

FINAL SETTLEMENT
REPORT OF THE
PHULJHAR
ZAMINDARI OF THE
RAIPUR DISTRICT.



FROM

F. NOYCE, Esq., I. C. S.,

OFFG. UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Department of Revenue and Agriculture,

TO

THE HON' BL. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Simla, the 8th January 1913.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Moss King's letter No. 642—XI-14-1, dated the 3rd December 1912, forwarding with remarks the final reports on the settlement operations in that portion of the Sambalpur District which was excluded on its transfer to Bengal, *vis.*, the Phuljhar Zamindari, the Chandarpur-Padampur and Malkharoda Estates and 9 Khalsa villages. In reply I am to say that the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 53 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, to confirm the settlement. The Government of India also sanction the extension of the settlement of the Malkharoda and Chandarpur-Padampur Groups up to 1930-1931.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. NOYCE,

Offg. Under Secretary.



CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION

Survey and Settlement Department.

FROM

R. C. H. MOSS KING, Esq., I. C. S.,
SECOND SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Nagpur, the 3rd December 1912.

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for the information and orders of the Government of India, the final reports on the Settlement operations in that portion of the Sambalpur district which was excluded on its transfer to Bengal, *viz.*, the Phuljhar Zamindari, the Chandarpur-Padampur and Malkharoda estates, and 9 Khalsa villages. I am also to enclose a copy of letters Nos. 843—1-147 and 920—1-147, dated, respectively, the 24th June and the 2nd July 1912, from the Commissioner of Settlements, forwarding the reports. The Phuljhar Zamindari has now been added to the Raipur district, while the remaining estates and villages have been included in the Bilaspur district.

2. The previous settlement of these tracts was made by Mr. (now Sir Bamfylde) Fuller in the years 1885-1889, together with that portion of the Sambalpur district of which they once formed a part, for a period of 14 years expiring in 1902-03. Operations for a regular settlement were then begun under the orders of the Government of India and the preliminary assessment proposals for the Chandarpur-Padampur and Malkharoda groups were approved in letter No. 1803—397-2, dated the 3rd December 1902, and those for the Phuljhar Zamindari were sanctioned in Mr. Robertson's letter No. 867—216-2, dated the 7th June 1905. Operations were concluded in the former group in 1906, and in the latter in 1907.

3. In the Chandarpur-Padampur and Malkharoda groups a detailed survey was made, the villages being regularly classified and valued. The result was an enhancement of 48 per cent in the full valuation of the 254 villages included in these tracts.

The Phuljhar Zamindari was first divided for assessment into two groups, the first comprising 201 villages situated in the fertile central plain, the second 319 more backward villages, which it was intended to settle summarily. In the first group an enhancement of 40 per cent was decided on, while in the

second it was at first proposed merely to extend the existing assessment to land newly broken up since the survey of 1894-95. This policy was reversed, however, in 1907 and an enhancement of 20 to 25 per cent imposed in this group also.

4. In the Phuljhar Zamindari the revised settlement has been announced for a period of 20 years, commencing from the 15th January 1908 and ending on the 14th January 1928, while in the Chandarpur-Padampur and Malkharoda groups it has been announced for the periods noted below :—

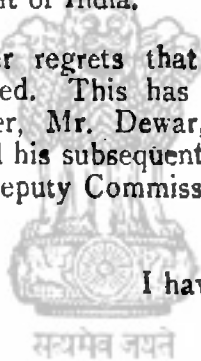
Malkharoda group.—From the 1st July 1905 to the 30th June 1925.

Chandarpur-Padampur group.—From the 1st July 1906 to the 30th June 1926.

Now, however, that both these latter groups have been included in the Bilaspur district, the Chief Commissioner considers that the settlement should expire on the same date as that of the remainder of the Janjgir tahsil of which they form part, i. e., in 1930-31. I am therefore to recommend the extension of the settlement of the Malkharoda and Chandarpur-Padampur groups until 1930-31.

5. Rents in Sambalpur were very low, and in the Phuljhar Zamindari lower even than in the rest of the district. The present enhancement is, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, extremely lenient owing to the difficulty in making too sudden an enhancement of what were in reality merely nominal rents. The revised rents have now been collected for several years without any difficulty, and Sir Benjamin Robertson has no hesitation in recommending the assessment for the confirmation of the Government of India.

6. The Chief Commissioner regrets that the submission of these reports should have been so long delayed. This has been mainly due to the sudden removal of the Settlement Officer, Mr. Dewar, from Sambalpur before he had time to submit these reports, and his subsequent employment on another settlement in addition to his duties as Deputy Commissioner.



I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. C. H. MOSS KING,

Second Secretary

FINAL SETTLEMENT REPORT OF THE PHULJHAR ZAMINDARI OF THE RAIPUR DISTRICT.

MEMORANDUM.

920—1-147, dated Nagpur, the 2nd July 1912.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Survey and Settlement Department, Central Provinces.

2. The settlement of this estate has already been fully dealt with, *vide* Annexures to the Sambalpur Settlement Report, Volume V, page 345, *et seq.* and Secretariat letters No. 174—XI-14-9, dated the 23rd March 1907, No. 337—XI-14-9 of the 22nd—24th June 1907, and No. 415—XI-14-4, dated the 20th August 1909; no elaborate summary of the report now submitted appears necessary.

3. The estate covers 792 square miles and contains 520 villages; area 8,554 square miles. It has been under Government management since 1885 and is progressing very rapidly. The population rose from 66,000 in 1881 to 88,000 in 1891 and 102,000 in 1901, in spite of the famines in this latter period. Between 1894-95, when the estate was first surveyed, and 1903-04, cropping increased by 18 per cent. The cropping is of good quality, chiefly rice with a substantial area under til, and much more cotton than is usual in Chhattisgarh.

4. The villages were divided into two groups, the first consisting of 201 well established villages and the second of 319 backward villages; at first rents were enhanced 41 per cent in the first group, but in the second group nothing more than fixation on land held without rent was aimed at: when however it was realized how very low rents were, an enhancement of 35 per cent (including fixation) was made here also. The Divisional Commissioner in forwarding this report remarks that there is a great deal of concealment and that actual rents are higher than paper rents. In the 201 established villages it is worth noticing that 25 per cent of the rents were not enhanced at all and probably another 25 per cent were only very slightly touched up. Our methods are in my opinion unsuited to cases of rapid development.

5. The takoli was raised from 8,735 to 15,000. The expenditure cannot of course be exactly determined. But Mr. Dewar estimates it at Rs. 11,000. The rent-rate was however only Re. 0-2-4 per acre and with 72 per cent under rice, til, cotton and sugarcane there was clearly unlimited scope for enhancement, and it seems to me that better results could have been obtained by simpler methods and at less cost.

6. The income of the estate was raised from Rs. 19,417 to Rs. 28,695 and is in reality considerably higher as a very lenient assessment was placed on the forests.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. R. K. BLENKINSOP,

Commissioner of Settlements,

Central Provinces.

No. 2445, dated the 30th April 1912.

From—The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division,

To—The Commissioner of Settlements, Central Provinces.

I have the honour to forward copy of letter No. 505, dated the 11th April 1912, from the Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, together with a copy of his Settlement Report on the Phuljhar Zamindari with its annexures.

2. Although I have had a good deal to do with the Phuljhar Zamindari first on the commission of enquiry as to the succession, secondly as Settlement Officer specially with a view to there being a court of appeal in regard to the enhancement of rent in unsurveyed villages referred to in paragraph 11 of the report, and thirdly as Deputy Commissioner in regard to the settlement of the cases of the so-called "Shikmi Zamindari," I do not think it is necessary for me to write a review at any great length.

