. 150-2-0.	Is not yet entitled to protection.
343	Khoksarra	Do.	Matual, son of Ranjit, 22, Gond.	2	20	8 0 0	...	5 generations.	Has planted 15 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 20 cultivators. Rs. 154-5 is the rent.	Is not entitled to protection.
344	Khawarguda	Do.	Pharsu, son of Hagru, 45, Teli.	2	11½	8 0 0	...	10	Has made no improvements. There are 9 ryots. Rent Rs. 86-1-0.	Do. do.
345	Jhiripani	Do.	Baban, Mali, son of Parsu, 45.	2	10	8 0 0	...	20	Has made a bund costing Rs. 500, and holding water all the year round. There are 10 cultivators. Has planted 20 mangoe trees which bear fruit. Rent Rs. 64-3-0.	This gaontia has held for 20 years. He has made a fine tank and the village is flourishing. He is entitled to protection.

346	Kenduban	...	Do.	...	Bir Singh, son of Krushno, 52, Gond.	2	15½	8	0	0	...	10	Has begun a tank and has spent Rs. 20. There are 15 ryots. Rent Rs. 11-12-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
347	Kumdei Sani	...	Do.	...	Lachman, Gond, son of Lite, 35.	2	11	8	0	0	...	10	Has planted 80 trees (mangoes) which bear fruit. There are 12 ryots. Rs. 45-2-0.	Do. do.
348	Downai	...	Do.	...	Ramnath, Gond, son of Ronha, 40.	1	6		8		...	10	Has planted 4 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 6 cultivators. Rent Rs. 53-8-0.	Do. do.
349	Kumdhai	...	Do.	...	Poda, son of Sadnan, 27, Raot.	2	6½		8		...	10	Has made or rather begun a bund, and has spent Rs. 20. Has planted 20 trees which bear fruit. There are 10 ryots. Rent Rs. 45-2-0. This used formerly to be a service muafi village. It was resumed 6 years ago.	Do. do.
350	Thirliguda	...	Do.	...	Sinoo, son of Rote, 50, Gond.	2	8		8		...	10	Has made no improvements. There are 7 cultivators. Rent Rs. 58-12-0.	Do. do.
351	Kodobida	...	Do.	...	Lachman, Mali, Jagannath, 45.	2	7		8		...	20	Has made a kata and bund costing Rs. 400. They do not hold water all the year round. Has planted 7 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 7 cultivators. Rent Rs. 46.	This gaontia has held for 20 years and has improved the village which is now flourishing. He is entitled to protection.
352	Golabeda	...	Dakhili.	...	Poda (See No. 349)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
353	Dumberbahal	...	Asli	...	Mana, son of Konda, 35, Gond.	2	6		8		...	10	Has begun a tank and has spent Rs. 100 on it. There are 6 ryots. Rent Rs. 59.	Is not entitled to protection.
354	Maragaon	...	Do.	...	Nabha Bisi, son of Doma Bissi, 32.	2	14½	8	0	0	...	Several generations.	Has made a tank costing Rs. 100. It does not hold water all the year round. Has planted 50 trees (mangoes) which bear fruit. There are 12 cultivators. Rent Rs. 83-12-0.	This gaontia and his ancestors held for several generations. The village is flourishing. He is entitled to protection.
355	Purnapani	...	Do.	...	Ranjit, son of Bagha, 25, Banjara.	2	8½	8	0	0	...	12	Has made no improvements. There are 10 cultivators. Rent Rs. 53-12-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
356	Karlaguda	...	Do.	...	Kanduru, son of Goti Rai, 38, Gond.	2	15	8	0	0	...	10	Has made no improvements. There are 13 ryots. Rent Rs. 83-6-0.	Do. do.

STATEMENT B—(Contd.)

1845

No.	Name of village.	Asli or Dakhili	Name, father's name, age, caste of thekadar, muafider, or of shikmi thekadar.	Area of village in nagar.				Number of years of possession by the present holder and his family.	Details regarding improvements and founding of village.	Final order.
				Bhogra	Ryoti.	Plough rate.	Total.			
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
357	Mundrigula	Asli	Shanker Das, son of Akbar Das, Bairagi, 40.	2	3½	8 0 0	...	10	This was formerly a muafi-village granted rent-free for the support of the temple of Balaji Shankar, and his ancestors acted as Pujahris for 20 years (up to date). Has made a tank costing Rs. 200. It holds water all the year round. Has planted 5 or 6 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 4 ryots. Rent Rs. 16-12-0.	This was a rent-free village, and has been held by the present gaontia and his ancestors for 20 years. They have improved it, and Shankar Das is in my opinion entitled to a protected status.
358	Jamgaon	Do.	Khapra, Mali, son of Sankar, 25.	3	12½	8 0 0	...	40	Has made a tank costing Rs. 500, and holding water all the year round. Has planted 15 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 12 cultivators. Rent Rs. 90-4-0.	This gaontia and ancestors have held for 40 years, and have improved the village. Khapra, Mali, is entitled to protection.
359	Dhamanbeda	Do.	Pharsu, son of Ranjit, 23, Gond.	2	3½	8 0 0	...	Several generations.	This was a religious rent-free grant which was resumed at last Settlement. Has begun a tank and has spent Rs. 20. Has planted 10 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 3 ryots. Rent, Rs. 26-3-0.	This was formerly a muafi village which the present gaontia and his ancestors have held for generations. He is entitled to protection.
360	Kurmibasa	Do.	Gopi, son of Patro, 20, Kurmi.	2	3	8 0 0	...	9	Has made no improvements. There are 6 cultivators. Rent, Rs. 24-9-0.	Is not entitled to protection.
361	Barhi	Do.	Sona Negi, son of Ram Sai, Gond, 24.	See No. 362.					There are 2 cultivators from whom Rs. 2 are realized. Rent nil.	This village and the followig 3 used to be held rent-free by the ancestors of the present holders who have been in possession of the village for several generations. The present gaontia is entitled to protection.

362	Dewanmuda	Do.	Do.	do	3	6	3	0	0	...	several generations.	Has planted 10 mangoe trees which bear fruit. There are 6 ryots. Rent Rs. 48-12-0.	Do.
363	Amar	Do.	Do.	do	2	4	8	0	0	...	Do.	Has made improvements. There are 4 ryots. Rent Rs. 27-4-0.	Do.
364	Usripani	Do.	Do.	do	1	6	8	0	0	...	Do.	Has made improvements. There are 6 ryots. Rent Rs. 48-8-0.	Do.
365	Nowaguda	Do.	Asaram, son of Munganu, 50, Teli.		1	3	8	0	0	...	12	Has made improvements. There are 3 ryots. Rent Rs. 22.	Is not entitled to protection.
366	Chikhli	Do.	Rani Chandar Kuar, muafi directly managed (Koude Daongar Pargana).	No division and nagars.						...		Has made improvements. There are 2 Kawars. Realization Rs. 2.	This is a directly managed muafi village. No orders are required.

H. H. PRIEST,
Zamindari Settlement Officer,

No. $\frac{171-S}{163}$ **SUBJECT.**

Re-settlement of the
Bindra Nawagarh zamin-
dari, Raipur district.

FROM**J. B. FULLER, Esq., C. S.,****OFFG. JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,****Central Provinces.****To****THE COMMISSIONER,****CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.****Dated Nagpur, the 8th February 1890.****SIR,**

I am directed to communicate the following remarks and orders on Mr. Priest's proposals for the re settlement of the Bindra Nawagarh zamindari in the Raipur district, which were criticised in your letter No. 8463, dated the 3rd December 1889.

2. This estate has been under Government management for the last 8 years, owing to the minority of the proprietor. The minor proprietor has now died and the estate is in course of being made over to the next heir.

3. *Land Revenue Takoli.*—The assets of this estate were apparently much under-estimated at last settlement, being put as Rs 3,329 only. As the estate was at that time in debt the land revenue takoli was fixed at the small figure of Rs. 350. The zamindar was left with control of his own police which is now said to cost Rs. 3,036 per annum. Under the sanctioned scheme, however, he has only to expend Rs. 1,656.

The land revenue assets as now ascertained are Rs. 10,550. None of the villages were sub-settled at last settlement and no enhancement of thekadari jamas is proposed.

The kamil jamas as revised by Mr. Carey will amount to Rs. 9,946.

Mr. Priest proposes a revised land revenue takoli of Rs. 2,500. This will be extremely light, but the Chief Commissioner sanctions it, as it is a very large increase on the takoli now paid.

4. *Pandhri.*—This tax is assessed according to the rules in force in the khalsa and yields an income of Rs. 200. A takoli of Rs. 100 (50 per cent) is proposed and is sanctioned.

5. *Excise.*—The income from this source at last settlement was estimated at Rs. 300, on which a takoli of Rs. 50 was imposed. The income has now gone up to Rs. 2,600, and Mr. Priest's proposal to assess it at Rs. 875 or at 33 per cent is sanctioned.

6. *Forests.*—The income from forests was returned at last settlement as amounting to Rs. 1,400 and was assessed to a takoli of Rs. 100. The forests are exceptionally rich in sal timber. The present income amounts to Rs. 25,000. The Chief Commissioner sanctions a takoli of Rs. 6,000 as proposed. The assessment will run for three years only and the management of the forests will be subject to the conditions laid down in this Administration's letter No. 863-S, dated the 1st September 1887.

temporarily calculated
4th Dec 9962/4

7. *Patwaris.*—The villages have been thrown into 13 patwari circles. Mr. Carey urges that provision be made for paying the patwaris at Rs. 120 a year, as men cannot be engaged to work in this tract at a lower rate and that the total patwaris' contribution (including an allowance for contingencies) be fixed at Rs. 1,700. The Chief Commissioner thinks that it may conveniently be fixed at Rs. 1,800 so as to provide a contribution towards the pay of an Inspector. The patwari cess to be realized by the zamindar from thekadars (at the rate of one anna in the rupee on the value of their sir) and from tenants (at the rate of half an anna per rupee of their rental) will bring in Rs. 585 and the zamindar will therefore contribute Rs. 1,215. The patwaris will be able to render material aid in forest management, and this expenditure is not extravagant.

8. *Position of thekadars.*—Mr. Priest recommends the grant of the protected status to 68 thekadars and you propose to add to the list the thekadars of Kurasi (No. 19), Ghatand (No. 133), and Kusmi (No. 198). The Chief Commissioner thinks, however, that there are still a few more cases in which the gaontias are entitled to a protected status under the rule of 20 years of possession which has been observed in the zamindaris already settled. A complete list has therefore been appended showing the names of all the gaontias on whom a protected status has been conferred.

Mr. Mackenzie quite concurs with your remarks regarding the necessity of making a careful distinction between the claims of a thekadar arising from long possession or the outlay of money in improvements and those of a person to whom the revenue of a village has been assigned. Length of possession should not be held in the latter case to warrant the grant of the protected status unless the muafidar is also gaontia and has earned a claim to protection as such.

9. The effect of the revision of assessment on the income of the zamindar is shown below:—

				At Settlement.	At present.	As revised.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Income—</i>						
From Land ..	...	...	...	3,329	10,550	10,550
„ Forests ..	...	...	...	1,400	25,000	25,000
„ Excise ..	...	...	...	300	2,600	2,600
„ Pandhri ..	...	...	...	...	200	200
„ Other sources ..	...	...	...	300	5,820	5,820
Total ..				5,329	44,170	44,170
<i>Charges—</i>						
Land Revenue takoli ..	...	...	...	350	350	2,500
Forest takoli ..	...	...	...	100	100	6,000
Excise takoli ..	...	...	...	50	50	875
Pandhri takoli ..	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cost of Police ..	...	...	...	...	3,036	1,656
Net cost of Patwaris ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,215
Total ..				500	3,536	12,346
Balance ..				4,829	40,634	31,824

		Per cent of takoli on income.			
		Land revenue.	Forest.	Excise.	Pandhri.
At former Settlement ..	...	9	7	16	...
Under revised assessment ..	...	15	24	33	50

The zamindar's profits will remain very much larger than they were at last settlement.

10. Subject to any orders which may be received from the Government of India, the revised settlement of land revenue takoli will have effect for 12 years, commencing from 1st July 1889.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. S. S. S. S.
Offg. Junior Secretary.

1850

List of Gaontias and Thekadars of the Bindra Nowagarh Zamindari on whom a protected status has been conferred by order of the Chief Commissioner.

Serial number.	Name of Gaontia with caste.	Name of village.	Serial number.	Name of Gaontia with caste.	Name of village.
1	Hattesingh, Gond	... Mandeli.	275	Mandhar, Gond	.. Jhargao.
12	Pillu, Gond	... Urima.	302	Jabar Singh, Gond	.. Dohal.
14	Takhat Marar	... Karkari.	303	Ananda, Mali	.. Mungia.
15	Bodhrai, Gond	.. Jargaon.	304	Gobardhan, Mali	.. Mokhaguda.
17	Premsingh, Gond	... Rani Partiya	310	Poda, Gond	.. Bharwamunda.
19	Baiga, Gond	... Kurasi.	311	Do.	.. Badigaon.
44	Shriram, Gond	... Majarkata	312	Bisamajhi, Gond	.. Seenapali.
51	Hari, Gond	... Amdi	316	Gujra, Paik	.. Sargiguda.
55	Guha, Gond	.. Baruka	318	Padman, Gond	.. Ganjrajpur.
56	Rattisingh, Gond	.. Pendra.	319	Drib, Gond	.. Ghogra.
62	Do.	.. Chindola	321	Balbhadar	.. Tenra.
136	Baliar, Gond	... Ghataod.	323	Polka, Bhemjia	.. Nangaldih.
150	Rendha Bhunjia	.. Barabhandar.	334	Like, Brahmin	.. Parewapali.
151	Do.	... Mohwabhat.	338	Siama, Mali	.. Nistiguda.
152	Do.	... Daldali	343	Matual, Gond	.. Khoksarra.
153	Do.	.. Rai Ama.	345	Baban, Mali	.. Jheripani.
154	Do.	... Sikasar.	351	Lachman, Mali	.. Kodobida.
155	Do.	... Tendu Bai.	354	Nabha, Bisi	.. Maragaon.
156	Do.	.. Lohari.	357	Shankerdass	.. Mundriguda.
157	Do.	... Kochaimura.	358	Khapra, Mali	.. Jamgaon.
158	Do.	... Hatwahada	359	Pharsu, Gond	.. Dhamanbida.
159	Do.	... Boirgaon.	361	Sona Negi	.. Barhi.
167	Dahafsingh, Gond	... Dorla.	362	Do.	.. Dewamunda.
171	Kaparchaud, Gond	... Kusupali.	363	Do.	.. Amar.
196	Harchand, Gond	.. Hardi	364	Do.	.. Usripani.
198	Bairi, Gond	... Kusmi.			
199	Dapat Gond	... Kasaru.			
202	Panika, Gond	... Kharkhari			
203	Domanasai, Gond	... Konkera.			
205	Ramsingh, Gond	... Bhatigarh.			
208	Bodhi, Gond	... Salebhat.			
209	Ratansingh, Gond	... Gopalpur.			
212	Dhoti, Gond	.. Gaurbhat.			
213	Konda, Gond	... Dehagurh.			
214	Do.	.. Pharsara.			
216	Sarbansing, Gond	... Jirar.			
217	Batlohi, Gond	... Kunari.			
219	Gobru, Gond	... Mainpur Barre.			
221	Konda, Gond	.. Kasabai.			
223	Santosh, Marar	.. Hardibhata.			
231	Bepari, Gond	.. Gona.			
233	Bhokarra, Gond	.. Kokri.			
238	Thilu, Bhunjia	.. Nagesh.			
243	Ghagar, Bhunjia	.. Jangra.			
244	Gulguli, Bhunjia	.. Bargaon.			
267	Bhagwansingh, Gond	.. Guriari.			
271	Do.	.. Chhela.			
266	Podo, Gond	.. Kandekela.			
268	Bad Rai, Gond	... Birighat.			
269	Samaru, Gond	... Amliadar.			
272	Narhar, Bhunjia	.. Sagra.			
276	Phursu, Teli	... Tetulkhunti.			
277	Mainharsingh, Gond	.. Chechiya.			
286	Susti, Gond	... Sittijhar Batrabahal.			
288	Phephal, Gond	... Chowrakot.			
293	Jayee Chand, Gond	.. Urmal.			

No. 1428.

FROM

L. S. CAREY, Esq., C.S.,
Settlement Officer,
Raipur;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,
Central Provinces,

Dated the 3rd October 1890.

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

The first thing in connection with the group of zamindaris consisting of Deori, Suarmar, Kowria, and Narra is to arrive at an accurate understanding with reference to the proposed police arrangements. It has been ruled by the Chief Commissioner that the management of the police of these zamindaris should be taken over by the District Superintendent of Police of Raipur without any addition to the takoli, on the ground—(1), that the estates are poor; (2), that such management can be assumed without extra cost to Government.

Now Colonel Bowie, in recommendation (III.) of his scheme for the reorganization of the zamindari police in the Raipur district drawn up in accordance with the instructions contained in Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's No. 3959-228 of 6th August 1887, writes:—

"There is little or no crime in these zamindaris, and whatever police work has been done is at present practically done by the Khalsa police. They could then all be taken under regular police administration without any increase to the force being necessary."

This apparently contemplates that the staff of police kept up hitherto by the zamindar will still be maintained, and that the Khalsa police will only inquire into heinous crime. Sardar Bahadur Rattansingh, District Superintendent of Police, informs me that this is the view he has taken of the matter, and he has not contemplated for one moment that the zamindar would cease to maintain the staff which already performs police work. It is true that the zamindar employs this staff on other miscellaneous duties, still I think it necessary to provide for their maintenance in the revision of Settlement. I would then add Rs. 156 to the expenditure as "revised," shown by Mr. Cleveland in his Statement D.

Secondly, as to the patwari, Mr. Cleveland proposes to pay this man Rs. 100 a year, and has explained verbally to me that he contemplated the possibility of entertaining a local man who would be glad to accept this remuneration. But a qualified local candidate is not obtainable, and a resident of the Khalsa has been entertained and is under training. I would recommend that his remuneration be fixed at Rs. 120 per annum. Thus Rs. 94 will be payable by the zamindar.

In view of the heavy burden to be borne by the zamindar for police and a patwari, I would reduce the land revenue and excise takoli proposed by Mr. Cleveland from Rs. 170 and Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 and Rs. 50.

The charges as proposed will stand in column 4 of Statement D as follows:—

Charges.	As revised.
	Rs. a. p.
Land revenue takoli	100 0 0
Excise	50 0 0
Cost of police	156 0 0
Do. patwari	94 0 0
Total	400 0 0

Thus a balance of Rs. 661 will be left to the zamindar, and 38 per cent. of his income will be absorbed. This is certainly a high percentage for so small an estate, though circumstances, in my opinion, justify the proposals.

I would, however, suggest that the staff of police might possibly be reduced from—

From			To		
Staff.	Rate of pay per mensem.	Annual expen- diture.	Staff.	Monthly rate.	Annual cost.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 Head Constable.....	7 0 0	84 0 0	2 Constables	5 0 0	120 0 0
2 Constables.....	3 0 0	72 0 0	Or one more literate man.	7 0 0	84 0 0
Total.....	.....	156 0 0			

If either of these suggestions were adopted the cost of the police would be considerably lessened, and the number of men entertained is certainly more than is required for duties of a purely police nature.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. S. CAREY,

Settlement Officer.