3. The report deals with what is now somewhat ancient history: this is in itself of some advantage to the reviewer because the passage of time has shown that the rents are most leniently assessed and are paid without the slightest difficulty. Indeed, I have not the slightest doubt that a good deal more enhancement might have been made without any hardship. Before I visited Phuljhar I had an idea, shared by a good many people, that the Zamindari was a wild jungly tract inhabited by backward tribes carrying on an inefficient system of cultivation. To my great surprise I found a more or less open fertile plain generally cultivated far more efficiently and with a much greater appreciation of irrigation than is found in the Kalsia portion of the Raipur District. This is largely due to the influx of Kultas who are excellent cultivators from Sambalpur. The only disadvantage under which the people suffer is the want of communications as the Great Eastern Road is generally in a wretchedly bad state of repair and there is a wide crossing over the Mahanadi, not to mention the smaller streams on the road. There is no doubt that the construction of the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway or even of a first class road would very largely increase the prices of commodities and the rental value of the land.

4. The actual rent assessed per acre is not given by the Settlement Officer and no statements are attached, but I believe it is considerably lower than the rent paid for similar land even in the less advanced Zamindari of Kauria which adjoins it. During the course of settlement I may remark, as it has not been mentioned by the Settlement Officer, that rent concealment was discovered to an enormous extent and actual rents are being paid considerably higher than the average rents now imposed.

5. There is no doubt that very lavish grants of protected status were made in 1891. In some cases these grants, when made to aborigines, failed in their purpose as the grantees in a large number of cases disposed of their villages by sub-leases in perpetuity. On the other hand, in many cases I found that to the grant of protection was due the large increase in cultivation as the grantees have spent very large sums in the construction of magnificent tanks.

6. In regard to the wajib-ul-arz I would suggest that those clauses, *i. e.*, clauses III and XI, which have lately been the subject of litigation in regard to the other Raipur Zamindaris, should be expunged.

No. 505, dated the 11th April 1912.

From—The Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat.

To—The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division.

I have the honour to forward herewith two final Settlements Reports for the two portions of the old district of Sambalpur which, at the partition in 1905, were retained in the Central Provinces.

2. I regret that I have not been able to submit these reports earlier. As you are aware I was withdrawn from Sambalpur in 1906. After that date the sub-settlement of the Phuljhar subordinate estates, financially the most important part of the settlement, had to be carried through and the final orders of the Administration fixing the kamil-jama and takoli of Phuljhar were not passed until 1909. By that time I had undertaken the Baihar Ryotwari Settlement.

3. I would take this opportunity of reminding you of your own suggestion that it would be well if the Chandarpur-Padampur Estate could be split up, and Padampur then restored to the district of Sambalpur. Practically the entire population of Padampur, which is not aboriginal, is Uriya, and is cut off geographically and also by race, language and even religion from Chandarpur and from the remainder of Bilaspur District.

PART I—THE ZAMINDARI AND ITS PEOPLE.

1. The ancient feudal estate of Phuljhar was, when the re-settlement now to be reported on was undertaken, the north-western tract of Sambalpur, then the most easterly district of the Central Provinces. But on 16th October 1905, when the partition of Bengal was proclaimed, all the Uriya-speaking area of the old Sambalpur District was transferred to the Orissa Division of the Bengal Presidency.

Geography.

Phuljhar, however, from historical, linguistic and commercial causes was bound up with the Chhattisgarh Division of the Central Provinces, and it was not transferred to Bengal. It became the most easterly portion of the Raipur District of Chhattisgarh, as it now is. Its total area is 792 square miles, and it contains 520 villages, whose total area is 554 square miles. There are also 238 square miles of zamindari forest land. Its boundaries are on the west the remainder of Raipur District, in which it is now included, on the north the Bilaspur District of Chhattisgarh and the Feudatory State of Sarangarh, and on the east and south the present Sambalpur District of Orissa.

2. The estate of Phuljhar has already been described in the report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Sambalpur District, published in 1908 by the Government of Bengal, to which in this short report it will be necessary to make some references.

Physical features.

Phuljhar is shut off from the old Sambalpur District on the east by a wide belt of its own forest-clad hills. It is indeed almost completely surrounded by its own hills, which enclose a flat plain of fertile dark soil. In rainfall and physical configuration it more nearly resembles the Chhattisgarh than the Sambalpur country.

It has many small streams, but none perennial or of any considerable size, except perhaps the Jong River, which, at its western side, runs north to join the Mahanadi.

3. The estate has no railway. But a good road from Raipur to Sambalpur runs through it from west to east. When Sambalpur District belonged to the Central Provinces this road was better towards Sambalpur than towards Raipur, but even so the trend of trade was to Raipur, on the main line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, rather than to Sambalpur, on a nearer branch line of the same railway.

Communications and trade.

In the great famine of 1899-1900, before the settlement now reported on was under consideration, I was Charge Officer of the Borasambhar Zamindari, an equally large estate lying immediately south of Phuljhar, and I had also supervising charge of Phuljhar. My grain contractors were all Kutchi Mahomedans who bought Burma and Bengal rice in Midnapur and railed it to Raipur for bullock-cart freighting to Phuljhar and Borasambhar.

In later years a further trade attraction was provided in Raipur by an oil-mill to which Phuljhar sent a heavy export of sesamum. The principal centre of trade in the estate is the village of Seraipali on the Raipur-Sambalpur Road, which in 1901 had a population of 1,185. Fairly large weekly markets are held also at Bhanarpur, Basna, Singhora, Kusandi and Nawagarh.

4. In 1881 the population of the estate was 65,873, and in 1891 it had risen to 87,659. In 1901, in spite of the virulence of the 1899-1900 famine and its attendant cholera, the population had risen to 102,135 souls.

Population.

The chief cause of these large increases has been the attraction to immigration offered by the rich soil of the central plain.

5. For the purposes of assessment I divided the villages into two groups, one of 319 of the more backward villages near the forests, and one of 201 good villages of the central plain. Formerly the population was almost entirely aboriginal and all villages were held

Caste, language, and religion.

from the zamindar or from the feudal "Garhotias" by Gonds and Binjhals. But after the annexation of Sambalpur District and the cessation of disorder a tide of immigration set in from Sambalpur and Chhattisgarh, and now only about one-fourth of the population is aboriginal. It is probable also that immigrants have been encouraged to come in by the fact that since 1885 the estate has been continuously under Government management; of the 201 villages of the better class 65 are now held by Agharias from Chhattisgarh and 52 by Kultas from Sambalpur, while only 41 are retained by Gonds and 4 by Binjhals. The Agharias and Kultas are excellent cultivators; they are all either rich or well-to-do, and are certain to push their conquest further.

In religion there are many variations. About one-fourth of the people are still aboriginal and cannot properly be classed as Hindus. The Agharias belong to the Kabirpanth sect and the Chamars are Satnamis. The Kultas are of course orthodox Hindus.

It was largely the linguistic reason which caused the severance of Phuljhar from the old District of Sambalpur. The immigrants from Chhattisgarh, speaking a dialect of Hindi, are more numerous than the Uriyas, and the aboriginals also use a corrupt form of the Chhattisgarhi dialect.

6. A rain-gauge station has only recently been established at Seraipali and statistics of value are not available. But from my experience of the tract I should say that Phuljhar enjoys a much less ample and certain rainfall than that of Sambalpur, and in that respect resembles the rest of Chhattisgarh. In the open plain also there are not the undulations which, in Sambalpur proper, have been turned to such excellent account for the provision of big irrigation-tanks. Those usually found in this tract resemble rather the small square tanks of Raipur. But in the foot-hills there are many excellent sites.

In my report on the Sambalpur Settlement I have described in detail the agricultural methods of the district, and from these Phuljhar shows little variation.

The following statement exhibits the distribution of crops:—

			Acres.
Rice	... } Broadcasted	..	109,930
	... } Transplanted	...	389
Sugarcane	...	...	498
Til	...	...	24,033
Kodon and kutki	...	...	28,434
Urad and mung	...	...	20,038
Cotton	...	...	6,475
Wheat	...	...	44
Other crops	...	...	5,282
Total cropped area			195,123
Double-cropped...			2,195

Rice occupies 57 per cent of the cropped area, a proportion less than that of Sambalpur District. The area transplanted is also small, and the irrigated area is much smaller than in Sambalpur proper.