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE NARRA ZAMINDARI, RAIPUR DISTRICT.

This small zamindari covers an area of 22 square miles and contained at last Settlement 12 villages, the present number being 16. The estate originally formed a part of the Khariar zamindari, but 180 years ago the daughter of the Khariar Chief was married to one of the ancestors of the present Narra zamindar, and this little estate was given to the bridegroom as the dowry of the bride; since then the family have been in continuous possession. In the west the estate is divided from the Suarmar zamindari by a low ridge of rocky hills; the exact boundary has never been laid down and is now disputed. In the east the Jonk river forms the boundary between Narra and Khariar, and the villages of the former lie in the valley of the river between it and the western hills, a territory about 6 miles in length and 3 miles in breadth. In the north the villages of the estate adjoin those of Suarmar and in the south the Notai nala divides it from Khariar. The only jungle in the estate is that on the slopes of the western hills; elsewhere the country is open with a few patches of scrub here and there.

Kawal Singh, Kauwar, was the zamindar at the time of last Settlement: he died in 1883, aged 65, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Adhar Singh, who died in 1887, being succeeded by his eldest son, Dirpal Singh. Dirpal Singh died of cholera last year leaving no issue. He was succeeded by his brother Manihar Singh, the present zamindar, a lad of 16 years of age.

Since the death of Kawal Singh in 1883, Chandu Singh, his youngest son, has had a share in the management of the estate. He is called the Dewan, and receives the profits of a village, Mauza Jitgi, and Rs. 50 from the estate revenue as remuneration. He is also allowed to collect on his own behalf a tax of Re. 1 from each village. Chandu Singh can read and write, and is fairly intelligent, but a rustic. Maniharsingh, the zamindar, is married to the daughter of Rama, malguzar in the Khallari pargana, but the child-wife still lives with her parents.

In the papers of last Settlement 80 per cent. of the total area of the estate is shown as culturable soil and 19 per cent. of the latter as cultivated. I think that survey will show that cultivation has expanded considerably since Settlement. Most of the better class of soil is now cultivated, and there is not room for more than two or three more villages at the most.

Rice is the chief product, but in an average year no more is produced than is sufficient for the needs of the estate. There is little, if any, good kashar soil; dorsa of a fair quality is found in most of the villages, but matasi is most usual. Near the Jonk river the soil is somewhat sandy. In addition to rice, tilli, urad, kodo, mung, and a little cotton are grown, but no rabi crops. The tilli is sent for sale to Raipur, but this and some tobacco, which grows well in the sandy soil along the Jonk, are the only exports.

The inhabitants of the zamindari are chiefly Gonds, Bhumias, Bingwars, and other wild jungle castes. There are a few Marars fairly prosperous, but the majority of the villagers are very poor. At the last census the population was returned at 2,022, which gives a ratio of 91 per square mile. The ratio at the time of Settlement was given as 49 per square mile, so that if these figures can be relied on the development of the estate in this respect has been satisfactory. During the last ten years there must have been a considerable further increase in the population.

The system of cultivation is very rough; much more could be got out of the land if a little more labour were spent in embankment.

The thekadars are mostly poor and unable to assist their ryots in time of need.

There are some good tanks in Narra itself where the zamindar lives, and in most of the villages the water-supply is sufficient.

The zamindar is not indebted; his tastes and habits are very simple, and he and his family live within their means.

At last Settlement an enquiry was made into the actual receipts of the zamindari, and at the same time soil rates were applied to the cultivated area and a gross rental and kamil-jama calculated on this basis. The actual income of the zamindar is shown as made up of the following items in the abstract statement of the last Settlement report:—

II—Assets and assessment of last Settlement with details of arrangements then made as to Police, pandhri, excise, and forests.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rental value of kham tahsil villages including value of sir.....	16	0	0
Kamil-jama malikana, i. e., amount realized from thekadars ...	76	0	0
Miscellaneous receipts (no details forthcoming).....	7	0	0
Total.....	99	0	0

The total area in cultivation was found by measurement to be 2,251 acres, and on this a gross rental was calculated at average soil rates which amounted to Rs. 554. On this amount a kamil-jama of Rs. 279 or 50 per cent. was assessed. On the excess waste an additional kamil-jama of Rs. 25 was assessed, bringing the total kamil-jama up to Rs. 304. Looking to the general condition of the estate and the prospects of development the Settlement Officer came to the conclusion that it would not be safe to assume that the income of the zamindari would approach the amount of the kamil-jama, and he calculated the probable income of the estate to be Rs. 210, a figure between the actual receipts of the zamindar and the kamil-jama. The takoli previously paid was Rs. 64-1-8, and the Settlement Officer reduced this to Rs. 60, and his proposals were sanctioned. The percentages at which the takoli fell were as follows:—

	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs. a. p.	
On actual income	99 0 0	60
On assumed income	210 0 0	29
On kamil-jama	304 0 0	19

There is no mention of Police, pandhri or excise in the papers of last Settlement, and no income appears to have been derived from the two latter.

As regards the forests the Settlement Officer wrote in his report that the jungle of the estate was very poor, and that the income could only be nominal. The zamindari accounts showed no realizations on account of forest dues, and no part of the takoli was set aside as the forest takoli. The forest was probably meant to be included in the area excluded for triennial Settlement on which a kamil-jama of Rs. 25 was assessed for 3 years. No subsequent alterations appear to have been made.

Ever since the death of the old zamindar Kawal Singh in 1883 the management of the villages of the estate has been somewhat neglected, and no enhancement has been made in rents or jamas for some years. Rents are lower than in Suarwar, where the conditions are very similar. The poverty of the thekadars and the improvident nature of the cultivators are the chief obstacles to the full development of the estate. Thekadars are not ground down, and nazarana is levied only from a new man. Of the 16 villages of the estate 13 are leased to thekadars and 3 are managed direct. There are no inferior proprietors.

III.—System of Land Revenue management. Number of villages held by thekadars and by the zamindar direct.

Patwaris.

No patwaris have been employed on any work in the estate since last Settlement.

IV.—Present assets from land revenue.

The present assets from land revenue amount to Rs. 935-13-9. This sum is made up of the following items:—

	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir	Siwai.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Khan Tahsil.....	205 5 9	89 0 0	17 0 0	311 5 9
Thekadari.....	395 4 0	200 4 0	29 0 0	624 8 0
Total.....	600 9 9	289 4 0	46 0 0	935 13 9

Statement A shows the mouzawar details of assets and income. The ryoti rents have been generally calculated at plough rates, the number of ploughs in the village and the plough-rate being easily ascertainable. The sir has been valued at ryoti rates except in cases in which I ascertained there was a decided difference between the sir and ryoti land, and then I have valued the sir at slightly higher rates. The income recorded as siwai is all on account of rents for tobacco plantations; these are not considered to be within the thekadars lease, and the rents are realized direct by the zamindar.

In the case of each village I have calculated the kamil-jama at 60 per cent. of the total assets (omitting annas and pias), and the total of the kamil-jamas is Rs. 561, which falls at 60 per cent. of the total assets. The present takoli, Rs. 60, falls at 10·6 per cent. on the proposed kamil-jama, and I now propose to raise the takoli to Rs. 170=30 per cent. of the proposed kamil-jama and 18 per cent. of total assets. This is, I think, a sufficient *per saltum* increase, although the percentages are small.

The income of the zamindar from Land Revenue amounts to Rs. 763-6-9, viz:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Income from thekadari villages	452	1	0
Income from Kham tahsil villages, i. e., total assets	311	5	9
Total...	763	6	9

The miscellaneous income consists of the income from pounds, mehrai and in lac (*vide* remarks under heading IX. Forests). During last year the amount under each heading was:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pounds	16	2	0
Mehrai	35	0	0
Lac.....	7	0	0
Total.....	58	2	0

I could not ascertain the amounts realized in previous years, as no accounts appear to have been kept. I therefore adopt the amounts for this year.

The proposed takoli will fall at the rate of 22 per cent. on the Land Revenue income, and at 21 per cent. on the income from both Land Revenue and miscellaneous sources.

V.—Protection of thekadars. A careful enquiry was made into the tenure of each thekadar, and the results have been briefly noted in Statement B.

Very little capital has been spent in improvements, the thekadars being too poor for this. Their poverty is also against long tenures, as two successive bad harvests are generally quite sufficient to exhaust their means, and being no longer able to raise the jama they are obliged to give up the lease. I have only recommended two thekadars for protected status, and I do not think that any others have any claims according to the conditions laid down in Section 65 A of the Land Revenue Act.

The thekadars whom I have recommended for protected status are:—

Serial number in Statement B.	Name of thekadar.	Village.
1	Peela Marar	Banyatola.
11	Peela Kanwar	Jhitki.

The management of the Police has been, up to the present in the hands of the zamindar, and for the last 6 years the following establishment has been maintained, viz:—

VI.—Police.

Establishment.	Rate of pay per mensem each.	Total per annum.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 Head Constable	7 0 0	84 0 0
2 Constables	3 0 0	72 0 0
Total.....	.....	156 0 0

Under the recent orders of the Chief Commissioner, the police management will be taken over by Government, and the zamindar will no longer have to maintain a police force. This will effect a saving of Rs. 156 to his income or more if the cost of uniforms, &c., is taken into consideration. The head constable has lately assisted in writing the accounts of the estates, but considering the fact that the zamindar pays for a mukhtiyar as well as for a Dewan, he certainly cannot afford, and ought not to require, to keep any extra person for such work.

No pandhri has ever been levied in the estate, and there is no person who has a sufficiently large income for assessment.

VII.—Pandhri.

The estate has been divided into two circles, in each of which there is one still, *viz.*, in Mauza Senbhata and in Mauza Pandhripani. Liquor may be

Abkari.

VIII.—Excise—Present arrangements.

made only at these two places, but may be sold anywhere within the respective circles. These two circles are sold annually by auction, and they fetched this year Rs. 120, one man buying them both. There is nothing objectionable in the system as far as I could see.

There is one shop in the estate for the sale of madak, ganja and opium, *viz.*, at Narra.

Drugs.

The people are great consumers. Opium and ganja are obtained from the Government stores at Raipur. The zamindari nowhere touches the Khalsa, and I heard no complaint that the Excise arrangements interfered in any way with those of neighbouring zamindaris. The lease of the drug monopoly is sold by auction annually, and this year fetched Rs. 120.

The total income from Excise is therefore Rs. 240, and on this I propose a takoli of Rs. 80, 33 per cent.

There is a little poor saja forest on the ridge of hills running along the western boundary of the estate, but the supply of wood is no more than

IX.—Forests—General description and formation of forest mahal.

sufficient for the needs of the estate. No timber is sold, and no dues are realized for any jungle produce except lac, for which the theka has been given this year for the whole estate for Rs. 7. Some Banjaras settled in M. Senbhata used to pay Rs. 7 for grazing dues, but they have now left. I think the income from lac may well be included in the miscellaneous receipts, and that the formation of a forest mahal is unnecessary.

There are at present no arrangements in the estate for the maintenance of patwaris.

X.—Patwaris—Present arrangements and those proposed.

Nearly all the 16 villages of the estate are likely to be permanent and are fit for mapping on the khalsa system. One patwari will be very easily able to prepare the maps and records for the whole estate. I should have recommended that a few of the adjacent Suarnar villages should be included in his circle, but the zamindar and his relatives have stated that they would prefer to have one patwari special to the estate. At last Settlement 2,251 acres were cultivated, and I should think that this area has increased to nearly 5,000 acres. The patwari cess calculated at $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per rupee on ryoti rents and one anna per rupee on the value of thekadars sir amounts to about Rs. 30. Assuming Rs. 100 to be the patwaris pay and allowing Rs. 4 for extras this leaves Rs. 74 to be paid by the zamindar.

A map showing the position of the villages of the estate accompanies this report.

The effect of the proposals for the revision of the assessment of the income

XI.—The effect of revision.

of the zamindar is shown in the accompanying table marked D.

At Settlement the balance of the actual ascertained income left to the zamindar was very small: he was then almost dependent on his sir land. The proposed charges exceed the Settlement takoli by 405 per cent., but the balance left in the hands of the zamindar far exceeds that of Settlement. I think, however, that the proposed takolis are sufficiently high, and that higher ones would fall hardly on the zamindar without giving any considerable increase of revenue to Government. The patwari charge is high for so small an estate, but in a few years the amount of the patwari cess should increase considerably.

C. R. CLEVELAND,

Assistant Settlement Officer,

Raipur.

Raipur, the 1st October 1890.

TABLE D.

	At Settlement.	At present.	As revised.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Income—					
From Land Revenue	92 0 0	763 0 0	763 0 0		
Do. Forests.....	.....	.....	.....		
Do. Excise .....	.....	240 0 0	240 0 0		
Do. Pandhri .....	.....	.....	.....		
Do. Other sources	7 0 0	58 0 0	58 0 0		
Total.....	99 0 0	1,061 0 0	1,061 0 0		
Charges—					
Land Revenue Takoli.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	170 0 0		
Forest Takoli.....	.....	.....	.....		
Excise Takoli.....	.....	.....	80 0 0		
Pandhri Takoli .....	.....	.....	.....		
Cost of Police.....	.....	156 0 0	.....		
Net cost of Patwaris .....	.....	.....	74 0 0		
Total...	60 0 0	216 0 0	324 0 0		
Balance.....	39 0 0	845 0 0	737 0 0		
Per cent. of takoli on income.					
	Land Revenue.	Forest.	Excise.	Pandhri.	Total takoli and charges on total income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.
At former Settlement.....	65 0 0				61
Under revised assessment	22 0 0		33 0 0		31

C. R. CLEVELAND,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

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

I.—Villages held by thekadars.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Jama.	Average Nazarana.	Siwai income.	Income of zamindar.	Kamil-jama.	Per cent. of kamil-jama on assets of village.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Baniatora	Pila, Marar	27 0 0	34 12 0	.....	61 12 0	23 0 0	.....	.....	23 0 0	37 0 0	60	
2	Baherabhata ...	Sukha, Gond ...	22 0 0	13 0 0	.....	35 0 0	22 0 0	.....	.....	22 0 0	21 0 0	60	
3	Ratapaili.....	Murid, Marar ...	27 0 0	21 0 0	.....	48 0 0	25 8 0	6 10 8	.....	32 2 8	29 0 0	60	
4	Parkome.....	Anandram, Marar.	62 0 0	15 8 0	8 0 0*	85 8 0	52 0 0	17 0 0	8 0 0	77 0 0	51 0 0	60	* Rents paid direct to zamindar on account of tobacco baris.
5	Khatti.....	Luchhan, Gond...	50 4 0	13 0 0	.....	63 4 0	52 0 0	.....	.....	52 0 0	38 0 0	60	
6	Senbhata.....	Hiradhar, Raot ...	42 0 0	21 0 0	3 0 0†	66 0 0	29 0 0	.....	3 0 0	32 0 0	40 0 0	60	† Do. do.
7	Parsuli	Karia, Kumbhar ...	53 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0†	80 8 0	52 0 0	.....	15 0 0	67 0 0	48 0 0	60	† Do. do.
8	Amanpur.....	Ramchand, Raot .	17 0 0	10 0 0	3 0 0§	30 0 0	16 0 0	10 6 4	3 0 0	29 6 4	18 0 0	60	§ Do. do.
9	Kokdi.....	Sukalu, Raot	20 0 0	8 0 0	.....	28 0 0	21 0 0	10 0 0	.....	31 0 0	17 0 0	60	
10	Jhalmala.....	Narain, Raot.....	26 0 0	26 0 0	.....	52 0 0	25 8 0	6 0 0	.....	51 8 0	31 0 0	60	
11	Jhitki || .....	Pila, Kavar ...	38 0 0	9 8 0	.....	47 8 0	35 0 0	9 0 0	.....	44 0 0	28 0 0	60	|| The profits of this village are paid to Chandusing Diwan.
12	Bhalukona	Chakardhar, Raot.	6 0 0	6 0 0	.....	12 0 0	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	7 0 0	60	
13	Karagula	Dhayaram, Gond.	5 0 0	10 0 0	.....	15 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	5 0 0	9 0 0	60	
		Total...	395 4 0	200 4 0	29 0 0	624 8 0	364 0 0	59 1 0	29 0 0	452 1 0	374 0 0	.....	

II.—Villages managed direct.

Serial number.	Name of village.	How managed.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Kamil-jama.	Percentage on total assets.	REMARKS.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	.	
1	Narra.....	Kham Tahsil.....*	151 1 9	89 0 0*	17 0 0†	257 1 9	155 0 0	60	* Includes muafi land cultivated by zamin-dar's family.
2	Mundpar .....	.....	35 4 0	.....	.....	35 4 0	21 0 0	60	† Rents of tobacco bars.
3	Pandripani	„	19 0 0	.....	.....	19 0 0	11 0 0	60	
		Total.....	205 5 9	89 0 0	17 0 0	311 5 9	187 0 0	60	
		Total of part I.....	395 4 0	200 4 0	29 0 0	624 8 0	374 0 0	59.9	Note—All grain payments have been converted into cash at the rate of Re. 1 per khandi and are included in above.
		GRAND TOTAL.....	600 9 9	289 4 0	46 0 0	935 13 9	561 0 0	59.9	

C. R. CLEVELAND,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

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

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekaders.	Facts relating to the claims of thekaders to the grant of protected status.	Whether the thekadar is recommended for protected status or not.	Final orders: Is protected status granted or not.
1	Baniatora ...	Pila, Marar	Family have held for 50 years; they founded the village; assets now Rs. 23. The family made a tank here many years ago.	Yes.	
2	Baherabhiata.	Sukha, Gond.....	Thekadar has held for 20 years, i. e., he took the village shortly after last Settlement; has made no substantial improvements: village is now deteriorating chiefly owing to the poverty of the thekadar. He did not found the village.....	No.	
3	Ratapali ...	Marid, Marar	Thekadar took a 3 years' lease of the village last year; has made no substantial improvements	No.	
4	Parkome.....	Anandram, Marar...	Thekadar has just taken a 5 years' lease of the village; has as yet made no improvements	No.	
5	Khatti	Luchman, Gond.....	Thekadar has held for 16 years, during which time the cultivation has expanded. Thekadar has not himself spent money on improvement. A cultivator has lately made a tank here	No.	
6	Sambhata ...	Hiradhar, Raot.....	Thekadar has held for 5 years; has made no substantial improvements.	No.	
7	Parsuli	Karia, Kumhar.....	Thekadar has held for 11 years; has allowed the village to deteriorate of late. Has made no substantial improvements	No.	
8	Amanpur ...	Ramchand, Raot ..	Thekadar has held for one year; has made no substantial improvements.	No.	
9	Kokdi.....	Sukal, Raot.	Thekadar is now giving up his lease after holding the village for 4 years: not managed well. He has made no substantial improvements	No.	
10	Jhalmala ...	Narain, Raot.....	Thekadar took a 5 years' lease of the village last year: has not yet spent money on improvements.....	No.	
11	Jhiki	Pila, Kavar	Thekadar last year took a lease of the village for 5 years; it had then been managed Kham tahsil for 2 years; before that the present thekadar and his father had held for 24 years; the former resigned the lease of his own accord. His father spent Rs. 200 on a tank in the village	Yes.	
12	Bhalukona...	Chakardhar, Raot...	A small jungly village; thekadar has held for 6 years, and is now about to give up his lease. Has made no improvements	No.	
13	Karagula ...	Dhayaram, Gond ...	Thekadar has just taken a lease of the village for 3 years; before that he was a tenant for 2 years, and in that time he made a tank at a cost of Rs. 100	No.	