The *til* crop is a comparatively large and important one, and cotton is grown to an extent not usual now in Sambalpur. It grows well on newly-cleared forest land. The smaller millets are cultivated chiefly by aboriginals in the more backward villages. A comparison of areas with those of last Settlement (1891) is not possible. But in 1894—1895 a village survey was effected, and the figures of that year show that up to the year of attestation (1903-1904), the increase in the total cropped area was one of 18 per cent, a truly remarkable advance in view of the famines of the nineties. Since 1894-1895 the area occupied for

agriculture increased from 210,433 acres to 251,395. But in the 520 villages apart from the large zamindari reserves of forests, nearly 100,000 acres were still unoccupied at re-settlement.

PART II.—HISTORY.

7. The history of the rulers of Phuljhar is a long and very interesting one but its early dates must be conjectural. Some centuries
Ancient history. back it emerges into history as a feudal appanage of the State of Patna. Its local Chief was at that time in all probability a Binjhar or Binjhal, this tribe being still the most numerous of the aboriginal tribes in Phulihar and its neighbourhood. Even now the Zamindar of Borasambhar, a large estate lying next to Phuljhar on the south, is a Binihal. He owed allegiance to the Chauhan Rajput Maharajah of Patna of the Hai-Hai-Bansi dynasty. But a breach of his allegiance occurred, and a Raj-Gond feudal family doing military service with the Maharaja was commissioned by him to punish the rebellious chief. These Raj-Gonds were the ancestors of the present Zamindar of Phuljhar, and of most of the Raj-Gond rulers of the Chhattisgarh States and Zamindaris at the present day. At that time the head of the house was Har Raj Sai. He carried his ancestry back to the Gond dynasty of Chanda whence his family had, seven generations earlier, been dispossessed by aggression from Delhi.

Har Raj Sai succeeded in killing the aboriginal Chief of Phuljhar and established his family in the fief for many generations of legitimate succession.

8. Some years before the great Mutiny a break occurred in the legitimate
Intermediate dynastic history. male succession. Ajit Singh, Rajah of Phuljhar, died leaving three sons—
 Pirthi Singh,
 Mahiman Singh and
 Sewak Singh.

Each of these in turn ruled, but only for short periods, and died successively. The latter two left no male issue. Pirthi Singh, however, had left a son named Jag Sai who was the offspring of a marriage in every way regular among the Raj Gonds, except that his mother was a Raj Gondin of the same *gotra* as his father, and therefore ineligible as a wife.

That Jag Sai was definitely illegitimate is shown by the fact that his uncles, Mahiman and Sewak Singh, in turn succeeded his father. But among the several degrees of illegitimacy which occur in Raj-Gond houses, that of Jag Sai is clearly the nearest to full legitimacy, and it is not surprising that, after the death of his uncle Sewak Singh in 1854, Jag Sai was permitted by the British Government to succeed to the feudal kingdom of Phuljhar for a stated period of ten years without the title of Raja. The object of these two limitations was to ascertain definitely before succession was finally sanctioned whether collateral ruling families of Raj-Gonds would or would not overlook the taint of illegitimacy in the succession. It seems clear that Jag Sai established himself among collateral houses successfully for a time. He added a further qualification by evincing active loyalty to the British Government when, as an indirect result of the great Mutiny, the Sambalpur rebellion broke out. The history of that incident is matter for separate pages. Jag Sai, having quite fulfilled the conditions of his temporary grant, was finally given the title of Raja in June 1863, as "the sole surviving heir of Pirthi Singh." He died in 1864. From 1854, on the death of Raja Sewak Singh, till 1837, when Jag Sai obtained his conditional succession, the estate was managed directly by Government.

It appears to be probable that before his death Rajah Jag Sai, following curiously in his father's footsteps, again lost caste among the Raj-Gond families by refusing to sever himself from a lady of his own clan or *gotra* to whom he had been united by the secondary ceremony of the *Phul Shadi*, or flower-

marriage. The nearest translation of this in English is that Jag Singh, himself the offspring of a marriage within the prohibited degrees of relationship, after stoutly supporting and obtaining his succession, endangered the repute of his succession at the end of his life by just such another connection within the prohibited degrees.

I should mention here that at least once in official correspondence the Phul Shadi or Phulbiah ceremony has been represented as definitely morganatic, the flaw occurring simply because the lady was not of royal rank.

I can find no support for that view. This connection appears to be an ineligible one simply because endogamous, *i. e.*, contracted within the prohibited degrees. It would indeed be surprising that the Chauhan Rajputs who so long ruled the south-west frontier of British India did not impose on the Gond houses their long tradition of exogamy.

9. Raja Jag Sai or Singh died in 1864. From that date until 1903 the title to this estate remained doubtful and unconfirmed. Modern dynastic history. It is not a very large or wealthy estate; but, as I have indicated, it is the cradle of a race, and it is not surprising that claimants have been numerous. What actually happened in 1864 was that the Central Provinces Administration, then newly constituted, left the affairs of Phuljhar, conditionally and for management only, to the Rani Sagun Kumari, widow of Raja Pirthi Singh, as the senior relict of the last ruler on an undoubted male succession. When the Rani Sagun died, the estate was again entrusted to an aunt of Jag Sai, Rani Kapilas Kumari, a widow of the long-deceased Sewak Singh. This lady many years before, in 1872 in the life-time and with the approval of her co-widow, the Rani Sagun Kumari, had, as junior widow, adopted a son in the person of Rajpal Singh, son of the Zamidar of Malkharoda, the object of the widows being to provide a successor who would be acceptable to Government. Soon afterwards they repudiated that adoption, being moved by affection in favour of the illegitimate male descendants of Raja Pirthi Singh who lived with them in Phuljhar. These call for some explanation. Besides Jag Singh, son of his marriage under the rose with a Gondin of his own clan, Pirthi Singh left an elder but definitely illegitimate son named Rohna Singh, son of a Kewat woman, of the fisherman caste. Rohna Singh, though continually intriguing on behalf of himself and his three sons, never succeeded in establishing himself as a Raj-Gond. His three sons all died without issue, the last being Narain Sai who died in 1899. But Rohna Singh and his family undoubtedly held the affections of the Ranis. For many years this vacillation continued, although it should have been clear to the widows from the outset that Government could not recognise the illegitimate son of an illegitimate son. Rani Kapilas Kumari was far from successful in the management of the estate and in 1885 it was found necessary to take it under the Court of Wards. However, during the life-time of the Rani no decision as to the succession of the estate was arrived at. She died in 1898.

Immediately before her death she had attempted to adopt Lal Narain Singh, brother of the Raja of Raigarh, but she did not actually carry out the ceremony, nor was that adoption ever presented for the sanction of Government. Had it been presented it could not have been easily accepted, as it involved a doubt as to the Raigarh succession.

In 1899 the Chief Commissioner, after consideration of the claims of Rajpal Singh, Lal Narain Singh and of Narain Sai of the doubly illegitimate branch, decided the succession in favour of Rajpal Singh. But Rajpal Singh soon after

this died in 1901 before obtaining actual possession of the estate, and Narain Sai had also died childless in 1899. Rajpal Singh died childless in Malkharoda, but before death he adopted formally his brother's son Lal Bahadur Singh as his heir. Lal Narain Singh then pushed his claim once more and finally in 1902 other distant claimants having appeared, a public enquiry was ordered at Sambalpur into all claims. This was held by Mr. A. B. Napier, I. C. S., now Commissioner of Chhattisgarh. From his

sound standing in law and dynastic custom, and that a strong case for escheat to Government existed. Finally, however, on 16th May 1903, the adopted son of Rajpal Singh, Lal Bahadur Singh, Zamindar of Malkharoda, was recognised by the Government of India and was placed in possession of Phuljhar. As he was then and is still a minor the administration of the Court of Wards continues.

The reasons for this final order were :—

(1) That as early as 1872 the Ranis were distinctly led to believe that on the adoption of a suitable successor the old estate would be permitted to go to a collateral branch of the blood.

(2) That the adoption by the Rani Kapilas took Rajpal Singh out of his own family for good and placed him as a son of Sewak Singh, an accomplished fact which no subsequent repudiation by any one could alter.