C. R. CLEVELAND,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

1861

No. 4796.S
83

959.

SUBJECT.
Re-assessment of the
Narra 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 18th November 1890.****SIR,**

I am directed to communicate the following remarks and orders on Mr. Cleveland's Settlement report for the Narra zamindari of the Raipur district, which was forwarded with your letter No. 6764, dated 20th October 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 formerly constituted a portion of the Khariar zamindari and is a very small one, only including 16 villages.

At last settlement the average income from Land Revenue was assumed to be Rs. 210 and the takoli was reduced from Rs. 64-1-8 to Rs. 60. Nothing was assessed on Excise or Forests.

3. The zamindar now incurs an expenditure of Rs. 156 on police. The Chief Commissioner has been surprised to learn that the orders of 1888, under which he was to be relieved of police charges, have as yet not been carried out. Effect must be given to them at once. The zamindari police at present assist the zamindar in various ways, as well as in police matters, and the assumption of police management by Government will not enable him to save the whole of his present expenditure. But he should be able to save most of it.

4. The Land Revenue income (including receipts from pounds, mehrai and lac) is now Rs. 821-6-9. Mr. Cleveland has fixed the kamil jama at Rs. 561 and proposes to raise the Land Revenue takoli to Rs. 170. The Settlement Officer, however, considers that Rs. 100 would be sufficiently high, and in this you agree with him. But Mr. Carey bases his recommendation on the incorrect assumption that the zamindar would have to maintain his present police force, and the Chief Commissioner considers that the Land Revenue takoli may fairly be fixed at Rs. 150.

5. It is proposed to grant the protected status to the thekadars of two villages—mauzas Banyatola (No. I) and Jhitki (No. II). This is approved of.

6. There are no Pandhri payers in the estate. The income from Excise is Rs. 240, on which Mr. Cleveland proposes to assess a takoli of Rs. 80. This is sanctioned.

The estate contains no forests worth consideration.

7. At present no patwari is maintained. One will be required. The cess payable by the thekadars and tenants will bring in Rs. 30. The zamindar should contribute Rs. 90, making his annual payment Rs. 120 in all.

8. Assuming that the zamindar is relieved of the whole of his present expenditure on police, the effect of the revised assessment will be to reduce his annual profits from Rs. 845 to Rs. 741. At last settlement his profits only amounted to Rs. 150, assuming that he then gained nothing from Excise.

The revised settlement will be a very lenient one. Subject to any orders which may be received from the Government of India, it is sanctioned for a period of 11 years, with effect from the 1st July 1890.

9. I am to add that Mr. Cleveland has, in calculating the incidence of the takoli of last settlement, taken the income as then recorded, instead of the assumed income. On the latter the incidence of the takoli was 28 per cent. The Land Revenue takoli now proposed falls at only 18 per cent on the zamindari receipts. Adding the Excise takoli and the contribution for a patwari, the incidence on the receipts is only 30 per cent.

10. The financial results of the re-settlement will be as follows:—

	At last settlement.	At present.	As revised,
<i>Income.—</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From land (including miscellaneous) ...	210 0 0	821 6 9	821 6 9
„ Forest ...	...	...	...
„ Excise ...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0
„ Pandhri ...	...	...	...
Total ...	210 0 0	1,061 6 9	1,061 6 9
<i>Charges.—</i>			
Land Revenue takoli ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	150 0 0
Forest „ ...	...	...	...
Excise „ ...	...	...	80 0 0
Pandhri „ ...	...	...	...
Cost of Police ...	...	156 0 0	...
Net cost of patwaris ...	...	...	90 0 0
Total ...	60 0 0	216 0 0	320 0 0
Balance ...	150 0 0	845 6 9	741 6 9

	Per cent of takoli on assets.			
	Land Revenue.	Forests.	Excise.	Pandhri.
At last settlement ...	28	...	...	...
Under revised settlement ...	18	...	33	...

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
J. B. FULLER,
Junior Secretary.

1863

9623

No. 1470.

FROM

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

Settlement Officer,

Raipur;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces.

Raipur, 10th October 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit Mr. Cleveland's recommendations as to the revision of assessment of the Deori zaminidari. His proposals meet generally with my concurrence, but I am of opinion, for the reasons given in my letter No. 1423 of 3rd October 1890, forwarding his report on the Narra zaminidari, that in Statement D should be shown Rs. 50 expenditure on behalf of the Police,—i. e., Rs. 48 for one constable at Rs. 4 per mensem plus Rs. 2 contingencies. Further, I am of opinion, that a patwari will not be obtainable if we offer a salary less than Rs. 10 per mensem or Rs. 120 per annum. I have a man under training for this estate, but he is a resident of the khalsa, as a local candidate was not forthcoming.

I would then add Rs. 70 on behalf of the patwari and police to the expenditure detailed by Mr. Cleveland in his Statement D.

The margin left by the Assistant Settlement Officer to the zamindar is Rs. 1,017-4-4, which is not excessive. In this view I would reduce the Land Revenue takoli proposed by Mr. Cleveland from Rs. 170 to Rs. 100, which will leave the balance proposed by that officer unaltered.

L. S. CAREY,

Settlement Officer.

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE DEORI ZAMINDARI, RAIPUR DISTRICT.

This small zamindari lies in the north-eastern corner of the district, and is bounded on the north and west by the Sonakhan forests of the Bilaspur district, on the east by the Phuljhar estate of the Sambalpur district, and on the south by the Kowria zamindari. It nowhere touches the Raipur khalsa except for about 2 miles along the south-western boundary.

I.—Brief description.

The area of the zamindari is about 85 square miles, and there are at present 29 agricultural villages, the number at Settlement being 23. Almost the whole of the estate is covered with forest: the cultivated area at Settlement was found to be only 1,894 acres or less than 3 square miles, and I do not think that double that area is now in cultivation. The Jonk river flows through the estate from south to north, almost bisecting it; throughout the course of the Jonk its banks are covered with sal, and this is the case here. The ancestors of the zamindar have been in possession of the estate for many generations. The origin of the tenure is somewhat uncertain, but the zamindari is probably an offshoot of the old Sonakhan estate. The present zamindar, Nazesai, is an uneducated Binjwar, of about 55 years of age; he succeeded to the management 7 years ago on the death of the widow of his elder brother, who was the zamindar at the time of last Settlement.

The cultivation in the estate is mainly carried on by Binjwars, and is consequently of the very roughest description. There are very few tanks, and very little irrigated land is to be found. The main source of income are the forests, which will be described later on.

The zamindar does not appear to be indebted. He is of simple and frugal habits and is liked and respected by the villagers of the estate. He is, however, of rather weak character, and has allowed the management to pass into the hands of a cousin, Bhinsai Binjwar, who receives Rs. 40 out of every Rs. 100 paid to the zamindar. Neither the zamindar nor Bhinsai can write, and so they entertain a mukhtiyar Saligram Brahmia, to keep their accounts for them. His remuneration consists of Re. 1 out of the jama of each thekadar, and Re. 1 out of the annual payment of each abkari lessee, a small tax on each cart of jungle produce removed from the estate forests, which is paid by the cartmen exclusive of dues, and Rs. 20 in cash from the zamindar. Besides this man the zamindar keeps up a Raipur mukhtiyar Pir Baksh, Mahomedan, to whom he pays Rs. 64 annually.

The population of the estate was reported at Settlement to be 1,476 and in 1881 the census showed it to have increased to 2,032: this is a ratio of only 23 per square mile, and I doubt whether there has been any considerable increase of late years. The estate has improved somewhat since Settlement, but is still extremely backward. All the villages contain waste culturable land, and there is room for a considerable expansion of cultivation without prejudice to the forest. The surroundings are, however, too wild for the settlement of cultivating castes, and the Binjwars, Bhumias and others that now inhabit the villages seem incapable of improvement or civilization. The prospects of the estate, as far as agriculture and population are concerned, are not bright.

Rice and kodo are the chief crops: the rice area consists of matasi and dorsa fairly well placed and of good quality. Kodo is grown now in many places where rice could be raised with a little labour expended in embanking.

Crops.

Exports.

No grain is exported, but a considerable amount of jungle produce leaves the estate.

The two chief villages of the estate Baia and Bara Riko are both within a few miles of the Raipur-Sambalpur main road: there is a cart-road leading from Riko to Deori, the residence of the zamindar, and from thence through Sonakhan to Seorinarain in the Bilaspur district. Nearly all the villages of the estate are easy of access.

II.—Assets and assessment of last Settlement.

The income of the zamindar was ascertained to have averaged Rs. 273 during the 3 years preceding Settlement: the income for the year before Settlement, 1868 A. D., was as follows:—

Source of income.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.
From Land Revenue.....	41 0 0
Do. jungle.....	371 0 0
Do. miscellaneous sources.....	10 0 0
Total	422 0 0

The assets were entered in the Settlement papers as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rental value of land managed—			
Kham tahsil (valued at soil rates)	16	0	0
Total amount realized from sub-proprietors (average income for last 3 years.)	49	0	0
Siwai assets	320	0	0.
Total...	385	0	0

The kamil-jama was fixed at Rs. 115 on village areas and at Rs. 300 on the excess waste. The method of arriving at these figures is not quite clear from the Settlement papers, and they cannot be compared with the kamil-jamas of the precept Settlement. The takoli before last Settlement was Rs. 10-4-1, and this was raised then to Rs. 20, of which Rs. 10 was fixed on village areas for the term of Settlement and Rs. 10 on the excess waste for 3 years. The excess waste included the forests.

There is no mention of pandhri or excise in the Settlement papers, and it is probable that there was no income at that time from either source. In 1866 or 1867 there was no miscellaneous income, and in 1868 it only amounted to Rs. 10.

Excise and pandhri.

Police.

There is no mention of police in the Settlement papers, and from what I ascertained I think that no police were maintained in the zamindari at that time.

Of the 29 villages in the estate, 24 are leased to thekadar and 5 are held kham tahsil. There are no inferior proprietors. Nearly all the thekadar hold on 3 years leases: these leases are all written on stamped paper and contain clauses to the effect that all right to the jungle in the village is reserved to the zamindar and that on the expiry of the term of the lease the lessee's rights in the village are to be nil. Nazarana is always taken at the time of granting a lease, which is given to the highest bidder. There are consequently very few thekadar who have held for any length of time. The men who founded these villages were generally Binjwars, who cleared a few acres for themselves and allowed a few more to be cleared by one or two ryots. The rent from the latter would just pay for the jama, and the thekadar would cultivate his sir free of rent. This would be quite sufficient for him, and the idea of improving his village would never occur to him. In the 25 thekadari villages one tank and 3 small dabris are all that has been effected in the way of substantial improvements since the foundation of the villages. There is only one thekadari village in which the rents and value of sir together amount to as much as Rs. 30. To keep this class of men on as thekadar, if others can be obtained, is to check any possible improvement in the villages, and I therefore think that the zamindar's policy of selling the lease to the highest bidder so long as he reserves the right to the jungle, is not a bad one. From what I saw I came to the conclusion that even the absurdly low rents which prevail throughout the estate fall hardly on the tenants. The usual rate per plough is Rs. 2, but so wretched are the methods of agriculture practised that this amount forms quite a large share of the produce. Ploughs are rare among the ryots, and there is always a difficulty about seed. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that grain is looked upon as a mere adjunct to the jungle fruits which form the staple food of three-fourths of the population of the estate.

As in all zamindaris in this part it is usual for each thekadar to pay the zamindar, Re 1 when visiting him at the time of the Dusera: he receives in return a new *dhoti* of about the same value. I have not in any case included this as a source of income, as it is a mere interchange of civilities from which the zamindar derives no profit.

Irregular dues.

Patwaris.

No patwaris are employed now for any purpose in the estate.

IV.—Present assets from Land Revenue.

Statement A shows the assets of each village in the estate and the income derived by the zamindar from each thekadari village: the total assets and income of the zamindar from Land Revenue are as follows:—

	Byoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Income of zamindar.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Thekadar's villages	224 8 0	96 0 0	20 0 0	340 8 0	315 12 4
Kham tahsil villages	114 0 0	42 0 0	.....	156 0 0	156 0 0
Total.....	338 8 0	138 0 0	20 0 0	496 8 0	471 12 4

The income of the zamindar in the case of thekadari villages is made up of the average nazarana and the jama, and in the case of kham-tahsil villages is identical with the assets of the village. The only siwai income that has been included in the Land Revenue income is in the case of Mouza Nagarda (No. 18), where the thekadar has a herd of cattle which he grazes in the village waste and the right to which is included in his payments to the zamindar. I have valued the grazing there at Rs. 20.

For each village I have calculated a kamil-jama at the rate of 60 per cent. of the village assets, and the total for all villages is Rs. 297=60 per cent. of the total assets which amount to Rs. 496-8-0. The kamil-jama at Settlement arrived at by a totally different method was Rs. 115.

The only source of miscellaneous income are the iron furnaces at Mouza Riko (bara). Three of these are now working, and the zamindar realizes a due of Rs. 1-8-0 for each, total amount Rs. 4-8-0. This brings up the income of the zamindar from land revenue, and miscellaneous sources to Rs. 476-4-4. On this I propose a takoli of Rs. 120=25 per cent.

Statement B contains a brief note on the tenure of each thekadar. In only two cases has there been continuous possession for more than 10 years, *viz.*, those of Mouza Baia (No. 5) and Tangora (No. 4). In the latter case I do not think that fourteen years' possession without any attempt to make a tank or anything of the kind deserves protection. The ryoti rents in this village amount only to Rs. 6. In the case of Mouza Baia I have recommended protection on the ground of long possession. The village is not flourishing, and the poverty of the thekadar is against its future development. It is a doubtful question whether in such a case the grant of protected *status* will be in the interests of the estate.

Up to this year there have been no police entertained in the estate, but at the commencement of the year the District Superintendent of Police, Raipur, appears to have directed the zamindar to appoint and maintain one constable to assist the Khalsa police. One has accordingly been appointed on a salary of Rs. 4 per mensem. In the Chief Commissioner's orders it is laid down that the police arrangements for the zamindari are to be made by Government with no extra charge to the estate. A decision is required as to whether the arrangements now in force are in accordance with the orders of the Chief Commissioner. If so, then the pay of the constable, Rs. 48 per annum, will be a fresh charge on the income of the estate. I have not, however, included it in table D, as I do not think that it is intended that the zamindar should have to pay any thing on account of police.

Nothing of the nature of the pandhri tax appears ever to have been realized in the estate, and there is no person liable to the tax under Khalsa rules. No takoli is, therefore, necessary.

For former procedure see Colonel Thomas' note, which accompanies this report. The zamindar, acting under the advice of the Deputy Commissioner, has altered his procedure, and the abkari arrangements will henceforth be on the lines of those in the Khalsa. A list of circles had been drawn up when I visited the estate, and was about to be sent to the Deputy Commissioner for sanction. There will, therefore, be nothing objectionable in the future abkari procedure.

Last year (the only year for which any accounts were forthcoming) the abkari income was Rs. 89; there were then 7 shops, and of these 2 have been closed by the Deputy Commissioner's orders as being too near the Khalsa. 3 or 4 circles should be ample for so small an estate. The average income for the next three years will probably not exceed the amount of last year's income.

There is at present one shop for drugs in the estate, *viz.*, at Jhargaoon: the contract has been leased for the last two years to Kanhai Goud, for Rs. 10 per annum: a fresh lease will now be sold. The people consume very little, and the income for the next three years will probably be about the same as in the past. This would make the total income from excise up to Rs. 99, and on this I propose a takoli of Rs. 30=30 per cent.

I think the excise arrangements may safely be left in the hands of the zamindar. The people are too poor to be great consumers, and I do not think that Khalsa arrangements are at all likely to suffer.

The forests of the estate are its chief source of income, and the question has now arisen whether Government interference is required to save them from being overworked. Colonel Thomas, Deputy Commissioner, visited the estate at the end of last year, and was dissatisfied with what he saw of the forests. He ordered the Forest Officer, Mr. Anthony, to inspect the forests and report on them, and wrote in his note on the estate: "If the state of these forests is no better than I expect, it will probably be necessary to make the

zamindar enter into an agreement to permit no dhya and to reserve certain blocks from the axe and not to permit the felling of trees such as teak, saja, bija, sal, &c., in other blocks without the Deputy Commissioner's sanction, and then to keep an account of the wood cut by him—(The zamindari) will have to be visited by a Settlement Officer with a view of making a new settlement of the estate with the zamindar, and that opportunity might be taken to insist upon some such agreement being entered into by the latter."

Mr. Anthony, the Forest Officer of Raipur, inspected the forests in February this year, and wrote a long and elaborate report on their condition and the measures he thought suitable to their future protection.

The map which accompanies Statement C of this report has been coloured to show roughly the various forest growths in the estate. Almost the whole of the area, east of the Jonk, with the exception of the village areas which are mostly small clearings, is covered with excellent sal forest, the trees being larger in the north than elsewhere. On the west bank of the Jonk there is also a good growth of sal, while the whole of the Janglapahar, which runs along the west of the estate, is covered with teak and bamboo forest. There are also three small patches of teak along the Jonk river near Mouza Bhanpur and Kusgarh. At the foot of the Janglapahar to the south and south-east there is no sal or teak in the forest, but plenty of saja, bija, shisham, &c. There is not much gandri grass, but sukla and rata are found in fair quantities. The zamindar stated to me that there had been absolutely no dhya for the last three years, and I myself saw no traces of this process more recent than that. Mr. Anthony, in his report, para. 24, thinks that, perhaps, the absolute prohibition of dhya would fall hardly on the wretched villages, and therefore suggests that in certain sal areas dhya might be permitted. I think, however, that as there is already a considerable quantity of culturable cleared waste in the villages waiting to be subjugated, no further dhya should be permitted, at all events for the next few years: as according to the statement of the zamindar dhya is already absolutely prohibited; this will be no new hardship. When the present cleared culturable lands have been taken up it may be expedient to arrange for the further expansion of cultivation.

The teak forest which once consisted of very fine timber now scarcely contains a large tree and urgently needs protection: the zamindar stated to me that no teak had been cut for the last one and a half years, and it will therefore be no hardship to him if none is cut during the next three years.

All the bamboos in the estate are of the *Dendrocalamus strictus* stock of bamboos is sufficient to meet a greater demand than has hitherto been made, and to interfere with the cutting would be to seriously affect the income of the zamindar; it is therefore, I think, impracticable to close the Janglapahar altogether, and I do not think that the expense of fire lines would be worth incurring unless all access to the included forest were to be prohibited. There are two or three villages within the teak area, and to prohibit the grazing of cattle in the forest, as proposed by Mr. Anthony, would certainly result in laying waste these villages, which the zamindari could ill-afford. I think that the damage done by the few cattle of the estate is not sufficient to warrant any stringent rules as to grazing. With regard to the sal area the protective measures recommended by Mr. Anthony (para. 24 of his report) are prohibition of dhya and of the felling of timber in specially reserved areas. Dhya, as I have above stated, should certainly be prohibited, but I do not think that the overworking of the sal forests has been such as to call for interference with the management of the zamindar: to take away the right from him of allowing cuttings in any particular area, would be a great punishment to him, and would require for its due enforcement a considerable amount of supervision on the part of Government officials.

The following is the account of the income from the forests for 1889:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sale of timber.....	650	0	0
Do. bamboos.....	150	0	0
Do. grass	50	0	0
Total	850	0	0

The rates in use for timber are:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Per cart load of sal logs	4	0	0
Do. bija logs.....	5	0	0
Do. saja logs.....	3	0	0
The rate for bamboos is per 200	1	0	0

If the zamindar only allows as much wood to be cut as is shown above as paying dues besides the nistar legitimately required for the villagers, I think the jungles could with ease supply the demand. But the checks on wanton cutting are so inadequate that I do not think that the above amounts at all cover what is cut. I think that the zamindar has now seen the importance of conserving his forests and should recommend a trial being given him for the next 3 years, for which term his takoli will be fixed. If in that time it becomes evident that he is allowing his valuable jungles to be ruined then stringent measures might be adopted. The whole estate is so small, and the forest is so continuous that I see no advantage to be derived from forming blocks. When the villages are about to be mapped the question of the proportion of excess waste to be allowed should be thoroughly gone into, and a certain amount of forest might be allowed to each for grazing and minor forest produce, all timber remaining exclusively the property of the zamindar: the whole of the excluded forest might then be considered as a separate block. At present none of the thekadars have any rights to the forest in or near their villages.

For the present, therefore, I propose that the whole of the estate minus the village areas should be considered to form the forest mahal of the estate.

The income as already stated for last year was Rs. 850, and I take this as a fair estimate of the average income for the next 3 years. Even if the timber sales decrease the development of the grass income which seems imminent should more than compensate for this.

The takoli I propose on the above income is Rs. 150 or 20 per cent.* The zamindar is very poor and has a large family, and the increase in his takoli will be considerable. When offering him the assessment I should make it subject to the following conditions for the term of Settlement:—

1. That the zamindar should absolutely prohibit all forms of dhya cultivation.
2. That no teak should be cut.
3. That the establishment maintained to protect the forests should not be less than a minimum strength to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.
4. That a register showing all timber and bamboos cut should be kept up in a form prescribed by the Deputy Commissioner and submitted for his inspection at prescribed intervals.

There are at present no arrangements for patwaris in the estate. A few of the villages are occasionally abandoned, but in so small an estate all might well be treated alike, and maps of all be prepared on the khalsa system.

X.—Patwaris' present arrangements and those proposed.

The cess of 1 anna per rupee on the value of thekadar's sir and of half anna per rupee on the ryoti rents, amounts to about Rs. 16. The zamindar has informed me that he would prefer having a patwari special to the estate to sharing one with Kowria, and I think the latter arrangement would be difficult to work. I therefore propose to form all the villages of the estate into one circle: the remuneration of the patwari being fixed at Rs. 100, allowing Rs. 4 for contingencies and deducting Rs. 16 for the patwari cess, the net amount to be charged to the zamindar would be (Rs. 104-16)=Rs. 88.

The list of the villages in the estate with a map showing their position accompanies this report (Statement C.).

The annexed table (D) shows the effect of the above proposals for the revisions of the takolis on the income of the zamindar. At Settlement the balance left in his hands amounted to Rs. 402, at present it is Rs. 1,405-4-4, and if my proposals are sanctioned it will be Rs. 1,017-4-4. The total proposed charges fall at 28 per cent. of the total income, while they exceed the present and last Settlement charges by 2,040 per cent. I think that the proposed charges are sufficiently high, considering the poverty and smallness of the estate. Any further increase would severely straiten the circumstances of the zamindar without bringing in any appreciable increase of revenue to Government.

Summary.

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

(TABLE D.)

	At former Settlement.	At present.	As revised.
Income—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From Land Revenue.....	41 0 0	471 12 4	471 12 4
Do. Forests	371 0 0	850 0 0	850 0 0
Do. Excise .....	.....	99 0 0	99 0 0
Do. Pandhri .....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Other sources... ..	10 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
Total.....	422 0 0	1,425 4 4	1,425 4 4
Charges—			
Land Revenue takoli	10 0 0	10 0 0	120 0 0
Forest takoli.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	170 0 0
Excise takoli .....	.....	.....	30 0 0
Pandhri takoli .....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of Police .....	.....	.....	.....
Net cost of Patwaris .....	.....	.....	88 0 0
Total.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	408 0 0
Balance.....	402 0 0	1,405 4 4	1,017 4 4
Per cent. of takoli on income.			
	Land Revenue.	Forest.	Excise.
At former Settlement	25	3	.....
Under revised assessment.....	25	20	30

C. R. CLEVELAND,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

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

PART I—*Thekadari villages.*

Serial No.	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.	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.		
1	Riko Chota	Bhagirathi, Gond	10 0 0	6 0 0	.....	16 0 0	14 0 0	2 5 4	16 5 4	10 0 0	60	
2	Dumarpaili	Mairam, Raot	8 0 0	6 0 0	.....	14 0 0	12 0 0	7 0 0	19 0 0	8 0 0	.....	
3	Chiehrapaili	Chanarrai, Kalar	10 0 0	5 0 0	.....	15 0 0	10 0 0	2 5 4	12 5 4	9 0 0	.....	
4	Rangora	Jegraj, Raot	6 0 0	8 0 0	.....	14 0 0	14 0 0	8 5 4	21 5 4	8 0 0	.....	
5	Baia	Agemath, Binjhar	14 0 0	4 0 0	.....	18 0 0	18 0 0	.....	18 0 0	11 0 0	.....	
6	Sonpur	Man Singh, Binjhar	7 0 0	2 0 0	.....	9 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	.....	
7	Barpani	Jamai, Binjhar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	Bhanpur	Mohan, Raot	12 0 0	8 0 0	.....	20 0 0	14 0 0	3 5 4	17 5 4	12 0 0	.....	
9	Kasgarh	Barsingh, Binjhar	11 0 0	6 0 0	.....	17 0 0	11 0 0	3 5 4	14 5 4	10 0 0	.....	
10	Kusbhata	Dhansai, Binjhar	7 0 0	3 0 0	.....	10 0 0	9 0 0	1 10 8	10 10 8	6 0 0	.....	
11	Ithora	Bhaya, Binjhar	25 0 0	4 0 0	.....	29 0 0	25 0 0	2 5 4	27 5 4	17 0 0	.....	
12	Nagedi	Ram Sing, Binjhar	6 0 0	4 0 0	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	.....	
13	Bagmara	Ditto	4 0 0	2 0 0	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14	Nageda	Munri, Binjhar	8 0 0	2 0 0	.....	10 0 0	8 0 0	1 5 4	9 5 4	6 0 0	.....	
15	Balari	Telang, Binjhar	9 0 0	2 0 0	.....	11 0 0	9 0 0	0 10 8	9 10 8	7 0 0	.....	
16	Chhata	Ghutka, Binjhar	22 0 0	8 0 0	.....	30 0 0	22 0 0	3 5 4	25 5 4	18 0 0	.....	
17	Magardahra	Anjar Sing, Binjhar	8 0 0	4 0 0	.....	12 0 0	8 0 0	1 5 4	9 5 4	7 0 0	60	
18	Nagarda	Bhagwa, Raot	12 0 0	4 0 0	20* 0 0	26 0 0	12 0 0	20 0 0	32 0 0	22 0 0	.....	* Thekadar has 25 cows and 20 bullocks, the grazing in the village is worth at least Rs. 20 annually to him.
19	Sukri	Baldeo Singh, Binjhar	8 0 0	3 0 0	.....	11 0 0	8 0 0	0 10 8	8 10 8	7 0 0	.....	
20	Chandip	Chanda, Rajput	6 0 0	4 0 0	.....	10 0 0	6 0 0	1 5 4	7 5 4	6 0 0	.....	
21	Amara	Manor, Binjhar	10 0 0	5 0 0	.....	15 0 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	13 0 0	9 0 0	.....	
22	Golajhar	Hichra, Binjhar	12 0 0	2 0 0	.....	14 0 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	13 0 0	8 0 0	.....	
23	Kumbhari	Pahar Singh, Binjhar	5 8 0	2 0 0	.....	7 8 0	5 8 0	0 5 4	5 13 4	5 0 0	.....	
24	Deoran	Sawai Singh, Binjhar	4 0 0	2 0 0	.....	6 0 0	5 0 0	0 10 8	5 10 8	4 0 0	.....	
Total			224 8 0	96 0 0	50 0 0	340 8 0	251 8 0	64 4 4	315 12 4	204 0 0	60	

PART II.—*Kham Tahsil Villages.*

Serial number.	Name of village.	How managed.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jamas on total assets.	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	Reko (Bara)	Kham tahsil	60 0 0	12 0 0	.....	72 0 0	43 0 0	60	
2	Chhatwan	"	40 0 0	12 0 0	.....	52 0 0	31 0 0	.....	
3	Deori .....	" .....	.....	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0	5 0 0	.....	
4	Thargaon	"	12 0 0	10 0 0	.....	22 0 0	13 0 0	.....	
5	Saraihar	"	2 0 0	.....	.....	2 0 0	1 0 0	.....	
		Total.....	114 0 0	42 0 0	.....	156 0 0	93 0 0	59.6	

Summary of Statement A.—Part I and II.

		Ryoti rent.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Kamil jama.	Percentage of kamil jama on total assets.	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	224 8 0	96 0 0	20 0 0	340 8 0	204 0 0	60	315 12 4	92.6	
2	Part II.—Total of kham tahsil villages...	114 0 0	42 0 0	.....	156 0 0	93 0 0	59.6	156 0 0	100	
	Total.....	338 8 0	138 0 0	20 0 0	496 8 0	297 0 0	59.9	471 12 4	95	

STATEMENT B—List of villages with details of thekadar and system of management in the Deori Zamindari.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Facts relating to the claims of thekadar to the grant of protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
1	Riko (Chota)	Bhagirathi, Gond ...	Has held for 5 years; present lease 3 years to run. No substantial improvements have been made ...	No.	
2	Dumarpaili...	Maiaram, Raot	Has just taken a lease of the village.	No.	
3	Chichrapaili..	Chamarrai, Kalur ...	Thekadar re-established the village which was depopulated 10 years ago; after holding for 5 years he was out of possession for 2 years and has only held continuously for the last 3 years. No substantial improvements	No.	
4	Rangora	Jugraj, Raot	Thekadar re-established the village 14 years ago and has held since. Assets only Rs. 14. Good grazing in the village waste, and thekadar has a herd of cattle; his chief source of income. No substantial improvements	No.	
5	Bain	Agunath, Binjhar..	Has held for 3 generations; the family left the village once, but returned shortly afterwards. They have made the village, but assets only Rs. 18; large area of culturable waste; one old dabri. No substantial improvements	Yes.	
6	Soapur	Mausing, Binjhar..	Has held for 8 years; has not improved the village	No.	
7	Barpani	Jamai, Binjhar ...	A waste village. Thekadar has just been given a lease free of payment for 2 years. No assets as yet	No.	
8	Bhanpur ...	Mohan, Raot.....	Has held for 5 years; re-established the village, but made no substantial improvements. Assets, Rs 20.	No.	
9	Kusgarh.....	Barsingh, Binjhar.	Has held for 3 years; has not improved the village	No.	
10	Kushhata ...	Dhansai, Binjhar...	Established the village 3 years ago: assets only Rs. 10. No substantial improvements.	No.	
11	Ithora.....	Bhaya, Binjhar ...	Has held for 3 years. Has made no improvements	No.	
12	Nagedi ...	Ramsing, Binjhar	Has now held for 3 years: his father used to be thekadar, but the family were out of possession for many years. No substantial improvements. Total assets of both villages only Rs. 16	No.	
13	Bagmara...				
14	Nageda	Munai, Binjhar ...	Has held for 3 years. Has made no improvements	No.	
15	Balari.....	Telanga, Binjhar...	Has held for 3 years. Has made no improvements	No.	

STATEMENT B—concluded.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Facts relating to the claims of thekadar to the grant of protected status.	Whether the grant of protected status is recommended or not.	Final orders.
16	Chbata	Ghutku, Binjhar...	Has held for 3 years. Has made no improvements	No.	
17	Magardahra.	Anjorsingh, Binjhar	Has held for 3 years. Has made no improvements	No.	
18	Nagarda	Bhagwa, Raot "	Thekadar took a 5 years' lease last year paying Rs. 100 nazarana. He uses the village waste for grazing a herd of cattle. Has made no improvements	No.	
19	Sukri	Baldeosing, Binjhar	Has held for 3 years. Has made no improvements.	No.	
20	Mandip	Chandu, Rajput ..	Has held for 3 years. Has made no improvements	No.	
21	Amaruwa ...	Manohar, Binjhar.	Established the village 12 years ago and has held since. Has made no substantial improvements. Assets only Rs. 15.	No.	
22	Golajhar ...	Hichra, Binjhar...	Has held for 3 years. Has made no improvements	No.	
23	Kumhari ...	Paharsing, Binjhar.	Has held for 3 years. Has not improved the village	No.	
24	Deorun ...	Sawaising, Binjhar.	Has held for 3 years. No substantial improvements	No.	

Note.—Out of 24 thekadari villages, protected status has only been deserved in the case of one village M, Baia No. 5.

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No. 1471 of 10TH OCTOBER 1890.

FROM
 L. S. CAREY, Esq., C.S.,
 Settlement Officer,
 Raipur.
 To
 THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,
 Central Provinces,
 Nagpur.

Sir, - I have the honour to submit Mr. Cleveland's proposals for the revision of assessment of the Suarmar zamindari. The recommendations appear to me generally suitable; but I have, as in the case of Narra and Deori, to recommend the fixation of a more liberal stipend for the patwaris, and to point out, as I did in submitting the report on the Narra zamindari, that a misunderstanding has apparently arisen with regard to the proposed Police arrangements. I gather from the District Superintendent of Police that he has contemplated all along that the zamindar would continue to maintain the same staff as hitherto on his assumption of the management and superintendence of the force. On the one hand, then, it is not necessary to add to the takoli owing to an extra burthen placed on the Provincial Government, nor will the expenditure entailed on the zamindar be increased. He will continue to maintain a staff at an annual cost of Rs. 324. This sum must then be added to the expenditure shown in Mr. Cleveland's Statement D.

I consider that each patwari should receive Rs. 120 per annum, i. e., Rs. 10 per mensem. It is no easy task to get together a staff for these out-of-the-way tracts, and unless a stipend above that obtainable in the khalsa be guaranteed, the candidates will abscond as soon as they are trained. The experience of the district authorities in Bindra Nawagarh has shown this to be the case. As there are 5 patwaris my proposals will increase the expenditure by Rs. 100. In this connection it has to be borne in mind that the zamindar will pay nothing for the supervising staff of inspectors, &c.

Thus I would add to Statement D Rs. 324 for the police and Rs. 100 for the patwaris = Rs. 424. The balance left by the Assistant Settlement Officer to the zamindar, viz., Rs. 4,854, will thus fall to Rs. 4,430 if his takoli be accepted, but in view of the large *per saltum* increase of the Government demand I would recommend that only 30 per cent. of the excise and forest assets be taken as takoli, and that the land revenue takoli be fixed at Rs. 1,000. This will effect a reduction of Rs. 280 in the 3 takolis. The charges, as proposed by me, will stand as follows:—

Charges.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue takoli.....	1,000 0 0
Forest takoli	405 0 0
Excise do.	325 0 0
Cost of Police.....	324 0 0
Net cost of patwaris	460 0 0
Total.....	2,514 0 0

and the balance left to the zamindar will be Rs. 4,710 as contrasted with Rs. 4,854 left by Mr. Cleveland.

The percentages of Statement D will stand as follows:—
Percentage of takoli on income.

	Land Revenue.	Forest.	Excise.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
At former Settlement.....	27	30	.....
Under revised assessment	*21	30	30

* In calculating this percentage the income has been taken as Rs. 4,794, i. e., siwai income has been included.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 L. S. CAREY,
 Settlement Officer.

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE SUARMAR ZAMINDARI OF THE RAIPUR DISTRICT.

This is one of the eastern zamindaris of the district; it covers an area of 196 square miles, and contains now 86 inhabited villages. The estate is bounded on the north by the Kowria zamindari, on the east by the Khariar zamindari, on the south by the zamindaris of Khariar and Narra, and on the west by the Khallari pargana of the Khalsa. The whole of the western portion of the estate consists of a succession of rocky hills and valleys covered with forest. There are several hills over 1,500 ft., and one is over 2,000 ft. in height. This part is very wild and almost uninhabited, but contains all the valuable forest of the estate. The eastern half of the estate is level and open, and the soil is very well suited for agriculture. There is a good deal of scrub jungle in patches, but all forest has been cleared. The Jonk river forms the eastern boundary of the estate, running between it and Khariar. This is the only river, but there are several nalas of some size in different parts of the estate. In his Settlement Report Mr. Hewitt, the Settlement Officer, described the territory covered by these eastern zamindaris as a "howling wilderness." They have all improved very considerably since then, but even now in Suarmar there is not a single village of which the assets exceed Rs. 200 and the population at last census was returned as only 9,516 or 48 to the square mile. This ratio is, however, exactly double that mentioned in the report of last Settlement, and the present population must be much greater than it was 10 years ago, but is still very small. The family of the present zamindar, Dar Gonds by caste, have been in possession of the estate for the last 180 years. It was originally a khalsa taluka, and was granted as a zamindari to the ancestor of the present zamindar in return for assistance in putting down the revolt of the talukdar.

At last Settlement the zamindar was Sanmansingh; he died in 1887 after being zamindar for 36 years, and was succeeded by his eldest son Umraosingh, the present zamindar. He is about 35 years of age and is fairly well educated, being able to read and write Hindi well.

He is an honorary magistrate with third class criminal powers. The zamindar was mentioned in the report of last Settlement as being deeply involved in debt and the extent of the debts at present amounts to about Rs. 4,000. As is the case in all these zamindaris increased income has meant an increased standard of comfort for the zamindar, and no real effort has been made to put the finances of the estate on a satisfactory footing. At the same time Umraosingh is not by any means allowing himself to be overwhelmed with debt; he is far too alive to his own interests to run any risk of his estate being taken over by the Court of Wards or of being himself obliged to retire from the management.

The zamindar pays a mukhtiar, Harseoprasad Kyasth, to assist him with the accounts and to act for him at Raipur. Harseoprasad is a very able man of business, and is, I believe, doing what he can to get the finances of the estate into good order: he has also instituted registers containing all particulars of land revenue and of other income, and from these I was able to ascertain accurately the present income of the zamindar.