(3) That in 1899 Sir Denzil Ibbetson had definitely, as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, placed the succession with Rajpal Singh, a fact which could not be ignored as against his heir, even when the closest subsequent enquiry showed that a strong doubt existed in favour of the State as against all private heirs.

The succession confirmed in 1903 has not been disturbed. I have given a careful summary of this controversy because it was a most notable one and will certainly be, on Mr. Napier's enquiry, a ruling case in the archives of Chhattisgarh.

PART III.—THE SETTLEMENT.

10. In the last Settlement of Phuljhar, completed in 1891, little was done ^{The previous Settlement except to ascertain what the assets of the estate actually of 1891.} were and on these to fix afresh the Government takoli or tribute. This was raised at the time from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000. But the rents of tenants were not raised and no change was made in the payments made to the zamindar by the so-called shikmi-zamindars, the muafidars and the thekadars who held estates or villages from him. Enquiry, however, was made into all their tenures with two results. On the one hand, 280 gaontias were granted protected status as against the zamindar, and, on the other hand, the claims of the shikmi-zamindars to a proprietary interest in their estates were disallowed and the orders of Government were elicited as to their future financial treatment. Their title, to prevent misunderstanding about tenure, was altered to that of "Garhotia" or fort-holder. I should note, however, that after the settlement of 1891 no steps appear to have been taken by the Court of Wards to cut down the profits of the Garhotias and to increase the revenues of the zamindar from their estates. No survey or classification and valuation of land having been undertaken at Settlement, it was necessary later to conduct a village-survey and establish a system of land records. This was accomplished in 1894-95.

11. In the Settlement of 1902-06 the Sambalpur District proper had already been assessed before Phuljhar was dealt with. ^{A summary of the Settlement of 1902-06.} It was first determined for purposes of assessment to divide it into two groups. One of these comprised 201 villages of the fertile central plain, to be regularly classified and valued, and the other group consisted of 319 more backward villages which it was intended to settle summarily. The general rate of rental enhancement in Sambalpur had been one of 30 per cent, but it was discovered that rents in Phuljhar were even lower than the very low rents of the rest of the district, and an enhancement of 40 per cent in the central group was decided upon. In the more backward group it was at first intended not to raise the rent of old land, but merely to extend the assessment to land newly broken since the survey of 1894-95. At this point, in March 1906, I was withdrawn from Sambalpur owing to that district having been transferred to Bengal, but my Assistant

Settlement Officer, Mr. Ram Krishna Khando Indurkar, was left behind to announce the new rents. Some delay was then caused by a change of policy, and finally in January 1907 the Chief Commissioner, after a tour in Phuljhar, passed orders that in the outer villages also an enhancement of rents by from 20 to 25 per cent should be undertaken. This was carried through and the changes announced in 1907.

It was impossible, however, to arrive at an idea of the revenue due by the zamindar to Government before ascertaining definitely what revenues he would himself obtain from his villages. It was decided that the fixation of *theka jamas* and *malikanas* to be paid by the inferior holders was not the duty of a Settlement Officer, and finally Mr. A. B. Napier, I. C. S., then Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, was commissioned for the Court of Wards to go into the tenure of each subordinate estate and propose the terms on which each should in future be held. This task, first suggested in 1891, was carried out, and on the 13th October 1909 the Chief Commissioner passed orders fixing the zamindar's takoli at Rs. 15,000 per annum.

12. Having thus summarised the work accomplished in the recent Settlement

Details of land valuation
in the central group.

I have now to state the methods followed in fuller detail.

I should in the first place explain that the system of land valuation followed in the regularly settled group of 201 villages was the same as that employed in the remainder of the Sambalpur District, and the soil factors used in Phuljhar were also those of the rest of the district.

Both the general method and the soil factors used have been fully discussed in my Sambalpur Report and probably a bare summary will here suffice.

Most of the land dealt with was rice-land, and the four main classes of that in Sambalpur are (1) *bahal*, or bottom-land, (2) *berna* or dells which run down into the bottom, (3) *mal saman* or the lower terraces on the slopes of each small valley, and (4) *mal tikra*, the higher terraced fields of the slopes. Each of these classes varies in quality according as it receives or does not receive secure tank irrigation, and according as it receives or does not receive automatic village manure. Then there is also the *At* land, which is not embanked for rice, and is usually high-lying. It grows such miscellaneous crops as pulses, millets, sesamum, cotton and coarse early rice. There is also the *barchha*, or sugarcane land, and finally the *baris*, or house-gardens, usually very small.

The following is a complete list of the classes and factors used :—

Bahal	I	Khari Pani	38
"	"	Khari	34
"	"	Pani	34
"	"	Ordinary	28
Bahal	II	Khari Pani	32
"	"	Khari	28
"	"	Pani	28
"	"	Ordinary	23
Berna	I	Khari Pani	27
"	"	Khari	24
"	"	Pani	24
"	"	Ordinary	19
Berna	II	Khari Pani	25
"	"	Khari	21
"	"	Pani	21

Berna	II	...	Ordinary	...	...	16
Mal Saman		...	Khari Pani	...	...	20
		...	Khari	...	...	17
"		...	Pani	...	...	17
"		...	Ordinary	...	...	10
Mal Tikra	A.	...	Khari	...	...	11
"		..	Ordinary	..	...	7
At		...	Khari	...	...	4
"		...	Ordinary	...	...	2
Barchha		...	Khari	..	..	38
"		...	Ordinary	...	..	50
Bari		..	Khari Pani	...	...	25
"		...	Khari	...	...	20
"		...	Pani	...	...	20
"		...	Ordinary	...	...	10

All these classes proved useful, but of the 110,042 acres in cultivation in the regularly settled villages 26,464 acres went into the class of ordinary Mal Saman and no less than 45,695 acres into the class of Ordinary At. This last class, growing as it often did in Phuljhar good crops of sesamum, was perhaps too lightly valued, especially as under Section 211 (c) of the Settlement Code one-third of its cultivated area was exempted entirely from assessment.

But, on the whole, the relative pressure of the new rents was very satisfactory. The tenants also were classified according to their prosperity as evidenced by their stock and their debts, and the following statement shows that the soil-factors succeeded in laying the enhancement chiefly on the richer land and on the well-to-do tenants who hold it :—

Class of tenant.	Number of holdings.	Previous rent.	New rent.	Percent- age of en- hance- ment.	Number of rents not raised.	Percent- age of rents not raised.	Average rent per holding.	
							Previous.	Revised.
		Rs.	Rs.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A	302	1,757	2,752	+ 57	54	18	5 13 1	9 1 10
B	1,526	6,224	8,910	+ 43	283	19	4 1 3	5 13 5
C	1,553	3,633	4,729	+ 30	574	37	2 5 5	3 0 9
D & E	576	943	1,130	+ 20	254	44	1 10 2	1 15 5
Garden-holders	669	4	140	...	4	1	0 0 1	0 3 4
Total	4,626	12,561	17,661	+ 41	1,169	25	2 11 5	3 13 1

The area held as home-farm was 33,178 acres which were valued at Rs. 8,583, and the service holdings were valued at Rs. 1,033.

Improvements were fully allowed for where their existence could be definitely ascertained. These were calculated to have cost Rs. 41,960 affecting 1,357 acres. The deduced difference between dry and wet rates was only 2 annas 7 pies, but margins averaging 3 annas 10 pies were allowed for these improvements.

Thus, the total land valuation of the 201 villages came to Rs. 27,277. But at announcement it was found that still more new land had meanwhile been broken, and its assessment raised the total valuation to Rs. 27,419.

13. At first in the outer group of 319 villages only the land of the home-farms was regularly classified. But when in January 1907 the Chief Commissioner ordered a rental enhancement of from 20 to 25 per cent, it became necessary to classify also the tenancy land. Fortunately it was found that on the original attestation the position class of each field had been roughly noted, and this note formed a satisfactory basis for assessment. Before revision the rents had been Rs. 11,995. Under the original orders for a summary settlement all the land newly broken since 1894-95 had been assessed and this brought the rental figure up to Rs. 13,047. Later enhancement of old rents raised the figure to Rs. 16,211. The valuation of the home-farms, however, was allowed to stand at Rs. 7,291, the figure of the earlier valuation, and it is right to state that this was probably a comparatively low assessment, since in the backward villages the home-farm areas are almost invariably better than the tenancy holdings.