In spite of the excellence of the soil and the open character of the eastern portion of the estate, there is not a single good village in the whole estate. The homesteads are almost, without exception, remarkable for their dirtiness and for their miserably poor huts. Komakan itself, the residence of the zamindar and the capital of the estate, is no exception, and the house of the zamindar is far inferior to that of most malguzars in the Khalsa.

The estate was at one time, as noted by Mr. Hewitt in the last Settlement Report, in a far more flourishing condition, and used to pay a revenue of Rs. 3,100. Traces of this state of affairs are still to be seen in some five tanks of considerable antiquity, which are found in a few places in the estate, *e. g.*, Khemra and Kasikhera. There is no reason why the estate should not be as flourishing now as in former times. Nearly all the villages are easily accessible, and the new Raipur-Kalahandi road runs through the estate. The inhabitants are, however, bad cultivators, very indolent and apathetic. Good fields yield bad crops owing to insufficient ploughing, and the outturn of a good harvest is rapidly consumed with no thought for the future. The zamindar himself lends a little seed-grain, but not in a systematic manner, and the absence of any well-to-do merchants in the estate is severely felt.

Matas and dorsa of fair quality are found in all the eastern half of the estate, but little kauhar. Rice is the chief crop, kodo, tilli, mung and urad are also grown, but the two latter are the only rabi crops. Grain might, I think, be grown in a large area.

The only articles of export are harra, lac, timber, grass and tili. Rice is scarcely produced in sufficient quantities for the needs of the estate, and is occasionally imported by Banjaras.

Salt and cloth are obtained from Raipur. Umedsingh, zamindar, is sufficiently intelligent to see in which direction he must look for the improvement of his estate. He is not likely to repel good thekadars by an exacting system of nazarana nor to make the tenants discontented by excessive begar labour. Compared with the Phingesar zamindari, Suarmar is in an exceedingly backward state, but I think the prospects of its development are good.

At last Settlement the zamindaris of Suarmar and Narra were both assessed on the same system. The actual income was ascertained by inspection of the estate accounts and at the same time a gross rental and kamil-jama were calculated by applying soil and revenue rates to the cultivated area as ascertained from the patwaris' records. The actual income of the Suarmar zamindari was calculated as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Average income from Land Revenue for the last three years, as shown in the accounts=kamil-jama malikana	707	0	0
Rental value of kham tahsil villages including value of sar (apparently not included in the zamindar's accounts)	17	0	0
Miscellaneous receipts for the year of Settlement	74	0	0
Jungle do. do. do.	65	0	0
Total actual income.....	863	0	0

The cultivated area measured 9,048 acres, and a gross rental was calculated on this at the rate of 3 annas per acre=Rs. 1,978. The revenue rate per acre was taken as 1 anna 10 pies, and this gave a kamil-jama of Rs. 1,009. A kamil-jama of Rs. 400 was assessed on the excess waste, thus bringing the total kamil-jama up to Rs. 1,409. The Settlement Officer then looked to the general conditions of the estate and to the prospects of its development and calculated the probable future income at about Rs. 1,050, a sum between the actual receipts and the kamil-jama.

The previous takoli was Rs. 213-10-10, and the Settlement Officer proposed and obtained sanction for a takoli of Rs. 200 on the cultivated area and Rs. 20 on the excess waste. The following table shows the percentages at which the total takoli fell:—

Total takoli.	Percentage on actual income.	Percentage on assumed income.	Percentage on kamil-jama.
Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
220 0 0	25	21	15

No mention of police, pandhri or excise is to be found in the Settlement papers, and no income appears to have been derived from the two latter.

The forests of the estate and the income from them seem to have been included in the calculations of the excess waste income. It is expressly stated in the Settlement papers that the takoli proposed for the excess waste was fixed only for the next three years, but no subsequent changes or reassessment have been made.

Of the 87 villages of the estate 64 are leased to thekaders, 15 are managed kham tahsil, 7 are held by muafidars, and one by an usufructuary mortgagee. The zamindar prefers to manage his villages by a thekadar, if possible, and several of the kham tahsil villages are so held because no thekadar comes forward. Many of the thekadari villages have been held continuously by the present thekadar or his family since the reclamation of the village from waste land. There are, however, few villages which have not been depopulated at least once during the last twenty years. This is due to the poverty of the thekaders and the improvident character of the jungle castes to which nearly all the tenants belong. During the last twelve years, i.e., since the death of the old zamindar Sanmansingh, the improvement in the estate has been steady and continuous, and this is in great part due to the increased interest taken in the management by the present zamindar. The instincts of the inhabitants of the villages are too migratory for a policy of oppression or rack-renting to be successful, and the thekaders have on the whole been treated leniently. In nearly all the villages there is much waste culturable land, and entering upon the lease of a village is a speculation.

Sometimes the thekadar does not succeed in populating the village, and being generally too poor himself to cultivate more than 3 or 4 ploughs of land, he fails to recoup himself for the nazarana he has paid. In other cases the thekadar makes a good profit out of the rents, and in such case the zamindar makes him pay a nazarana for the renewal of the lease by way of a toll on past profits. Hence in several cases the total assets of a village exceed by very little the zamindar's income: also, in an improving village the income of the zamindar forms a larger proportion of the assets at the beginning than at the end of a lease.

A register has been used for the last few years showing the amount of jama due and that realized from each thekadar, but the amount of nazarana paid and the duration of the lease were nowhere written until quite lately, being all arranged verbally between the zamindar and thekadar: the zamindar, however, showed the interest he takes in his estate by remembering the date and terms of each lease, the thekadar in each case admitting that the zamindar was correct. It is noteworthy that so many of the thekadars have spent money on tanks in their villages, and this shows that they have confidence in the zamindar.

As in all these zamindaris rents and jamas are paid partly in cash and partly in grain, I do not see anything objectionable in this practice: it is a very old custom, and convenient to both parties. The only irregular dues are a tax of Re. 1 per village which the Diwan has hitherto been allowed to collect and the customary duserabhent, about which there is nothing objectionable. The zamindar has promised to abolish the Diwani tika, under pressure from the Deputy Commissioner (*vide* Colonel Thomas' note). The zamindar has also promised to execute written leases and take formal acceptances for them in the future.

I anticipate a great improvement in the villages of the estate, during the next twenty years, and a considerable increase in the land revenue within a few years.

There are at present no patwaris employed in the estate, and their introduction will be a complete innovation and should tend very considerably to render the estate of cultivation more settled.

Patwaris.

The Tabular Statement at the end of Statement A shows the assets of the different classes of villages in the estate and the income of the zamindar from each class. In the case of kham tahsil villages I have assumed the income of the zamindar to be the total assets of the village, *i.e.*, the ryoti rents *plus* the rental value of the sir. In muafidari villages, and in the case of the mortgaged village I have, for the purposes of calculation, assumed the income of the zamindar to be $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the assets. In thekadari villages the zamindar's income absorbs 91 per cent. of the assets. In the Khariar zamindari the thekadar hardly ever realizes more from the tenants than he has to pay as jama, and he pays nazarana by way of rent for the sir: there is something of this custom in Suarinar also. The total assets for all villages amount to Rs. 4,883-13-0, and the total income of the zamindar from all villages to Rs. 4,434-4-11 = 91 per cent. of assets. For each village I have calculated a kamil-jama at 60 per cent. of assets omitting fractions of the rupee, and the total kamil-jama amounts to Rs. 2,920=59-8 per cent. of assets.

Omitting irregular dues the miscellaneous income of the estate is that derived from pounds and from the sale of horns and hides: the average income from the latter source during the last three years has been Rs. 158, the income from pounds could only be ascertained for the last year when it amounted to Rs. 203. The total miscellaneous income would therefore be about Rs. 360.

The present Land Revenue takoli, Rs. 200, falls at 6 per cent. of the proposed kamil-jama and at 4 per cent. of present assets. I propose to raise the takoli to Rs. 1,200 which will fall at 24 per cent. of assets, 27 per cent. of income, and 41 per cent. of the proposed kamil-jama. These percentages are small, but the increase in the takoli is very large, and I think sufficient. Including the miscellaneous income the proposed takoli will fall at the rate of 25 per cent. on income.

Inferior proprietors.

There are no inferior proprietors in the estate.

Statement B shows briefly the facts ascertained by my inquiries into the circumstances

Protection of thekadars.

of each thekadari tenure. I have in my recommendations kept strictly within the lines laid down by section 65 A of the Land Revenue Act. In a few cases I have not recommended a lessee for protected *status*, although he may have held for 15 or 16 years continuously, and although the village was waste when he first took the lease, unless he has also spent money on the village or brought it into a flourishing condition, I think it would be a mistake to give him rights in the village.

There are no muafidars deserving protection: I do not think that Government should interfere between zamindars and muafidars except in very exceptional cases. If a muafidar has any rights they ought to be such as are enforceable in a civil court.

Out of 64 thekadars I have recommended 13 for protected *status*. The men selected have all done well by their villages. The following is a list of villages, the thekadars of which have been recommended for the grant of protected *status*:—

1. Nayagaon.	38. Muragaon.
5. Kosmarra.	40. Gajar.
6. Botha.	41. Tehakbora.
8. Boergaon.	50. Kasikera.
14. Temri.	52. Bindrawan.
15. Khursipar.	63. Dongargaon.
37. Kucharra.	—
	13 villages.

The zamindar has up to the present made his own police arrangements, but the Chief Commissioner has lately decided that the management should be taken over by the Khalsa police without any charge to the zamindar. By the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, Raipur, zamindari police are, however, still maintained. This is scarcely what was intended. The establishment that has hitherto been kept up consists of—

1 Head Constable at Rs. 7 per mensem.
5 Constables „ 4 „ each

Total... Rs. 27 per mensem or Rs. 324 per annum.

The income of the zamindar will in future be saved the whole of this expense. For particulars of the action of the zamindari police, *vide* Colonel Thomas' Note.

Nothing in the way of pandhri has ever been collected in this estate, and there is no one possessing an assessable income. No takoli is therefore necessary.

The abkari arrangements of the zamindari were overhauled by Colonel Thomas, Deputy Commissioner, on his visit, and they have, I believe, his sanction as they now stand.

The estate has been divided into 14 circles consisting of 5 or 6 villages each, and one still is allowed in one particular village in each circle. The lessee of the circle was formerly allowed to sell liquor anywhere within his circle at his own price, but I believe Colonel Thomas' request, that liquor should not be hawked for sale, but only sold at the place of production, will be complied with. The abkari arrangements of the zamindari do not interfere in any way with those of the khalsa.

Each circle of vend is put up to auction annually, and the amount realized last year was Rs. 791. The average income for the last 3 years is Rs. 927, but the bad harvests of the last two years have affected the income for last year. I think Rs. 900 a fair estimate for the next 3 years. The jungle castes that inhabit the estate are large consumers.

The present arrangements have met with Colonel Thomas' approval, and are not objectionable. The monopoly for the estate has been sold for Rs. 180 for the present year, and I adopt this as the income. Previously the same lessee had held for 3 years, paying also Rs. 180 annually. This brings the total excise income up to Rs. 1,080. I propose a takoli on this of Rs. 360, which falls at 33 per cent.

The whole of the western portion of the zamindari is covered with forest. Saja is by far the most frequent timber tree, neither teak nor sal being found in any great quantity. There is a very promising growth of teak trees along the Kandajori nala between the villages of Batora and Nawagaon, but the largest at present are only about one foot in diameter and scarcely fit for cutting. With the exception of this fringe teak is scarcely anywhere to be found. In the south-west of the zamindari towards the Khariar border some sal is found, but there are not many good trees; bija, shisam, tilsa and dhamin are also found in small quantities. Of the second-class woods, tendu, kohwa and birha are the most frequent. Thatching grass grows well in this western forest, gaudrisukla, rata and chirba all being found; the bagai grass, from which ropes are made, is also abundant. The forest has only been protected systematically for the last 3 years, and although this part is very sparsely populated, yet the damage done in past years has been very great, and very few large trees are seen, although the soil and climatic conditions are well adapted to the growth of good timber.

I propose to form a forest mahal, consisting of two blocks of forest in the following manner:—

Block A.—The Kandijor forest: if a line be drawn from Sunsunia in the north of the estate through Tendubhata, Nawagaon, Palkipaili, Bakma, Kasikera and Boirgaon and from Boirgaon be continued due south to the Narrai border all the valuable forest of the estate, with one exception, will fall to the west of this line.

Block B.—The Batora forest, the teak forest along the Kandajori nala already alluded to, forms the exception, and this I would form into a separate block. Block A is about 50 square miles in area, and includes the following villages:—

Khusrupaili.	Botha.
Bokra Muredi.	Kusmara.
Kandijor.	Kuchardi.
Guljer.	Balesar.
	Duartara.

Block B is a strip of teak forest, about 4 miles in breadth along the banks of the nala between Batora and Nawagaon. The only village in its midst is Sodaputi. For the last 2 or 3 years only the tenants of the villages inside the Kandijor forest have been permitted to take wood, &c., for their nistar from this forest, all others being obliged to make use of the scrub jungle to be found all over the estate. The zamindar informed me that

he intended to allow all the jungle in the east and centre of the estate to be cleared for agriculture, as he thinks the forest in the west is more than sufficient for all possible purposes, and I agreed with him.

For the procedure with regard to cutting wood, &c., *vide* Colonel Thomas' note on the subject. The income from forests has fallen off considerably lately owing to the cutting of timber having been restricted under the advice of the Deputy Commissioner. The income for the last 3 years has been as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
In 1887.....	2,109	0	0	} Average, Rs. 1,627.
In 1888.....	1,513	0	0	
In 1889.....	1,249	0	0	} Average for last 2 years, Rs. 1,381.

The chief items of income for 1889 were:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Gandri grass	247	0	0
Sukla	172	0	0
Harra	150	0	0
Grazing dues	403	0	0
All kinds of timber only produced	161	0	0

I adopt as a fair estimate of the average income Rs. 1,350, and on this I propose a takoli of Rs. 450 = 33 per cent. The present takoli, on account of forests, is only Rs. 20.

No patwaris are at present entertained in the estate. A great deal of the cultivation in the estate has been somewhat shifting in the past, but I think the fact of each field being mapped, and the cultivator's rights therein being recorded will tend greatly to render the villages more settled. The state of affairs in most of the villages is somewhat different from that in many jungle tracts where rocks and big trees present obstacles to the expansion of cultivation: here there is a considerable area of culturable waste near almost every village, and many of the smallest villages might in time become good ones. I therefore propose that for all the villages maps and records should be prepared as in the khalsa. I have divided the villages into 5 circles (*vide* Statement C), and I think that each circle will be a sufficient charge for one patwari. The number of villages in each circle is large, but the areas are small.

	Rs.	a.	p.
I propose a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum for each patwari ...	500	0	0
Add for contingencies.....	30	0	0
Total cost of patwaris.....	530	0	0
Patwari cess* about	170	0	0
Balance to be defrayed by zamindar.....	360	0	0

The annexed table D shows the proportions of the zamindar's income that I propose should now be taken for takoli. The total charges will amount to Rs. 2,370, and this falls at the rate of 32 per cent. on the total income. At Settlement the gross takoli was fixed at 25 per cent. of income. Allowing for the saving effected to the zamindar's income in the matter of police charges, the increase in the charges he will now have to meet over his present ones amounts to Rs. 1,826: this is a large *per saltum* increase, but the balance now left to the zamindar is far greater than at Settlement, and the share of his income, taken about one-third, is not large. The forest and excise takolis have not been fixed high in order to allow for increase in the Government takoli at the end of a few years if this is thought necessary.

* Made up as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna per $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee of ryoti rents = Rs. $\frac{3916}{32}$	122	6	0
1 " " of thekadar's sir	50	3	0
1 " " of muafidar's sir	1	5	0
1 " " of mortgagee's sir	2	4	0
Total.....	176	2	0

The financial results of my proposals are as follows:—

(TABLE D.)

	At Settlement.		At present.	As revised.
	Actual.	Assumed.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Income—				
From Land Revenue	724 0 0		4,434 0 0	4,434 0 0
„ Forests	65 0 0		1,350 0 0	1,350 0 0
„ Excise.....	.....	1,050 0 0	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0
„ Pandhri .....	.....		.....	.....
„ Other sources.....	74 0 0		360 0 0	360 0 0
Total..	863 0 0	1,050 0 0	7,224 0 0	7,224 0 0
Charges—				
Land Revenue Takoli	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	1,200 0 0
„ Forest Takoli	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	450 0 0
„ Excise Takoli .....	.....	.....	.....	360 0 0
„ Pandhri Takoli .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Cost of Police .....	.....	.....	324 0 0	.....
„ Net cost of Patwaris .....	.....	.....	.....	360 0 0
Total...	220 0 0	.....	544 0 0	2,370 0 0
Balance.....	643 0 0	830 0 0	6,680 0 0	4,854 0 0
	Per cent. of takoli on income.			
	Land Revenue.	Forest.	Excise.	Pandhri.
At former Settlement	27	30	.....	.....
Under revised assessment	27	33	33	.....