The total valuation of the 319 villages came to Rs. 23,502 and the total land valuation of the estate was thus Rs. 50,921.

There were no appeals against any of the rental enhancements or valuations and it is clear that the assessment was not a heavy one.

14. The estate possesses 238 square miles of reserved forests, which under Court of Wards administration have gradually been conserved and exploited.

Forest Assessment.

The following is a statement of the gross income as ascertained for some years before the re-assessment :—

		Rs.
1898-99	...	12,894
1899-00	...	9,610
1900-01	...	14,105
1901-02	...	25,551
1902-03	...	16,586
	Average ...	15,749

But much of these receipts were from the *sal*-forests which had been heavily cut for sleeper timber. These special receipts were :—

		Rs.
1898-99	...	422
1899-00	...	...
1900-01	...	1,000
1901-02	...	11,481
1902-03	...	4,154
	Total ...	17,057

I noted in my Preliminary Report of 1904 that this item from sleeper timber could not be counted upon regularly and advised that it be spread over a period of 20 years. The annual cost of the Forest establishment entertained by the Court of Wards was then Rs. 2,800, but it was about to be considerably increased. On these figures I proposed a net valuation of Rs. 8,400 per annum, and this was accepted later by the Administration when the *takoli* of the estate was fixed in October 1909. The valuation of the forest at the settlement of 1891 was Rs. 5,000. It is probable that with the construction of the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway the profits of the estate from its *sal* timber have, for a time at least, greatly exceeded this figure.

15. When the Court of Wards in November 1885 first took over the management of Phuljhar it was found that the Rani was in receipt of but a small portion of the land revenue. A very large share was appropriated by families holding subordinate estates on a military service tenure. The disturbed early history of Phuljhar accounts for the number and extent of the earlier grants, and in the life-time of the Rani Kapilas Kumari, while the succession hung in doubt, she added still further to them and to the impoverishment of the zamindar's purse. Nearly all the so-called shikmi-zamindars held their estates on renewable leases which were neither stamped nor registered. An enquiry into the case of each grant was held in 1891 and they were duly classified according to their antiquity and utility. It was clearly intended at the time that the payments of the grantees to the zamindar, then extremely small, should be raised substantially, in view of the fact that the ancient due of the military, or other, service was no longer exacted and could not be exacted. But during the currency of that settlement very little progress with this policy appears to have been made. Indeed, the tendency was retrograde, so far as the interests of the zamindar were concerned, because, in 1891, 280 ordinary village lessees were granted protected status, and their small annual payments were thus stereotyped.

The revision of the payments of garhotias, muafidars and thekadars, protected or not, was not held to lie within the duties of a Settlement Officer, but it was obviously impossible to assess a fair *takoli* without ascertaining with some exactitude what part of the income of the estate would reach the pocket of the zamindar.

Accordingly, in 1907, Mr. A. B. Napier, I. C. S., then Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, was commissioned to revive the orders of 1891 and on behalf of the Court of Wards to effect settlements with all the subordinate holders. Final orders on this detailed enquiry were passed in 1909. The result has been a very considerable increase in the revenues of the zamindar. Formerly from the large garhotia estates there was an income of only Rs. 4,958. This was raised to Rs. 12,920. Other subordinate holders had previously paid only Rs. 137,480. After revision of the rents these payments were raised to Rs. 20,248. These incomes necessarily vary and will probably increase during the currency of settlement. After Mr. Napier's sub-settlement it became possible to fix both the kamil jama of the estate and the takoli annually payable.

Before 1891 the only cash payment due by the zamindar to Government was a *takoli* of Rs. 1,000. At that settlement this was raised to Rs. 5,000. Rs. 4,000 on account of land revenue and Rs. 1,000 on the account of forests.

There were in 1891 also the following payments due :—

	Rs.
Excise ...	600
Pandhri contribution ...	450
Patwari „ ...	1,504

Total payments apart from cesses thus came to Rs. 7,554. During the currency of settlement the abolition of the zamindari Police and other changes caused a rise in the payments so that, before the resettlement now under report, the payments were :—

	Rs.
Land revenue takoli ...	7,735
Forest takoli ...	1,000
Total ...	8,735

After revision the gross assets of the zamindari became :—

	Rs.
Land assets ...	50,921
Forest „	8,400
Total ...	59,321

A kamil jama at 59 per cent of these was fixed at Rs. 34,920. On this cesses fall to be paid. The net cesses payable by the zamindar after deducting those received by him from subordinate holders were Rs. 1,434-12-0.

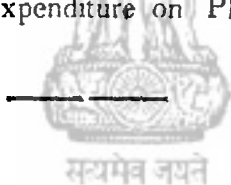
The gross income of the zamindar, including cesses, received at different periods, was :—

		Rs.
In 1891	...	22,230
Before revision	...	28,881
After revision	...	45,337

Thus, with 43 per cent of his kamil jama assessed as takoli (Rs. 15,000), his net income owing to the revision of settlement, and more especially owing to Mr. Napier's settlement of the garhotia estates, rose from Rs. 10,417 to about Rs. 28,695.

16. At the recent Settlement the *wajib-ul-arz* or administration paper of the estate needed some revision. A copy of this will be found as an appendix to this report. In Part I it was necessary to state clearly the tenure of the zamindar himself and the rules of succession. Few other changes were necessary, but one may be referred to here. After much discussion it had been determined in Sambalpur District and its zamindaris to continue for the term of one Settlement the ancient custom of *Bhethegar*, or free labour. But the incidence of this on the tenantry had been carefully regulated, and the rules for free labour were accordingly revised for the estate of Phuljhar also.

17. Apart from excise contributions the revenue paid by the estate to Government has been raised from Rs. 8,735 to Rs. 15,000. The revised takoli became payable on 15th January 1908 and the term fixed was one of twenty years. I regret that the actual cost of the Phuljhar Settlement cannot be stated as its account is involved in that of the Sambalpur District Settlement. But, apart from the cost of the survey of 1894-95, the expenditure on Phuljhar alone probably did not exceed Rs. 11,000.



FORM OF WAJIB-UL-ARZ FOR THE PHULJHAR ZAMINDARI IN THE RAIPUR DISTRICT

PART I.—OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE ZAMINDAR AS AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

I.—Tenure.

1. The tenure of the zamindari is impartible and non-transferable save to the nearest heir, and each such transfer shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner. The zamindari is held by one person, the zamindar or zamindarin, for the time being, and is held on condition of loyalty, proper management and the improvement and cultivation of the estate.

2. The privileges of the zamindar are personal, and should at any time the estate be transferred otherwise than in accordance with this clause, the Government will be at liberty to impose a full land revenue and forest assessment, and to resume all special zamindari privileges.

II.—Succession.

1. On the death of the zamindar the estate devolves upon his eldest legitimate son. In default of a son either born to him or adopted, the estate devolves upon the nearest legitimate heir of the zamindar according to the custom of the family. In the event of any dispute arising as to the legitimacy of any claimant to the succession the case shall be decided according to the custom of the family.

2. In the event of the first in order being, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, unfit to carry out the condition of Clause I, the zamindari devolves upon the nearest heir who possesses the requisite qualifications.

III.—Removal of Zamindar and Forfeiture of Privileges.

The zamindar in the case of gross misconduct or mal-administration is liable to removal by the Chief Commissioner.

IV.—Maintenance of relations.

The members of the zamindar's family have a right to suitable maintenance from the zamindar, but no member of the zamindar's family or any other person is entitled to hold or enjoy any portion of the zamindari in proprietary right from reason of such portion of the zamindari having at any time been made over to or continued in the possession of such person for his maintenance or any other purpose.

V.—Village Management.

The villages of the zamindari are managed according to the conditions of Part II of this *wajib-ul-arz* and in accordance with such provisions as may from time to time be laid down by law or by order having the force of law.

VI.—Ferries.

The zamindar shall continue as at present to manage the ferries in accordance with the laws and rules prevailing in the khalsa, and shall take care that the interests of the khalsa do not suffer from his arrangements. If at any time it is considered expedient for Government to assume the management of this source of revenue, the zamindar shall receive reasonable compensation in respect of any loss of income resulting from such transfer.

VII.—Forests.

The forests or forest lands of the estate shall be managed in accordance with rules prescribed by the Local Administration.

VIII.—Dues on Traders.

No transit dues are levied by the zamindar, but the zamindar with the sanction of the Local Administration may levy bazar dues in selected towns at such rates and under such rules as may be approved, provided that the income from such dues be in every case spent on the improvement of the town in which they are levied.

IX.—Miscellaneous dues.

No dues not authorised by this *wajib-ul-arz* shall be leviable by the zamindar without the sanction of the Local Administration.

X.—Minerals.

All minerals are the property of Government which has a right of free access and egress thereto and the.

PART II.—OF THE RELATIONS OF THE ZAMINDAR WITH HIS THEKADARS, MUAFIDARS AND TENANTS.

I.—Village Management.

1. In villages held kham, the zamindar, and in other villages the Muafidar or thekadar nominated as manager by the zamindar, is responsible for the management of the village and shall be the landlord within the meaning of Section 2 (6) of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act.

2. No co-sharer in a muafi or thekadari village can claim to have his share partitioned and separated. A tenant of a village in which sharers have made a private partition amongst themselves can always claim to pay his rent to the manager nominated by the zamindar under clause (1).

3. The zamindar in his home villages and the manager in the other villages will be assisted in the village management by a panchayat to consist of four tenants of the village elected by the tenants.

II.—Village Servants.

1. In this village the following jhankars and gandas have been sanctioned :—

Name of village or hamlet.	Class of servants.	Area of service holding.	Rent leviable from persons holding portions of service land.	Other income leviable.

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2. In addition to other remuneration the ganda shall receive as his perquisite the hides and horns of all dead cattle not claimed by the owners.

3. Besides jhankars and gandas there are the following village servants :—

Name of village or hamlet.	Class of servants.	Area of service holding.	Other income leviable.

4. These may be dismissed and deprived of their service land by the manager and panches for failure to render due service.

III.—Village Expenses.

1. Village expenses may be recovered by the manager from the sharers and tenants in proportion to the rental value of their holdings, he himself bearing a proportional share.

2. By village expenses are meant only such expenses as are incurred for the benefit or on account of the whole village, such as expenses for road mending, for the repair of public tanks, &c.

In this village there are the following special village expenses :—

IV.—Waste Land and Forests.

1. All waste land not in occupation for cultivation is the property of the zamindar.
2. But the manager of each village shall set apart with the approval of the zamindar an adequate portion of the unoccupied lands for the formation of village forest reserves and grazing lands and these shall not be brought under cultivation.
3. All other waste or forest land included within the village limits may be occupied for cultivation by the manager or given out by him to co-sharers and tenants.
4. All cultivators shall be entitled to graze their cattle in the village forest and to take in reasonable quantities for their own use in the village firewood, leaves, fencing thorns and timber for the houses and agricultural implements.

V.—Tanks.

1. The water of all public village tanks shall be distributed justly and in accordance with village custom to fields recorded as irrigated from them. This distribution shall be effected by the zamindar or, in thekadari and muafi-villages, by the manager, and the village punchayat.
2. These tanks shall be kept in good repair by the manager and by the tenants whose fields are irrigated from them.
3. The beds of these tanks have not been assessed and cultivation within their limit is prohibited except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.
4. All tanks built since last Settlement by thekadars, muafidars, or tenants within their holdings have been recorded as part of their holdings. The distribution of water from these tanks is effected at the will of the builder or his representative.
5. The beds of these tanks also have been freed from assessment. All cultivation within their limits is prohibited except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.
6. Occupancy tenants can make tanks in their own holdings without permission, but for the building of a tank in the village waste the consent of the zamindar is necessary.

VI.—Bhet-begar.

1. The bhet-begar of this village is to be employed only on the sir land of this village. But if the zamindar has sir cultivation in any village within three miles he may receive in that village half of the permissible bhet-begar.
2. Tenants with more than one plough are to render each plough (s) for one "bel" each, and sickle (s) for a day of two "bels." Tenants with one plough only will render only half of this, giving bhet-begar every alternate year if the two-plough tenants render only one plough and one sickle annually.
3. Bhet-begar is commutable at the option of the tenants at the rate of 4 annas for a plough with ploughman and oxen for a day of one "bel" and two annas for a labourer with sickle for a day of two "bels."
4. The zamindar, muafidar or thekadar who receives bhet-begar at harvest time provides a mid-day meal free of cost to the begar labourers.

VII.—Groves and Fruit Trees.

1. Groves now existing shall remain the property of their present possessors, but the zamindar shall be the proprietor of such groves should the owners relinquish the land on which they stand, be ejected for arrears, or die without heirs.
2. When land is transferred the right to trees on the land passes with it. Occupancy tenants may plant groves on their land without permission. Fruit-bearing trees within holdings may not be cut without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

3. The fruit of trees planted in the village waste by tenants may be taken by the persons who planted them so long as they retain their holdings in the village, but if they leave the village they have no further claim.

VIII.—Roads and Thoroughfares.

The existing paths and roads are to be kept open, and the zamindar, his manager and tenants shall repair them annually. They are not to be encroached upon for cultivation without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

IX.—The Sir-Barchha.

The sir-barchha for the use of the tenants is Nos. The zamindar or his manager shall make a proper allotment of the land to the tenants and shall be at liberty to cultivate it himself in years when sugarcane is not grown.

X.—The village site and Deraghar.

1. The village site consists of Nos.

2. Every cultivator is entitled to a site for his house free of rent. But if a tenant abandons his holding and leaves the village he loses his right to any house site he may have held. He is entitled to dispose, as he pleases, of any structures he may have erected on the site or of their materials, provided he does so within one month and provided he does not thereby interfere with the exercise by the zamindar or his manager of his right to dispose of the site. The rights of non-agriculturists in sites occupied and buildings constructed by them are regulated by agreement with the zamindar or his manager.

3. A deraghar or guest house is to be maintained and kept in good order.

XI.—Nazarana.

The zamindar will not levy premium (nazarana) when granting or renewing leases, but will receive in lieu thereof an annual payment.

XII.—Cesses.

No cesses other than the Dasehra-tika and Pushpuni and Rakhi may be levied by the zamindar except with the sanction of the Local Administration.

XIII.

When the village lands adjoin blocks of Government or zamindari forest the managers and tenants will contribute towards the maintenance of the boundary by annually clearing a line to the width of 20 feet on their side of the boundary line.

General Assessment Statement of the Phuljhar Zamindari group of the Raipur District

I.—Revenue Demand.

As fixed at last Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Detail of balances.		
			Year.	Amount.	How disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 21,217	Rs. 21,217				

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

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

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

Soil class.					Position class.								Total.
	Ordinary.	Khari.	Pani.	K ¹ -ari-pani.									
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bahal I ...	764'99	10'77	1,588'58	107'74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,481'08
" II ...	2,625'12	19'47	1,725'13	115'32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,485'04
Berna I ...	2,705'85	57'17	1,384'43	151'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,298'47
" II ...	6,219'6	99'20	2,278'18	174'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,773'40
Mal Saman ...	26,464'44	570'03	4,653'61	438'84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,126'92
" Tikra ...	10,349'28	261'80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,551'08
At ...	45,094'82	637'41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,732'23
Bari ...	44'19	522'53	131'34	141'41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839'47
Barchha ...	...	...	637'94	115'98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	755'92
Total ...	94,270'66	2,117'38	12,399'21	1,244'36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,041'61

IV.—Cropped area classified according to Crops.