C. R. CLEVELAND,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

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

Part I.—Villages managed by thekaders.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Jama payable by thekadar.	Average nazarana.	Total 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.		
1	Nawagaon Gooja-palli (para.)	Ram Sing, Gond.....	63 12 0	12 12 0	.....	76 8 0	50 10 0	... ..	50 10 0	46 0 0	60	
2	Bagbahra	Do.	21 4 0	.....	.....	21 4 0	20 0 0	.....	26 0 0	13 0 0	60	
3	Fa'wari	Do.	17 0 0	.....	.....	17 0 0	27 0 0	.....	27 0 0	10 0 0	60	
4	Sunsunia	Haraman, Chamar	24 0 0	8 8 0	.....	42 8 0	33 14 0	5 0 0	28 14 0	25 0 0	60	
5	Kusmara	Manbodh, Gond	52 0 0	9 12 0	.....	61 12 0	51 13 0	.....	51 13 0	37 0 0	60	
6	Bhotia	Do.	23 0 0	7 0 0	.....	30 0 0	23 4 0	.....	23 4 0	18 0 0	60	
7	Paterapalli	Do.	22 0 0	3 0 0	.....	25 0 0	28 9 0	8 0 0	36 9 0	15 0 0	60	
8	Boirgaon	Armad, Raout	68 4 0	13 0 0	.....	81 4 0	62 7 0	.....	62 7 0	49 0 0	60	
9	Kachhardih	Do.	30 0 0	3 8 0	.....	33 8 0	23 4 0	8 5 4	31 9 4	20 0 0	60	
10	Guljhar	Manchar, Gond.....	23 0 0	6 8 0	.....	29 8 0	23 4 0	4 2 0	27 6 6	17 0 0	60	
11	Doartaria	Surji, Gond	23 0 0	6 8 0	.....	29 8 0	21 2 0	.....	21 2 0	17 0 0	60	
12	Darbek ra	Baiga, Gond	40 0 0	13 0 0	.....	53 0 0	41 3 0	.....	41 3 0	32 0 9	60	
13	Lamisara	Rajbhan, Chamar.....	*32 0 0	12 8 0	.....	44 8 0	*39 14 0	.....	39 14 0	26 0 0	60	* This includes the rental value of 2 ploughs held by zamindar.
14	Temri	Manchar, Teli	104 0 0	21 0 0	.....	125 0 0	104 15 0	8 0 0	112 15 0	75 0 0	60	
15	Khursipar	Sunhar, Raout	120 0 0	17 0 0	.....	137 0 0	113 7 0	28 0 0	141 7 0	82 0 0	60	
16	Daybandha	Lachhan, Gond.....	56 0 0	14 8 0	.....	70 8 0	53 11 0	9 0 0	62 11 0	42 0 0	60	
17	Salebhata	Pila, Gond	26 0 0	13 0 0	.....	39 0 0	46 8 0	.....	46 8 0	29 0 0	60	
18	Sarsipalli	Chepri	22 0 0	9 0 0	.....	31 0 0	58 9 0	.....	28 9 0	19 0 0	60	
19	Donga Kharmaria	Mallesh, Gond	18 0 0	17 0 0	.....	85 0 0	60 5 0	20 0 0	80 5 0	51 0 0	60	
20	Khudmudi	Gangadhar, Raout	22 0 0	9 0 0	.....	31 0 0	20 1 0	12 0 0	32 1 0	19 0 0	60	
21	Singraon	Raghunath, Maratha.....	52 0 0	13 0 0	.....	65 0 0	46 8 0	8 0 0	54 8 0	39 0 0	60	
22	Singbhata	Bhureshwar, Teli.....	28 0 0	14 0 0	.....	42 0 0	44 6 0	8 0 0	52 6 0	25 0 0	60	
23	Moghrapalli	Dukata, Teli	40 0 0	13 8 0	.....	53 8 0	41 3 0	8 5 4	49 8 4	32 0 0	60	
24	Dongbripalli	Udai Singh, Gond	40 0 0	9 0 0	.....	49 0 0	38 0 0	.....	38 0 0	29 0 0	60	
25	Khemda	Gundri, Kewat	124 0 0	9 0 0	.....	133 0 0	120 14 0	40 0 0	160 14 0	80 0 0	60	
26	Badredadar	Beyragi, Saura	40 0 0	4 8 0	.....	44 8 0	39 1 0	6 0 0	45 1 0	26 0 0	60	
27	Manki	Guha, Raout	28 0 0	7 0 0	.....	35 0 0	28 7 0	4 0 0	32 7 0	21 0 0	60	
28	Baiga Kharmaria	Mohan Singh, Gond.....	60 0 0	17 8 0	.....	77 8 0	60 5 0	.....	60 5 0	46 0 0	60	
29	Kusmi	Do.	48 0 0	8 8 0	.....	96 8 0	75 3 0	33 5 4	108 8 4	58 0 0	60	
30	Ehatgaon	Manbodh, Teli	38 0 0	18 0 0	.....	51 0 0	38 2 0	20 0 0	58 2 0	31 0 0	60	
31	Baghamuda	Phate Singh, Gond	64 0 0	17 0 0	.....	81 0 0	63 8 0	20 0 0	83 8 0	49 0 0	60	
32	Khandha darha	Patnam, Aarar.....	48 0 0	9 0 0	.....	57 0 0	43 5 0	5 0 0	48 5 0	34 0 0	60	

33	Mungasir	Bhonduram Kurmi	84 0 0	8 8 0	.....	92 8 0	09 14 0	12 0 0	81 14 0	55 0 0	60
34	Sohagpur	Bhagwan Sing Kanwar	39 12 0	13 0 0	.....	52 12 0	37 12 0	.....	37 12 0	31 0 0	60
35	Nartori	Hajit Binjwar	52 0 0	4 8 0	.....	56 8 0	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	34 0 0	60
36	Reba	Indal Kanwar	43 0 0	13 0 0	.....	61 0 0	46 8 0	.....	46 8 0	37 0 0	60
37	Kucharra	Mohan Sing Gond	53 0 0	12 8 0	.....	62 8 0	47 11 0	.....	47 11 0	37 0 0	60
38	Mudagaon	Kerpai Binjwar	46 0 0	9 0 0	.....	55 0 0	46 8 0	.....	46 8 0	33 0 0	60
39	Mohba	Karindhar Chamar	19 0 0	4 0 0	.....	23 6 0	25 4 0	2 0 0	27 4 0	14 0 0	60
40	Gajar	Maniram Kurmi	137 0 0	36 0 0	.....	173 0 0	120 14 0	36 0 0	156 14 0	104 0 0	60
41	Tapakbora	Mangal Kanwar	93 0 0	16 8 0	.....	112 8 0	83 11 0	.....	83 11 0	67 0 0	60
42	Letiadadar	Jagan Banjara	29 0 0	24 0 0	.....	53 0 0	35 14 0	6 0 0	41 14 0	32 0 0	60
43	Bhadra	Mahadeo Teli	74 0 0	24 0 0	.....	98 0 0	67 12 0	.....	67 12 0	59 0 0	61
44	Tedinara	Bajara Kavar	36 0 0	9 0 0	.....	45 0 0	35 14 0	4 9 7	40 7 7	27 0 0	60
45	Basladabri	Bodhai Teli	18 0 0	9 0 0	.....	27 0 0	19 0 0	11 10 8	39 10 8	16 0 0	60
46	Amgaon	Paran Binjwar	27 0 0	5 8 0	.....	32 8 0	28 9 0	0 6 5	28 15 5	19 0 0	60
47	Bijkata	Latu Chamar .....	.....	16 0 0	.....	16 0 0	13 5 0	12 0 0	25 5 0	10 0 0	60
48	Bakma	Antor Kunhar	124 0 0	8 8 0	.....	132 8 0	115 9 0	20 0 0	135 9 0	79 0 0	60
49	Lamkeni	Balar Binjwar	52 0 0	8 8 0	.....	60 8 0	57 2 0	.....	57 2 0	36 0 0	60
50	Kasikera	Duman Singh	185 0 0	*47 8 0	.....	232 8 0	188 6 0	.....	188 6 0	139 0 0	60
51	Tendubhata	Tariyar Chamar	7 0 0	32 0 0	.....	39 0 0	54 0 0	.....	54 0 0	23 0 0	60
52	Bendrawan	Ramchand Kanwar	110 0 0	12 8 0	.....	122 8 0	99 10 0	.....	99 10 0	73 0 0	60
53	Bhalesar	Do	23 0 0	3 8 0	.....	26 8 0	17 15 0	13 6 4	31 4 4	16 0 0	60
54	Karhidih	Bisnath Gahra	44 0 0	17 0 0	.....	61 0 0	46 8 0	1 6 5	47 14 5	37 0 0	60
55	Kharis	Do .....	.....	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0	8 0 0	1 7 0	9 7 0	5 0 0	60
56	Seoni (Chhota)	Palaji Marar	34 0 0	7 0 0	.....	41 0 0	32 4 0	4 0 0	36 4 0	25 0 0	60
57	Kalia	Chelia Teli	114 0 0	38 0 0	.....	152 0 0	119 3 0	9 0 0	119 3 0	91 0 0	60
58	Karmapathar	Mahdu Gond .....	.....	.....	.....	†40 0 0	22 0 0	10 0 0	32 0 0	24 0 0	60
59	Ukhera	Ramai Gond	64 0 0	†33 0 0	.....	97 0 0	†73 2 0	16 10 8	89 13 8	58 0 0	60
60	Khopli	Durjan Gond	89 0 0	21 0 0	.....	110 0 0	89 0 0	22 0 0	111 0 0	66 0 0	60
61	Amara	Bepari Ganda	17 0 0	8 8 0	.....	25 8 0	23 5 0	.....	23 5 0	15 0 0	60
62	Sonamondl	Salik Kewat .....	.....	.....	.....	20 10 0	§4 0 0	12 8 0	16 8 0	12 0 0	60
63	Dongargaon	Dalsingh Gond	48 0 0	9 0 0	.....	57 0 0	46 8 0	.....	46 8 0	34 0 0	60
64	Mokha	Dherpal Gond	8 0 0	12 0 0	.....	15 0 0	.....	8 5 4	8 5 4	9 0 0	60
Total...			3,187 0 0	803 0 0	.....	4,050 10 0	3,234 10 0	458 7 11	3,693 1 11	2,123 0 0	59.8

* This includes 10 ploughs held by the zamindar.

† A new village, no fixed assets as yet. I have assumed them to be $\frac{1}{2}$ of the zamindar's income.

‡ This includes 4 ploughs held by the zamindar.

§ This is for a plough held by a muasfidar of the zamindar. The village is newly established. I have therefore assumed assets to be $\frac{1}{4}$ of the zamindar's income.

PART II.—Villages managed direct (Kham Tahsil).

Serial No.	Name of village.	How managed.	Ryoti rents.	Value of $\bar{a}$ r.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Kamil-jama.	Percentage of kamil-jama on total assets.	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	Padkipaili	Kham tahsil	42 0 0	.....	.....	42 0 0	25 0 0	60	
2	Batora	"	38 0 0	.....	.....	38 0 0	23 0 0	60	
3	Somdadar	"	15 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0	9 0 0	60	
4	Mhusrupaili	"	13 8 0	.....	.....	13 8 0	8 0 0	60	
5	Seoni (Bara)	"	40 11 0	13 0 0	.....	53 11 0	32 0 0	60	
6	Komakhua	"	51 0 0	26 0 0	.....	77 0 0	46 0 0	60	
7	Sonaputi	"	66 8 0	.....	.....	66 8 0	40 0 0	60	
8	Bhoenabakra	"	19 8 0	6 0 0	.....	25 8 0	15 0 0	60	
9	Kandajhar	"	8 0 0	.....	.....	8 0 0	5 0 0	60	
10	Saldabri	"	5 0 0	.....	.....	5 0 0	3 0 0	60	
11	Bambansera	"	10 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	6 0 0	60	
12	Bakrambuda	"	5 0 0	.....	.....	5 0 0	3 0 0	60	
13	Lokopaili	"	2 8 0	2 0 0	.....	4 8 0	2 0 0	60	
14	Kerambuda	"	10 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	6 0 0	60	
15	Charbhata	"	2 8 0	.....	.....	2 8 0	1 0 0	60	
		Total...	329 3 0	47 0 0	.....	376 3 0	224 0 0	59.6	

PART III.—Villages held by Muafidars.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Name of Muafidars.	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	Chingaria	Nanku Brahmin*	10 8 0	3 0 0	.....	13 8 0	8 0 0	60	* Muafidar is the family priest of the zamindar; has held for 14 years. The village is not flourishing. † Muafidar is the family priest of the zamindar, and has held for 40 years.
2	Matguda.....	Bhundu Sukul Brahmin†	31 0 0	.....	.....	31 0 0	19 0 0	60	
3	Kashibahra.....	Jagannath Soni Math	49 8 0	8 0 0	.....	57 8 0	34 0 0	60	
4	Berora.....	Dariao Singh	71 8 0	10 0 0	.....	81 8 0	49 0 0	60	
5	Manbai	Bisahu Singh	17 0 0	.....	.....	17 0 0	10 0 0	60	
6	Londamuda	Karam Khan, Musalman	12 8 0	.....	.....	12 8 0	7 0 0	60	
		Total.....	192 0 0	21 0 0	.....	213 0 0	127 0 0	59.6	

PART IV.—*Village held by mortgagee.*

Serial No.	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.	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	Deori	Sardasu Kumhar	208 0 0	36 0 0	.....	244 0 0	146 0 0	60	
			208 0 0	36 0 0	.....	244 0 0	146 0 0	59.8	

Abstract of Statement—A.

		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 ..	3,187 0 0	803 0 0	.....	4,050 10 0	2,423 0 0	59.28	3,693 1 11	91	
2	Part II.—Total of Kham tahsil villages...	329 3 0	47 0 0	.. .....	376 3 0	224 0 0	59.6	376 3 0	100	
3	Part III.—Total of muafi villages	192 0 0	21 0 0	.....	213 0 0	127 0 0	59.6	170 0 0	80	
4	Part IV.—Total of village held by mort- gagee.....	208 0 0	36 0 0	.....	244 0 0	146 0 0	59.8	195 0 0	80	
	GRAND TOTAL.....	3,916 3 0	907 0 0	.....	4,883 13 0	2,920 0 0	59.8	4,434 4 11	90	

STATEMENT B—List of villages with details of thekadar and system of management in the Suarwar 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 orders.
1	Nawagaon ...	Ramsing, Gond.....	Present thekadar founded the village 16 years ago, and has held since; has dug a tank at a cost of Rs. 400, which holds water all the year round	Yes.	
2	Bagbahra ...	Ramsing, Gond.....	Present thekadar re-populated the village 16 years ago, and has held since. Cultivated area is small, and there is room for extension: assets of village only Rs. 21-4-0. No substantial improvements, and village not flourishing.....	No.	
3	Fulwari	Ramsing, Gond.....	Present thekadar re-populated the village 16 years ago, and has held since; small jungly village. No substantial improvements have been made: assets only Rs. 27 ...	No.	
4	Sunsunia ...	Hiraram, Chamar...	Has held for the last 6 years. No substantial improvements	No.	
5	Kusmara ...	Manbod, Gond ...	Village was depopulated 15 years ago when present thekadar took the lease: he has held since. No substantial improvements have been made, but the village assets are now Rs. 61-12-0	Yes.	
6	Botha.....	Manbod, Gond	The village was depopulated 15 years ago, when the present thekadar took the lease: he has held since. Has made a fine tank which holds water all the year round.....	Yes.	
7	Patrapaili ...	Manbod, Gond	Thekadar took a lease of the village 3 years ago, when it was almost depopulated: assets now Rs. 25. No substantial improvements; tank badly needed	No.	
8	Boirgaon ...	Armanand, Raout...	The family took the lease of the village 20 years ago when it was depopulated, and have held since: assets now are Rs. 81-4-0. The present thekadar is now spending a little money in making a small tank	Yes.	
9	Kachardih ...	Armanand, Raout...	Has held 2 years, and the number of houses in the village has increased from 4 to 8. No substantial improvements	No.	
10	Guljet	Manihar, Gond	Has held for 3 years. No substantial improvements	No.	
11	Duartara ...	Surit, Gond	Thekadar took a lease of the village 3 years ago, when it was depopulated: there are now 8 houses: village assets Rs. 29-8-0. No substantial improvements	No.	
12	Darlukam ...	Baiga, Gond	Thekadar took a 3 years' lease of the village 2 years ago, when it was depopulated: there are now 10 houses: village assets Rs. 53. Thekadar has spent a few rupees in improving a small dabri	No.	

STATEMENT B—continued.

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 orders.
13	Lamisara ...	Rajbhan, Chamar ...	Thekadar has held as thekadar for 2 years and for 3 years as muafidar; has re-established the village which was depopulated. No substantial improvements; assets only Rs. 44-8-0	No.	
14	Temri	Mauhar, Teli	Thekadar took a lease of the village 16 years ago, when it was depopulated. He has held since, and the assets are now Rs. 125. He has spent about Rs. 100 in improving an old tank; has paid a good deal of nazarana at different times.....	Yes.	
15	Khursipar ...	Sunhar, Raout	Thekadar founded the village 16 years ago and has held since: village assets Rs. 137; cultivation full. No substantial improvements, but thekadar has paid a good deal of nazarana, and his present lease has 6 years to run	Yes.	
16	Daijbhata ...	Lachhan, Gond ...	Thekadar took a 5 years' lease of the village 2 years ago: has made no substantial improvements	No.	
17	Salebhata ...	Pila, Gond	Thekadar has held for 7 years. No substantial improvements. A nala has lately cut up the cultivation and the village is deteriorating: thekadar is poor	No.	
18	Saraipaili ...	Chepri	Has held for 4 years. No substantial improvements: thekadar has not developed the village	No.	
19	Donga-khamariya.	Mahesh, Gond	Thekadar re-established the village after depopulation 4 years ago. No tank or other substantial improvements	No.	
20	Khurmuri ...	Gangadhar, Raout..	Has held for 2 years: has made no improvements	No.	
21	Semgaon ...	Raghuvar, Mahratta.	Has held for 6 years, 4 years of present lease to run; has made no improvements	No.	
22	Singohata ...	Bhuneshwar, Teli ...	Thekadar re-established the village which had become waste 10 years ago: has spent Rs. 100 in a mura for his own rice fields. Village assets now Rs. 42: last year several tenants left the village	No.	
23	Mograpaili ...	Dukalu, Teli	Has held for 2 years. No substantial improvements	No.	
24	Dongripaili ..	Udaising, Gond	Thekadar has held for 6 years: is now spending a little money in making a tank, but this is only just commenced. Did not establish the village	No.	
25	Khemra	Gundri, Rewat	Thekadar took the lease of the village last year: has made no substantial improvements.....	No.	

STATEMENT B—continued.

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 orders.
26	Badridadar...	Bairagi, Saunra.....	Thekadar has held for 2 years; has made no substantial improvements	No.	
27	Manki	Guhar, Raout	A small jungly village. Thekadar had held for 15 years, but gave up his lease voluntarily in the beginning of this year; had made no substantial improvements.....	No.	
28	Baigakhamarya	Mohansing, Gond ...	Thekadar took the village 10 years ago, when it was almost waste. He has held since and the assets are now Rs. 77-8-0. No substantial improvements	No.	
29	Kusmi	Mohansing, Gond ...	Thekadar took the village last year; village already then populated. Has made no substantial improvements	No.	
30	Bhatgaon ..	Manboo, Teli.....	Thekadar took the village last year, the old thekadar leaving on account of poverty. Has made no substantial improvements	No.	
31	Baghanmuda	Pate Sing, Gond.....	Thekadar has just taken the lease of the village. Has made no improvements	No.	
32	Khandadarha	Paterain, Marar.....	Has held for 8 years. Has made no substantial improvements	No.	
33	Mungasir ...	Bhonduram, Kurmi..	Thekadar has held for one year; no improvements	No.	
34	Sohagpur ...	Bhagwansing, Kavar	Thekadar took the lease of the village 5 years ago, when it was waste; assets now Rs. 52-2-0. No substantial improvements	No.	
35	Nartori	Harjit, Binjhar ...	Thekadar has held for 9 years: cultivation has expanded, but no substantial improvements have been made	No.	
36	Rebo	Sudala, Kavar	Thekadar has held for 8 years; cultivation has expanded, but no substantial improvements have been made	No.	
37	Kucharra ...	Mohansing, Gond ...	Family founded the village, and have held for several generations. They made a small dabri many years ago; assets now Rs. 62-8-0.....	Yes.	
38	Muragaon ..	Kirpal, Binjhar ...	Thekadar was in possession at last Settlement, having then just taken the lease. Has increased the cultivation, but made no substantial improvements: assets now Rs. 55.....	Yes.	
39	Mohba ...	Karindihar, Binjhar	Thekadar has just given up the lease owing to poverty after holding for 10 years: small jungly village. No substantial improvements have been made	No.	

STATEMENT B—continued.

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 orders.
40	Gajar	Maniram, Kurmi ...	Thekadar has held for 12 years, and his present lease has 5 years to run. He has increased the cultivation and has spent money on repairing an old tank; in this he was helped by the zamindar: has paid a good deal of nazrana	Yes.	
41	Tapakbora ...	Mangal, Kavar	Thekadar founded the village 14 years ago; has held since and has spent Rs. 300 on a tank. His present lease has 3 years to run	Yes.	
42	Letiadadar ...	Jagan, Banjara ...	Thekadar took a 5 years' lease of the village last year; he has lived in the village for many years, and 9 years ago spent Rs. 500 on a tank. Village is capable of great improvement	No.	
43	Badrasi	Mahadeo, Teli	Thekadar has held for 5 years: has increased the number of houses from 4 to 20; has not spent money in substantial improvements.	No.	
44	Tedinara ...	Bagaru, Kavar	Thekadar has held for 2 years. Has made no substantial improvements	No.	
45	Basladabri ...	Bodhai Teli	Thekadar has held one year. Has made no substantial improvements	No.	
46	Amgaon	Puran, Binjhar ...	Thekadar took the lease of the village 10 years ago, when it was waste: assets now Rs. 32. No substantial improvements	No.	
47	Baijkata	Lutan, Chamar	Thekadar took the lease of this village last year, when it was waste: no ryots have come as yet: no substantial improvements	No.	
48	Bakma	Amlor, Kumhar ...	Thekadar has held 4 years: has made no substantial improvements. Attends more to pottery than to agriculture	No.	
49	Lamkeni ...	Balor, Binjhar	Thekadar has held for 12 years: has populated the village; assets now Rs. 60-8-0. No substantial improvements	No.	
50	Kasekera ...	Duman Sing, Gond..	The family have held for 80 years and have improved the village, but did not found it. There is a fine tank, but not dug by the thekadar's family, who have made no substantial improvements	Yes.	
51	Tendubhata..	Jeriar, Chamar	Thekadar has held for 6 years: no substantial improvements. 2 years ago most of the ryots left the village. No substantial improvements	No.	

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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 orders.
52	Bendrawan..	Ramchand, Kumhar.	The family have held for 3 generations. They have improved the village very much and have spent a good deal of money in repairing and keeping in order a very large tank here.....	Yes.	
53	Bhalesar.....	Ramchand, Kumhar.	Thekadar has held one year. No substantial improvements	No.	
54	Karredih ...	Bisnath, Gaura	Thekadar has held for 15 years. Number of houses has decreased from 10 to 5, as a nala has cut up the cultivation. No substantial improvements	No.	
55	Kharta	Bisnath, Gaura.....	Thekadar has held for 3 years; no ryots have come to the village yet. No substantial improvements ...	No.	
56	Seoni (Chota)	Palaji, Marar.....	Thekadar has held for 7 years. Has made no substantial improvements, and the village is deteriorating owing to the poverty of the thekadar	No.	
57	Kubya	Chulia, Teli	Thekadar has held for 2 years. No substantial improvements	No.	
58	Karmapathar	Mahadu, Gond	Thekadar has just taken the village: no ryots have come as yet. No substantial improvements	No.	
59	Ukhra	Ramai, Gond.....	Thekadar has held for 2 years. No substantial improvements	No.	
60	Khopli	Durjan, Gond	Thekadar has held for 1 year. No substantial improvements	No.	
61	Amera	Bipari, Ganda	Thekadar has held for 5 years; is too poor to effect any improvement..	No.	
62	Sonamundi..	Salik, Kewat.....	Thekadar has just taken the village. No money has been spent yet on improvement	No.	
63	Dongargaon..	Dalsing, Gond	Family have held for 50 years. The number of houses has increased from 5 to 11. Thekadar's father made a tank at a cost of Rs. 100. Thekadar is too poor to help his ryots in a time of difficulty	Yes.	
64	Mohka	Dhirpal, Gond	Thekadar took the village last year: it was then waste and now there is one ryot. No substantial improvements	No.	

C. R. CLEVELAND,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

[Note - orders will be found in letter No. 5700-58
8-12-90 which follows the Deani
Zamin-dan report.]

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No. 1472.

FROM

L. S. CAREY, Esq., C.S.,
Settlement Officer,
Raipur;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,
Central Provinces.

Raipur, 10th October 1890.

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

The only village held in inferior proprietary right is Mouza Pendra, the assets of which are Rs. 339. Mr. Cleveland proposes to fix the jama at Rs. 203, absorbing 60 per cent. of assets, whereas the normal percentage in the khalsa would be 53 per cent. The inferior proprietor, Ganpatrao, is the late munsiff of Raipur, and he has, as far as I am aware, only 2 or 3 small villages in the khalsa. In view of these facts I would fix his jama at Rs. 185, absorbing 55 per cent. of assets. It is true that he holds revenue free and will only be liable to cesses, but Mr. Cleveland is of opinion that on the death of the present zamindar a full jama will be leviable.

If my proposal be accepted the income from Land Revenue in Statement D will stand at Rs. 12,965 instead of Rs. 12,983, and the patwari cess leviable by the zamindar at 6 per cent. will be reduced by Rs. 1-3-0. As far, however, as the latter point is concerned, I note that Mr. Cleveland has accepted Rs. 480 as average, although the income on this head, calculated at prescribed rates, amounts to Rs. 494-1-0.

The Land Revenue takoli proposed by Mr. Cleveland is, I think, unduly light, and I would suggest that Rs. 3,000 would be a more suitable figure than Rs. 2,000. Admittedly this is a large *per saltum* increase, but at the same time the margin left to the zamindar is very ample, and exceeds greatly what was left after last Settlement. The takoli I propose would absorb only 22 per cent. of the Land Revenue and miscellaneous assets (=Rs. 12,965 × Rs. 750 = Rs. 13,715). In this connection, it is noticeable that the kamil jama = Rs. 8,896, *i.e.*, if the estate was held on malguzari and not on zamindari tenure Government would get Rs. 8,896. In this view the proposed takoli of Rs. 3,000 would be a very lenient assessment. Besides in most other zamindaris a percentage varying between 20 and 35 per cent. has been absorbed, and there is no good reason for meting out treatment of so different a character to this estate.

I would add Rs. 144 to the expenditure on the Police, as it would appear that Colonel Bowie under-estimated the force required for the estate. I gather this from the fact that the District Superintendent of Police has called upon the zamindar to entertain 4 extra men. I would then add Rs. 324 to the takoli on this account. Whether Rs. 3 per mensem is adequate pay for a constable is, I presume, not a question for this department.

I concur in Mr. Cleveland's recommendations as to the patwaris remuneration. This estate is not very jungly, and it is just on the outskirts of the Rajim pargana. I think men will be attracted by an annual stipend of Rs. 100.

Mr. Cleveland suggests the necessity of some further enquiry prior to the authoritative fixation of the takoli. I know the Dewan Mohanlal to be a shrewd man. He certainly might have understated the probable income, but I do not think he would have been foolish enough to overstate it. In this view there would, in my opinion, be no harm in fixing the takoli at Rs. 200. I apprehend that the assessors would have the option of appealing to the Deputy Commissioner if they deemed themselves overassessed by the zamindar, in which case if the realizations fell short of the mark, the zamindar would be the sole loser, and that entirely owing to his own fault. The effect of my proposals on column 4 of Statement D is as follows:—

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The receipts would amount to Rs. 17,415. The charges will be:—

Charges.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue takoli	3,324 0 0
Forest	750 0 0
Excise	300 0 0
Pandhri	200 0 0
Cost of Police.....	.....
Net cost of Patwaris	170 0 0
Total.....	4,744 0 0
Balance.....	12,671 0 0

The balance seems to me an excessively liberal one, specially when it is borne in mind that the zamindar is relieved of the cost of the Police, and that he will, in common with other zamindars, pay nothing for the staff maintained to inspect and supervise the patwaris.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

L. S. CAREY,

Settlement Officer.

ASSESSMENT REPORT, FINGESWAR ZAMINDARI, RAIPUR DISTRICT.

This estate covers an area of 168 square miles and contains 73 agricultured villages.

I.—Brief description of the estate. It adjoins the khalsa on all sides but the south, where it touches the zamindari of Bindranawagarh. Fingeswar, the chief village and the residence of the zamindar, is 12 miles from Rajim and 36 miles from Raipur. The Suka nadi bisects the estate, running through it from south to north and the Sarang nala, having an almost parallel course from the boundary between it and the Rajim pargana on the west. The territory between these two rivers consists for the greater part of a low-lying stretch of fertile soil, and contains several very fine villages. To the east of the Suka nadi the country is less open, the few villages being generally surrounded by jungle and rocky hills of the trap formation occurring frequently. The Kara nala divides the estate from the Kulari pargana in the south-east, and along its course the country is hilly and uninhabited. In the north-west the Bagnai nadi, a continuation of the Kara nala, forms the boundary, and as its valley gradually broadens out as it approaches the Mahanadi, the country becomes more even and better suited for agriculture. Reckless clearing of the jungle has been stopped for many years, and a great deal of scrub jungle is found in all parts of the estate.

The family of the zamindar has been in possession of the estate for several hundreds of years, never having taken a prominent part in the frequent quarrels of the native rulers of this part of India. Thakur Drigpalsing, the present zamindar, is a Raj Gond, about 55 years of age. He was the zamindar at the time of the last Settlement, and in the Assessment report on the zamindari the Settlement Officer, Mr. Hewett, recorded his opinion of Drigpalsing in the following terms:—"The great obstacle to the improvement of the estate is the character of the zamindar, who is idle and dissolute, and has ruined his constitution by debauchery. He is excessively ignorant, and easily led away by any one who gets any influence over him." Drigpalsing is now a prematurely aged man, greatly addicted to the use of opium. He takes some interest in the estate, but interferes very little in the details of the management which he has left entirely for the last 12 years to his eldest son, Lal Bisnathsing, a well-educated and intelligent man of about 32 years of age. Lal Bisnathsing has, I think, succeeded excellently in his management, and the great improvement and the development of the estate which has taken place in late years is chiefly due to him personally.

The estate is certainly very favourably situated. The fertile tract between the Sarang and the Suka nadis is simply a continuation of the low-lying country of the Rajim pargana. The soil is good, and the lie of the land especially favourable to rice cultivation, water being abundant and irrigation an easy matter. As soon as the pressure of population began to be felt in the khalsa villages numbers of cultivators crossed the boundary and settled in the zamindari. Luckily the liberal policy of Lal Bisnathsing encouraged this immigration; an oppressive system in the matter of irregular dues, begar labour and nazarana would have seriously checked the improvement of this estate. Lal Bisnathsing is assisted in the management by Mohan Lal Kyasth, who is called the Diwan. This man is a good man of business, and has the interest of the zamindari at heart, the post of Diwan having been in his family for many years. I believe that both Lal Bisnathsing and the Diwan are thoroughly loyal.

All the best villages of the estate are within easy distance of each other and of large markets in the khalsa.

Rice is the chief crop grown, and a fair amount is exported. Kodo and tilli are the chief products of the poorer villages. Sugar-cane is grown well in some of the riverside villages, and a quantity of gur is exported. The soil is chiefly excellent darsa and matasi. The tenants of the western part of the zamindari are generally of good cultivating castes—Telis, Raots, Kewats, Kalars, and Kawars being the most numerous; the Gonds in this part are also good cultivators. In the country east of the zamindari the villages are chiefly jungle. Gonds with a sprinkling of Sanwars, Binjwars, and other wild tribes.

The population at Settlement was estimated at 11,296 or 67 to the square mile. At the census in 1871 the numbers had increased to 16,303 or 90 per square mile, and I should say that there has been a considerable further increase during the last 9 years.

The water-supply is abundant in all the open portions of the zamindari; there are many good tanks, and sarais occur frequently in the neighbourhood of the larger nalas.

Col. Thomas' note, which accompanies this report, describes several other matters of interest in the zamindari,—e. g., schools, conservancy, the family of the zamindar and the work of Lal Bisnathsing as an honorary magistrate, and it is unnecessary for me to add anything on these points.

II.—Assets and assessment of last Settlement.

At last Settlement an inquiry was made into the actual receipts of the zamindar, and the accounts showed the following amounts:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From Land Revenue	2,432	0	0
„ Pandhri	12	0	0
„ Cesses	486	8	0
„ Jungle dues*	86	8	0
Total.....	3,017	0	0

The Settlement Officer fixed the rental value of kham tahsil villages, including sir land, at Rs. 400, and estimated the actual gross income of the zamindari at about Rs. 3,500. Average soil rates were applied to the cultivated area as ascertained by the patwaris, and a gross rental value of Rs. 9,442 was obtained for the estate. The Government jama as per deduced revenue rates was Rs. 4,736, and the kamil jama proposed by the Settlement Officer amounted to Rs. 5,899 = 60 per cent. of the gross rental value. An additional kamil jama of Rs. 100 was fixed on the estimated value of the siwai, bringing the total kamil jama up to Rs. 5,999.

The takoli paid previous to last Settlement was Rs. 277-12-6, and this was increased at Settlement to Rs. 500, of which Rs. 15 was set apart as the takoli on the excess waste, which was noted as being fixed for three years only.

The total takoli fell at the rate of 14 per cent. of the estimated income and 8 per cent. of the assessed kamil jama.

The following item occurs in the amount of the zamindar's expenditure:—“To Sepoys and Chaprassies Rs. 143.” Beyond this there is no mention of the police in the papers of last Settlement. The police management was apparently left to the zamindar.

With regard to the excise arrangements the Assistant Settlement Officer, who inquired into the Fingesar accounts, wrote: “The abkari restriction were implicitly obeyed by the zamindar; hence there are no accounts on that score.” No mention is made of excise in his report by the Settlement Officer or in the orders sanctioning the Settlement Officer's proposals.

Pandhri was ranked with “other sources of income” in the Abstract Statement of the last Assessment report, takolis being only assessed on the cultivation and excess waste, the zamindar was left to enjoy the whole income from this source.

The forests were treated as part of the excess waste, and it was evidently intended to limit the power of the zamindar over this, inasmuch as the takoli was stated to be fixed for three years only, and not as in the case of the Land Revenue takoli, for the full term of Settlement. No alteration of the excess waste takoli has, however, been made since Settlement.

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

At the time of last Settlement there were 76 villages in the estate: of these 70 are still inhabited and have split up into 73 villages: there are besides these 6 non-agricultured villages.

The 73 villages of the estate are held as follows:—

32	by thekadars.
1	„ an inferior proprietor.
38	„ the zamindar direct.
2	„ muafidars.
Total... 73	

The details of the assets of these villages and the income of the zamindar from them are shown in Statement A. The management of the villages is very careful, and the zamindar's son makes every effort to develop them to the utmost. At Settlement inferior proprietary rights were conferred in two cases, and the zamindar seems to have felt this as a diminution of his rights very keenly. In 1888 he bought out the inferior proprietor of Mouza Sirri (bara) for Rs. 2,000, and he now manages the village direct. The grantee of

*This was supposed by the Settlement Officer to represent only a part of the actual income.

inferior proprietary rights in the other case was a muafidar, and the zamindar only found out that he had obtained such rights a few years ago. He at once went to the Civil Courts about the matter, but was unsuccessful, his suit being barred by limitation. Ever since last Settlement the fear of further grants of inferior proprietary rights has been present with the zamindar, and it has been his universal practice to occasionally manage directly a village generally leased out to a thekadar. Advantage is taken of any inability on the part of the thekadar to pay his jama to resume the lease, and failing this the expiry of the lease serves. The thekadar, however, is generally allowed to cultivate the sir land as a tenant, and after a year or two another lease is given to him. In most villages the thekadar is little more than a tenant of the sir and is regarded only as such by the tenants. The villages are all near the head-quarters of the zamindar, and Lal Bishnathsing and the Diwan visit them all frequently and keep well in touch with the tenants. I visited all parts of the estate, and I saw nothing to make me suspect that the tenants were in any way rack-rented or oppressed. The large number of villages managed direct are well looked after, and include some very fine estates.

The zamindar receives by way of rent and jama a considerable quantity of grain, part of which he lends to tenants at seed time or in bad years. The estate is at present saddled with a great many muafi grants: in only two cases, however, are the muafidars the gaontias of the villages: in all the others (15 in number) the villages are managed kham tahsil, the profits being paid out of the estate treasury to the grantees. These villages have not been included in the list of muafidari villages. I explained to the zamindar that Government could not take such alienations into account in fixing the takoli, and I think steps will be taken to resume as many grants as possible, and there is no doubt but that they have been far too numerous.

Patwaris.

No patwaris have been entertained for any duties in the estate since last Settlement.

At the end of Statement A, I have shown the total income and assets for each class of villages as well as the grand totals. The total land revenue

IV.—Present assets and income from Land Revenue.

assets are Rs. 14,838 (omitting fractions of the rupee) and the total income of the zamindar from his villages is Rs. 12,925 or 87 per cent. of the assets. This is made up of the following items:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Actual income.	{ From thekadari villages	5,410	13	4
	{ From kham tahsil villages	7,045	14	6
Assigned income.	{ From muafi villages, calculated at 80 per cent. of assets	324	0	0
	{ From inferior proprietary village: jama assessed at last Settlement but never realized	145	0	0
	Total.....	12,925	11	10

The details given in Statement A were obtained by a careful inquiry from the thekaders and villagers concerned and an examination of the zamindar's accounts which are well kept. I have converted grain payments into rupees at the rate of one khandi per rupee, at which rate the tenants and thekaders are themselves allowed to commute. The amount shown in the column for ryoti

Column V. rents are those actually paid. In calculating the value of the sir land I have been guided by the plough rate of the village; in cases where I ascertained that the sir was decidedly better than the rest of the village land, I have valued it at slightly higher rates.

There is no siwai income in any village, as in no case is the thekadar allowed any special rights in the adjoining forest. Tenants are allowed mistar free, and anything in excess of this is considered to belong to the zamindar, and any money paid is credited to forest income.

Column VI. The thekadari jamas may be taken as correct. In several cases I inspected the leases, and in all cases the amounts stated by the thekaders were compared with the amounts entered in the zamindar's account books.

Column VIII. The average nazarana has been calculated by dividing the nazarana paid by the number of years of the present lease. The sums entered have been verified in the same way as the jamas.

Column IX.

Column XI. The kamil jama has been calculated in every case at 60 per cent. of the total assets, annas and pies being omitted.

Statement A. Part II.

In kham tahsil villages the income of the zamindar is identical with the assets of the village.

The total assets of the only inferior proprietary village, Mauze Pendra, are Rs. 339.

Statement A. Part IV. The malguzar is an absentee landlord who does very little for his village. He is a rich man and holds many villages in the khalsa in malguzari right. It has been decided by the Civil Courts that the present zamindar has no power to claim anything from the inferior proprietor on account of the village owing to the terms of the original muafi grant. I think, however, that the successor to the present zamindar will have a right to claim revenue for the village. And it is necessary to assess a kamil jama. I consider 60 per cent. of the assets a fair assessment, and the kamil-jama I propose is Rs. 203. The jama fixed at Settlement was Rs. 145, but this has never been paid. A separate statement showing the assets of this village is appended.

The revised income from the estate will therefore be Rs. 12,925-11-10 × Rs. 203—Rs. 145 = Rs. 12,983-11-10. The miscellaneous income (omitting the dussera-bhent and poll-tax on non-agriculturists, the latter of which will be now stopped: in the case of the former, the zamindar gives the payees a *quid pro quo* of the estate is derived from pounds and mehrai (i.e., the sale of horns and hides of dead cattle). The average income from these two sources for the last three years is Rs. 706. And I take Rs. 750 as a fair average estimate.