	Rice broadcasted.	Rice transplanted.	Sugar-cane.	Til.	Kodon guzi.	Urad and mung.	Cotton.	Kutki.	Wheat.	Others.	Total.	Area double cropped.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement ...	110,650'83	240'18	687'21	17,888'74	2,253'94	13,868'88	6,313'96	5,485'63	57'11	7,971'75	165,418'23	153'77
At present ...	109,930'11	389'25	497'73	24,032'78	20,642'31	20,037'95	6,475'33	7,792'41	44'30	5,282'38	195,124'55	2,196'24

V.—Details of village area.

	Occupied area.					Unoccupied area.					Area irrigated.			Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.	
	Area in cultivation.		Total area occupied.	Area out of cultivation, i.e. waste and fallow of more than 3 years.	Orchard.	Tree forest.	Scrub, jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock, and covered by roads and buildings.	Total area unoccupied.	Total area of Phulhar.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.					
	Under crops.	Fallow of 3 years or under.																
																		Total.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present	192,929.31	39,008.63	231,937.94	18,431.95	250,380.90	59.47	16,481.73	62,625.42	24,913.55	104,080.17	354,470.07	7,317.28	683.61	7,999.89	1,590	1,125	19,226	39,036
Percentage on total area of areas in columns 4, 6 and 15.	...	...	65.7%	...	71%	...	...	...	...	...	54 Square miles.	...	...	2%	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for columns 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.	105,264.46	...	213,089.51	...	221,137.34	...	...	...	...	...	346,905.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

VI.—Details of Holdings.

	Held by Malguzars.			Held by Mulk-malguzars.		Held by revenue-free grantees.		Held by absolute-occupancy tenants.		Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.	Held by ordinary tenants.		Held rent-free or by privileged tenants.		Total occupied area (to agree with column 6 of Table V).	
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.		Area.	No. of holdings.	In lieu of service.			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present	51,649.58	22,459.37	74,109.40	1,653.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,917	165,757.74	...	...	...	2,965.59	7,557.17	250,380.90
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in columns 4, 11, 13 and 16.	...	...	38%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66 7/8	...	...	...	1%	3 3/8	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for columns 4, 11, 13 and 16.	...	...	61,142.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149,580.05	...	...	...	2,070.10	8,544.28	221,137.34

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

	Malik-makbuzas.	Tenants.			
		Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. As last Settlement	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2. Incidence per acre	...	...	33,340 8 11	...	33,340 8 11
3. At present	...	...	0 2 6	...	0 2 6
4. Incidence per acre	...	...	24,555 7 1	...	24,555 7 1
5. As proposed	...	...	0 2 4	...	0 2 4
6. Incidence per acre	...	...	30,706 12 0	...	30,706 12 0
7. Increase per cent of proposed over present payments.	...	...	0 3 0	...	0 3 0
8. Compare as deduced from rates	...	...	34,003 14 0	...	34,003 14 0
			39		39 per cent

Includes as of Ryot Sarkar.

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

Sir and khudkasht.				Area held by privileged tenants.		Total rental value (columns 1, 3 and 4).	Valuation adopted.	
Area leased out.		Area cultivated by malguzars.		Rental value at sanctioned unit-rate.	Compare rent actually paid.		For sir and khudkasht.	For area held by privileged tenants.
Rental value at sanctioned unit-rate.	Compare rent actually paid to malguzars.	Rental value at sanctioned unit-rate.						
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	944 8 0						14,780 10 0	1,843 6 0
	0 9 1						0 3 3	0 3 10

Incidence per acre. as) Unit incidence (to be entered in column 2).

Incidence per acre. (a) Unit incidence to be entered in column 2).

VIII.—Details of Siwai Income.

Source.	Amount at former Settlement.	Amount in year of present Settlement.	Amount assumed as average.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Forest Mahal	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 15,749 11 3	Rs. a. p. 8,400 0 0	

X.—Total Estimated Enhanced Income.

Payments of malik-makbuzas as proposed.		Payments of tenants as proposed.		Annual value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.		Compare as at last Settlement.		
						Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
30,708 12 0	34,003 14 0	16,013 0 0	16,848 3 0	55,731 12 0	33,340 8 11	13,041 7 10	...	35,382 0 9
Revised and announced.				59,331 0 0	...	...	...	...

XI.—Assessment proposals and comparisons.

Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (col. 9 of Table X).	Percentage of proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced income (col. 5 of Table X).	Analysis of income on which assessment based.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII and cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (col. 4 of Table VIII).	Resulting from valuation.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i. e., col. 7 of Table IX, minus col. 3).	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants, excluding cash receipts (i. e., col. 8 of Table IX, minus col. 5).	Rent enhancements proposed (difference between line 5 and line 3, cols. 2 and 6 of Table VII).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
21,217 0 0	33,035 0 0	60	59	25,499 15 1	8,400 0 0	13,836 2 0	1,842 6 0	46,153 4 11
Revised and sanctioned and announced.	34,920 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XII.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (—)				Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of proposed revenue over pre- sent revenue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent in		Incidence per acre in cultivation of	
	In proposed cash rental (cols. 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khud- kasht and privileged land (cols. 3 and 7 of Table X).	In siwai income (cols. 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.		Area in culti- vation (col. 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (cols. 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former Settlement.	Proposed revenue on present area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
+11,818 0 0	+7,368 3 1	+4,581 8 2	+8,400 0 0	+20,349 11 3	+156	+9	+58	0 1 7	0 2 3

XIII.—Distribution of revised revenue between malik-makbuza and malguzari lands.

Revised payments on malik-makbuza land.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzari as drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (col. 5 of Table X minus col. 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Per cent.
...	33,035 0 0	59

REMARKS:

F. DEWAR,
Settlement Officer.

**General Assessment Statement of the Phuljhar Zamindari of the
Raipur Tahsil in the Raipur District.**

I.—Revenue Demand.

	As fixed at last settle- ment.	At preseht.	Detail of changes.	Detail of balances.		
				Year.	Amount.	How disposed of
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.				
	11,029	11,029				

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

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

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

Soil Class.	Position class.											
	Ordinary.	Khari.	Irrigated.	Khari pan.								Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Behal I	764'99	19'77	1,588'53	107'74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,481'08
„ II	2,625'12	19'47	1,725'13	115'32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,485'04
Berna I	2,705'85	57'17	1,384'43	151'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,298'47
„ II	6,221'96	99'20	2,278'18	174'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,773'40
Mal Saman	26,464'44	570'03	4,653'61	438'84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,126'92
Mal Tikra	10,349'28	201'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,551'08
At	45,094'82	637'41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,732'23
Bari	44'19	522'53	131'34	141'41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839'47
Barchka	...	...	637'94	115'98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	753'92
Total	94,270'66	2,127'38	12,399'21	1,244'35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,041'61

IV.—Cropped area classified according to crops.

	Rice broad- casted.	Rice trans- planted.	Sugar- cane.	Til.	Urad and mung.	Kodon and gurja.	Cotton.	Kulthi.	Wheat.	Others.	Total.	Area double- cropped.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement	58,702'84	141'44	409'58	7,210'40	7,344'88	1,057'24	2,395'28	2,656'68	40'59	4,191'13	84,156'06	109'91
At present	57,142'90	281'45	294'40	8,423'07	10,183'59	8,932'71	2,142'15	3,277'81	20'70	1,529'64	93,228'42	1,144'30

V.—Details of Village area.

	Occupied area.						Unoccupied area.						Area irrigated.				Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
	Area in cultivation.			Area out of cultivation, waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree forest.	Scrub-jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock, and covered by roads and buildings.	Total area unoccupied.	Total area of the Puzhar Regular.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.						
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.																	
															Acres.	Acres.					Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
At present	92,085.12	17,057.49	110,041.61	10,838.89	120,880.50	26.62	1,552.57	26,831.44	13,216.93	41,647.36	162,517.85	1,147.41	232,790	133,800.31	630	613	9,185	18,745		
Percentage on total area of areas in columns 4, 6 and 15.	...	...	68 p. c.	...	74 p. c.	...	...	...	...	...	354 Sq. miles.	...	...	1 p. c.	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for columns 2, 4, 6, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18 and 19.	84,046.15	...	109,765.30	...	113,685.79	...	...	...	...	...	161,869.95	...	...	8,547.47	...	...	...	...