The present takoli is Rs. 485, and I propose to raise this to Rs. 2,000, which will fall at the rate of 13·7 per cent. of total assets, 22·4 per cent. of the total kamil jama, and 15·5 per cent. of the income of the zamindar. These percentages are low, but the term of Settlement will not be a very long one, and the increase in takoli is very large, viz., 312 per cent. The large number of kham tahsil villages, in which I have assumed the income of the zamindar to be the same as the assets of the village, require a large staff of servants for their management. The estate is fairly well developed, and I do not think any great expansion of cultivation can be looked for; I also think that the rent-rate throughout the estate is sufficiently high to preclude any great increase of revenue from rent enhancement.

Statement B. shows the results of my enquiries into the claims of each thekadar to protected status. The custom of the zamindar, already alluded to, of occasionally managing each village kham tahsil, has prevented any long continuous tenures.

In my recommendations I have proceeded strictly on the lines laid down in section 65 A. of the Land Revenue Act. The facts of each case were ascertained from the thekadar himself in the presence of the zamindar, and if any difference arose I made a summary inquiry into the matter, and recorded what I found to be the actual facts.

The following is a list of thekaders who have, in my opinion, a claim to the grant of protected status:—

No. in Statement B.	Name of village.	Name of the thekadar.
1	Basera	Takelwar, Teli.
2	Prasoud	Khamtanat, Brahmin.
5	Patora	Tularam, Brahmin.
9	Gaziari	Tularam, Kalar.
14	Gonderdehi	Chamen, Teli.
19	Parsati	Pathari, Teli.

Total number recommended—6 out of 32 thekaders.

This proportion is small, but in this connection I would refer to my remarks above under heading III., where I have described the position of the thekaders in the zamindari.

Under the orders of the Chief Commissioner the control of the police has been taken out of the hands of the zamindar, and khalsa police have been substituted for the zamindari police. Under the Chief Commissioner's orders a special establishment of one head constable and one constable was appointed for the estate at an annual cost of Rs. 180, which was to be defrayed by the zamindar. The District Superintendent of Police, Raipur, assumed the police management in July 1889, but apparently finding the special establishment insufficient directed the zamindar to keep up four extra police constables at his own expense to assist the Government police. This is the arrangement now in force, but it is, I imagine, not in accordance with the intentions of the Chief Commissioner, and was considered by the Deputy Commissioner (*vide* Colonel Thomas' note) to be objectionable.

The former establishment maintained by the zamindar, when he exercised the control over the police, consisted of the following, viz.:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Chief Constable at Rs. 100 per annum.....	100	0	0
7 Constables at Rs. 36 per annum	252	0	0
1 Head Constable at Rs. 60 per annum	60	0	0
1 Lance-Constable at Rs. 48 per annum	48	0	0
Total.....	460	0	0

Proposed charge for Government Police	180	0	0
Proposed saving to zamindar.....	280	0	0
Cost of 4 Constables maintained by zamindar to help the khalsa police (at Rs. 3 per annum each)	144	0	0
Present saving to zamindar	136	0	0

Orders on the point raised above are required.

There is at present no pandhri-tax, properly so-called, in the estate. A poll-tax of Re. 1 per head has always been collected from non-agriculturists under the name of pandhri, but the zamindar has agreed

VII.—Pandhri. to discontinue this on the advice of the Deputy Commissioner. There are a good many well-to-do men in the estate who derive incomes exceeding Rs. 250 from money and grain lending, etc.; and the Dewan, at my request, made inquiries and drew up a list of those men who are liable to the pandhri-tax under khalsa rules. During my brief stay in the zamindari I had no time to prepare this list myself, and had I had time to do so I should have had mainly to depend on the information given by the Dewan or some other zamindari official well conversant with the affairs of each merchant and Saukar. The income which would be derived under khalsa rules according to the list furnished by the Dewan amounts to Rs. 409; and I think that Rs. 400 would be a fair estimate of the probable income for the next three years. On this I propose a takoli of Rs. 200 or 50 per cent. With regard to the imposition of the tax, I think that this should be left to the option of the zamindar. If he thinks that it will keep away capital from his estate he may, perhaps, prefer not to levy the tax, but I think that in any case he should pay the takoli. As I have not verified the list on which my estimate of the income is formed, I propose that the list should not be formally sanctioned until further inquiries have been made: such inquiries would naturally fall within the province of the Deputy Commissioner. I append the list alluded to for information.

VIII.—Excise; present and proposed takolis. At Settlement no portion of the takoli was set aside for excise and none has since been levied upon the excise income.

The abkari arrangements have now been made according to the suggestions and advice of Colonel Thomas, Deputy Commissioner, and are, I think, satisfactory, corresponding very closely with those in the khalsa.

The abkari circles have been sold for this year for an aggregate of Rs. 808.

The villages have been thrown into 16 circles, and each circle has been sold separately by public auction. Before the present year there were 33 abkari circles, but the number was reduced at the suggestion of Colonel Thomas, and the reduction appears to have benefited the income, which for the last three years has been as follows:—

In 1888.....	Rs. 744-0-0	} Average income = Rs. 767.
In 1889.....	,, 751-0-0	
In 1890.....	,, 808-0-0	

The arrangements for the sale of drugs have now also been modified according to the suggestions of the Deputy Commissioner, and are satisfactory.

Drugs. The monopoly of sale for the whole estate has been leased for three years for Rs. 300 per annum, the same amount as was taken on a former three years' lease. The average income from excise is therefore as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Abkari	767	0	0
Drugs	300	0	0
Total.....	1,067	0	0

I adopt Rs. 1,050 as the probable income for the next three years, and on this I propose a takoli of Rs. 300=28 per cent.

There is little valuable timber to be found in any part of the estate, although the forest has been carefully protected for many years. There are some small teak trees along the Suka nadi, but it will be some time before they can be fit for cutting. The saja is found in almost

IX.—Forests: general description.

every part of the estate, but the trees are mostly small and stunted. There is no sal, and the only other first class woods that are found are the bija, shisam, and dhamin, but only in very small quantities. Of the second class woods tendu is the most frequent, but of that also I saw few good specimens. The forests are accessible in all parts. All villagers of the estate are allowed third class wood (khalsa classification has been adopted) for their nistar free of charge according to the number of their ploughs. Outsiders have to pay for passes. Dry wood of the first and second class is allowed to be cut on payment of the khalsa dues, but, according to the statement of the zamindar and his servants, green wood of these classes is absolutely protected. Very little thatching grass grows in the estate, and that only of the

commoner kinds, no gandri being found. The amount of scrub jungle in all parts of the estate forms a favourable grazing ground for cattle, and a considerable portion of the forest income is derived from grazing dues paid by banjaras and others who visit the zamindari solely for this.

The formation of a forest mahal presents some difficulty. Scrub jungle is to be found in almost every part of the estate on the uncultivated land, and this brings in an income from grazing dues and sometimes also from dues for minor produce. The tree forest may, however, be divided into the following blocks:—

Block A.—The Duatara forest. This block is bounded on the east and north by the Suka nadi, on the south and south-east by the boundary of the Bindranawagarh zamindari, and on the west by a line drawn in a south-westerly direction from Mauza Kursa through the following villages, viz.:—Mauzas Patora, Patori, Gogra, Ganiari, Borki, Phulger, Jogidipa, and Jamai. The areas of these villages would fall outside this line, and the only villages remaining inside the block are Dusera, Kurchali, Duatara, and Bammi. Saja, bija, and tendu are the chief timber trees to be found in this block, which consists of a rocky plateau lying above the valley of the Sarangi nala. The area of the block is about 36 square miles.

Block B.—The Parseoni forest: bounded on the west by Suka nadi, on the south by the Bindranawagarh boundary, on the east by the Kalari pargana, and on the north by a line drawn through the villages of Sorid and Ameti and continued due east to the eastern boundary of the estate. The following cultivated villages fall within this block, viz.:—Fingesari, Kasikera, Sajapaili, Bera, Noapara, Akalwara, Mura, Amlor, Parsada (Chota), Pipalhata, and Bodra-bandha. Saja is the chief timber wood found in this forest, which covers an area of about 40 square miles. The country here consists of a succession of rocky hills of the trap formation, and is very wild and almost uninhabited.

Block C.—The Tarjunga forest: bounded on the west by a line drawn half mile from the river along the west bank of the Suka nadi, on the north by the Bagnai nadi, on the east by the Kalari pargana, and on the south by the northern boundary of Block B, of which it is a continuation.

The following agricultural villages lie within this forest, viz.:—Lachkera, Kusam Kuta, Sonasilir, Jamgaon, Rajkata, Bendar, Sargor, Kairjiti, Tarjunga, Gondardehi, Birora, Boriel, Sarkora, Nangjer, and Soja. Except in the east and south the territory thus bounded is fairly level. Along the Suka nadi some teak is found, and elsewhere saja, bija, and tendu are the prevalent timber trees. The area of the block is about 42 square miles.

I cannot state that the whole of the forest income accrues within these blocks, but the greater portion certainly does; and if in the future it were to be considered necessary to protect the jungle from destruction, these are the areas which would require attention. The forest income of the estate for the past 3 years has been as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
I. In 1887—Timber and miscellaneous dues.....	864	0	0
„ Grazing dues	561	0	0
„ Lease of lac	200	0	0
Total.. ...	1,625	0	0
In 1888—Timber and miscellaneous dues	1,948	0	0
„ Grazing dues	451	0	0
„ Lease of lac	200	0	0
Total.....	2,599	0	0
In 1889—Timber and miscellaneous dues	1,761	0	0
„ Grazing dues	562	0	0
„ Lease of lac	200	0	0
Total.....	2,523	0	0

The average income for these 3 years is Rs. 2,249, and I adopt Rs. 2,250 as a fair average estimate. On this I propose a takoli of Rs. 750=33 per cent.

No patwaris are now maintained in the estate, and none have been employed since last Settlement. I think that all the villages of the estate are fit

X.—Patwaris: present arrangements and those proposed for mapping on the halkabandi system. Nearly all the villages are of a permanent type and contain a fair area of cultivated land.

At Settlement haddbandi maps only were prepared, and these will be of little use now, as in 46 villages the zamindar has excluded all jungle from the village lands, whereas the boundaries mapped at Settlement in most cases included a large allowance of excess waste. Apart from this the great expansion of cultivation will have certainly rendered most of the old maps of very little use now.

I have thrown the villages of the estate into 6 circles, and I do not think that any decrease in this number is possible. The larger villages lie in Circles I., II. and V. and VI., but the villages of Circles III. and IV. lie at considerable distances apart, and in each case are as much as one patwari will be able to manage. For Circles I. to V., I would fix the patwaris' remuneration at Rs. 100 per annum, and for Circle No. VI., in which lie the large villages of Borsi and Fingeswar, I would fix the remuneration at Rs. 120 per annum. Allowing Rs. 30 for contingencies the gross charge for patwaris will be Rs. 650. The patwari cess, comprising the items noted below, will amount to about Rs. 480, and this leaves Rs. 170 to be paid by the zamindar.

Patwari Cess—		Rs.	a.	p.
1 Anna per rupee of thekadar's sir		95	3	0
1 " " of muafidar's sir		2	4	0
6 Per cent. on inferior proprietor jama ..?		12	3	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ Anna per rupee of ryoti rental		384	7	0
Total.....		494	1	0

For the list of villages divided into patwaris' circles, see Statement C. appended to the Report. I have shown the assets of each village to give some idea of the size of the village.

SUMMARY.

Table D shows the effect of the above proposals on the income of the zamindar. His total income from all sources will be Rs. 17,433, and the total charges will amount to Rs. 3,600, leaving him a balance of Rs. 13,833. The balance left to him at Settlement was Rs. 3,000, but the increase in the charges, which amounts to Rs. 3,100, is, I think, sufficient for the present. The present charges fall at 26 per cent. of the income, while the proportion of the total charges to income at Settlement was only 14 per cent.

I have not proposed a high takoli on the forests and excise (33 and 28 per cent. of income, respectively), and as these takolis will only be fixed for a term of 3 years it will be easy to take a larger share of the zamindar's income in 3 years' time if it is thought necessary. The debts of the estate amount to about Rs. 3,000, part of a sum borrowed in 1887 to defray marriage expenses.

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

(TABLE D.)

	At former Settlement.	At present.	As revised.
Income—			
From Land Revenue	Rs. a. p. 2,832 0 0	Rs. a. p. 12,925 0 0	Rs. a. p. 12,983 0 0
Do. Forest	86 8 0	2,250 0 0	2,250 0 0
Do. Excise .....	.....	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0
Do. Pandhri	12 0 0	.....	400 0 0
Do. Other sources	569 8 0	750 0 0	750 0 0
Total	3,500 0 0	16,975 0 0	17,433 0 0
Charges—			
Land Revenue takoli	485 0 0	485 0 0	2,000 0 0
Forest takoli	15 0 0	15 0 0	750 0 0
Excise takoli .....	.....	.....	300 0 0
Pandhri takoli .....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Cost of Police .....	.....	460 0 0	180 0 0
Net cost of Patwaris .....	.....	.....	170 0 0
Total...	500 0 0	960 0 0	3,600 0 0
Balance.....	3,000 0 0	16,015 0 0	13,833 0 0
Per cent. of takoli on income.			
Land Revenue and Miscellaneous income.	Forest.	Excise.	Pandhri.
At former Settlement.....	14	17	.....
Under revised assessment	14	33	28 50

1st October, 1890.

C. R. CLEVELAND,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Raipur.

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

PART I.—Villages managed by thekaders.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.	Ryoti rents.	Value of sir.	Siwai.	Total assets of village.	Jama payable by thekadar.	Average nazarana.	Total 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.		
1	Basera	Tukelwa, Teli.....	375 0 0	90 0 0	.....	465 0 0	330 0 0	13 5 4	243 5 4	279 0 0	60	
2	Prasod	Khamtanat, Brahmin	479 4 0	106 8 0	.....	585 12 0	420 0 0	16 10 8	436 10 8	351 0 0	60	
3	Lachker a.....	Govind, Brahmin ...	450 0 0	234 0 0	.....	684 0 0	470 0 0	16 10 8	486 10 8	410 0 0	60	
4	Roba	Mohan, Teli	280 0 0	56 0 0	.....	336 0 0	270 0 0	8 5 4	278 5 4	202 0 0	60	
5	Patora	Tularam, Brahmin...	320 0 0	32 0 0	.....	352 0 0	255 0 0	16 10 8	271 10 8	211 0 0	60	
6	Rajkati	Sriram, Gond	148 0 0	34 8 0	.....	182 8 0	142 0 0	8 5 4	150 5 4	109 0 0	60	
7	Akalwara	Naekera, Kanwar...	231 0 0	44 0 0	.....	275 0 0	218 0 0	8 5 4	226 5 4	165 0 0	60	
8	Kasikera	Kowli, Kanwar	162 0 0	26 0 0	.....	188 0 0	162 0 0	10 0 0	172 0 0	113 0 0	60	
9	Ganiari	Tularam, Kalar	110 0 0	88 0 0	.....	198 0 0	137 0 0	6 10 8	143 10 8	119 0 0	60	
10	Bijli	Mohan Lal, Kayasth.	156 0 0	39 0 0	.....	195 0 0	125 0 0	.....	125 0 0	117 0 0	60	
11	Purena	Tularam, Brahmin...	170 0 0	42 8 0	.....	212 8 0	131 0 0	16 10 8	147 10 8	127 0 0	60	
12	Binori	Paltan, Teli	89 0 0	133 8 0	.....	222 8 0	160 0 0	8 5 4	168 5 4	133 0 0	60	
13	Gadidi	Daniram, Sunar	156 0 0	39 0 0	.....	195 0 0	150 0 0	8 5 4	158 5 4	117 0 0	60	
14	Gondardehi	Chamru, Teli.....	200 0 0	80 0 0	.....	280 0 0	202 0 0	8 5 4	210 5 4	168 0 0	60	
15	Birora	Bhonda, Raot	128 0 0	32 0 0	.....	160 0 0	122 8 0	8 5 4	130 13 4	96 0 0	60	
16	Ameti.....	Hari Sing, Kanwar ..	172 0 0	43 0 0	.....	215 0 0	142 0 0	8 5 4	150 5 4	129 0 0	60	
17	Jogidipa.....	Mittu, Gond	110 0 0	22 0 0	.....	132 0 0	110 0 0	.....	110 0 0	79 0 0	60	
18	Chinha	Dukku, Kalar	132 0 0	33 0 0	.....	165 0 0	137 0 0	8 5 4	145 5 4	99 0 0	60	
19	Parsati	Pathari, Teli	153 0 0	35 0 0	.....	188 0 0	132 0 0	8 5 4	140 5 4	133 0 0	60	
20	Raweli	Chirka, Dhobi	130 0 0	26 0 0	.....	156 0 0	112 0 0	10 0 0	122 0 0	94 0 0	60	
21	Patori	Sunhar, Kalar	110 0 0	22 0 0	.....	132 0 0	101 0 0	16 10 8	117 10 8	79 0 0	60	
22	Parsada (Kalan.)..	Raghunath, Brahmin	112 0 0	35 0 0	.....	147 0 0	90 0 0	6 10 8	96 10 8	88 0 0	60	
23	Kairgiti	Nandlal, Brahmin...	128 0 0	32 0 0	.....	160 0 0	107 0 0	6 10 8	113 10 8	96 0 0	60	
24	Sargor	Bodrai, Teli	57 0 0	18 0 0	.....	75 0 0	60 0 0	6 10 8	66 10 8	45 0 0	60	
25	Tarjunga	Bajbal, Gond	80 0 0	16 0 0	.....	96 0 0	80 0 0	6 10 8	86 10 8	58 0 0	60	
26	Peparhata	Daulat, Musalman...	108 0 0	33 12 0	.....	141 12 0	12 0 0	8 5 4	20 5 4	85 0 0	60	
27	Parsada (Chhota).	Seonandan, Brahmin.	64 0 0	16 0 0	.....	80 0 0	49 0 0	5 0 0	54 0 0	48 0 0	60	
28	Bodrabanda	Umrao, Gond	56 0 0	16 0 0	.....	72 0 0	55 0 0	8 5 4	63 5 4	48 0 0	60	
29	Chaitra	Mst. Dulam, Brahmin	160 0 0	20 0 0	.....	180 0 0	160 0 0	.....	160 0 0	108 0 0	60	
30	Duartara	Buddu, Kalar	121 0 0	33 0 0	.....	154 0 0	108 0 0	6 10 8	114 10 8	92 0 0	60	
31	Nawapara	Narsing, Chattri....	110 0 0	22 0 0	.....	132 0 0	116 0 0	8 5 4	124 5 4	79 0 0	60	
32	Sendar	Bansi, Kosta	267 0 0	24 0 0	.....	291 0 0	267 0 0	8 5 4	275 5 4	175 0 0	60	
	Total		5,524 4 0	1,523 12 0	.....	7,048 0 0	5,132 8 0	278 5 4	5,410 13 4	4,227 0 0	59.9	