VI.—Details of holdings.

	Held by malguzars.			Held by malik- makbuzas.		Held by revenue- free grantees.		Held by absolute- occupancy tenants.		Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant right.		Held by ordinary tenants.		Held rent-free or by privileged tenants.		Total occupied area (to agree with column 6 of Table V).
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
At present	26,334.79	6,843.59	33,178.38	918.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,701	92,533.98	...	...	...	1,326.00	3,833.08	130,870.50
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in columns 4, 11, 13 and 16.	...	...	27 P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68 P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last Settlement for columns 4, 11, 13 and 16.	...	...	30,100.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,068.29	...	...	...	1,320.01	4,297.30	113,665.79

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

	Tenants.				
	1	2	3	4	5
		Malk-matburas.	Absolute-occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. At last Settlement	12,411 6 4½	...	12,411 6 4½
2. Incidence per acre	0 2 7	...	0 2 7
3. At present	12,560 8 9½	...	12,560 8 9½
4. Incidence per acre	0 2 5	...	0 2 5
5. As proposed	17,661 4 0	...	17,661 4 0
Incidence per acre	0 3 5	...	0 3 5
6-A. Unit-incidence of proposed payments	43	...	43
7. Increase per cent of proposed over present payments.	41 per cent.	...	41 per cent.
8. Compare as deduced from rates	18,216 10 0	...	18,216 10 0

VIII.—Details of Siwai income.

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

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

Sir and khudkashi.		Area cultivated by maiguzars.		Area bed by privileged tenants.		Valuation adopted.	
Area leased out.		Area cultivated by maiguzars.		Area bed by privileged tenants.		Valuation adopted.	
Rental value at sanctioned unit-rate.	Compare rent actually paid to maiguzar.	Rental value at sanctioned unit-rate.	Compare rent actually paid.	Rental value at sanctioned unit-rate.	Compare rent actually paid.	For sir and khudkashi.	For area held by privileged tenant.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	498 13 5	87 8 5	1,050 12 0	9,779 1 0	...	8,562 12 0	1,032 12 0
...	0 8 2	0 4 3	0 3 3	0 4 1	...	0 4 2	0 3 2
...

incidence per acre.

(a) Unit-incidence to be entered in column 7.

X.—Total estimated enhanced income.

Compare as at last Settlement.								
	Payments of tenants as proposed.	Annual value of sir, khud-kash and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai receipts.	Total.				
					Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khud-kash and land held by privileged tenants with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	17,601 4 0	9,015 8 0	...	27,376 13 0	12,415 6 4½	5,969 11 3	...	18,381 17½
Announced...	17,831 10 0	9,567 3	...	27,418 13 0	...	...	...	...

XI.—Assessment proposals and comparisons.

Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (column 9 of Table X).	Percentage of proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced income (column 5 of Table X).	Analysis of income on which assessment based.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII and columns 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (column 4 of Table VIII).	Resulting from valuation.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i. e., column 7 of Table IX, minus column 2).	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants, excluding cash receipts (i. e., column 8 of Table IX, minus column 5).	Rent enhancement proposed (difference between line 5 and line 3, columns 2 and 6 of Table VII).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
11,029 0 0	16,216 0 0	60%	59%	13,059 6 2½	...	8,083 14 7	1,032 12 0	5,100 11 2½
Announced, 16,216 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XII.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (—)				Increase (+) or decrease (—), per cent of proposed revenue over present revenue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent in		Incidence per acre in cultivation of	
	In proposed cash rental (columns 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land (columns 3 and 7 of Table X).	In siwai income (columns 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.		Area in cul- tivation (column 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (columns 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former Settle- ment.	Proposed revenue on present area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
+5,181 0 0	+5,249 13 7½	+3,645 12 9	...	+8,895 10 4½	+47%	Nil.	+48%	0 1 7	0 2 4

XIII.—Distribution of revised revenue between malik-makbuza and malguzari lands.

Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (column 5 of Table X minus column 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	16,210 0 0	59 %

REMARKS.

General Assessment Statement of Phuljhar Zamindari of the Raipur Tahsil, in the Raipur District.

I.—Revenue Demand.

As fixed at last Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Detail of balances.		
			Year.	Amount.	How disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 10,188	Rs. 10,188				

II.—Changes in Proprietorship.

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

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

Soil class.	Position class											Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.

IV.—Cropped area classified according to Crops.

	Rice broad-casted.	Rice trans-planted.	Sugar-cane.	Til.	Cotton.	Urad and mung.	Kutli.	Wheat.	Gulji.	Other.	Area double-cropped.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement ...	51,047'90	92'74	277'63	10,678'34	3,918'68	6,524'00	2,823'95	16'52	1,196'00	3,780'62	81,263'17	43'86
At present ...	52,787'21	107'80	203'33	15,609'71	4,333'18	9,854'36	4,514'60	23'60	11,709'60	2,752'74	1,01,896'11	1,050'96

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

	Malik mak- buzas.	Tenants.			
		Abolished occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	1	3	4	5	6
1. At last Settlement	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2. Incidence per acre	"	"	"	"	"
3. At present	"	"	"	"	"
4. Incidence per acre	"	"	"	"	"
5. As proposed	"	"	"	"	"
6. Incidence per acre	"	"	"	"	"
Revised and announced	"	"	"	"	"
6 %. Unit-incidence of proposed payments.	"	"	"	"	"
7. Increase per cent of proposal over pre- sent payments.	"	"	"	"	"
8. Compare as decided from rates	"	"	"	"	"

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

Sir and khudkasit.		Area held by privileged tenants.		Valuation accepted.			
Area leased out.		Area cultivated by malguzars.		Total rental value (columns 1, 3 and 4).		For area held by privileged tenants.	
Rental value at sanctioned unit-rate.	Compare rent actually paid to malguzar.	Rental value at sanctioned unit-rate.	Compare rent actually paid.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4 5 13 7	"	"	"	"	"	6,197 14 0	809 10 0
6 10 5	"	"	"	"	"	0 2 5	0 2 5

Excess per acre.

100 Lakh
Incidence
to be en-
tered in Co-
mmon 7.

Increase
per acre.
1. Sir and
2. Khudkasit
3. Land
4. Land
5. Land
6. Land
7. Land
8. Land
9. Land
10. Land
11. Land
12. Land
13. Land
14. Land
15. Land
16. Land
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85. Land
86. Land
87. Land
88. Land
89. Land
90. Land
91. Land
92. Land
93. Land
94. Land
95. Land
96. Land
97. Land
98. Land
99. Land
100. Land

VIII.—Details of Sirai Income.

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

X.—Total estimated enhanced income.

Payments of malik-mak- buzas as proposed.		Payments of tenants as proposed.		Annual value of sir, khud- kasit and land held by privileged tenants.		Sirai receipts.		Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	13,047 8 0	700 7 8	...	30,055 0 0	10,920 3 7	6,071 12 7	...	17,000 15 2	...
Revised and announced.	16,311 4 0	7,291 0 0	...	93,502 4 0	...	...	...	...	...

0.35 per cent on present rental and 24 per cent on proposed which were already enhanced by 9 per cent.

XI.—Assessment proposals and comparisons.

Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (column 9 of Table X).	Percentage of proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced income (column 5 of Table X).	Analysis of income on which assessment based.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of Table VII, and columns 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (column 4 of Table VIII).	Resulting from valuation.		
						Rental valuation of <i>sir</i> and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i. e., column 7 of Table IX, minus column 2).	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants, excluding cash receipts (i. e., column 8 of Table IX, minus column 5).	Rent enhancements proposed (difference between line 5 and line 3, columns 2 and 6 of Table VII).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
10,163 0 0	11,825	600	590	12,440 8 11	...	5,752 3 5	809 10 0	+1,052 9 8
Revised and announced ...	13,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XII.

Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of proposed on present revenue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (—).					Compare increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent in		Incidence per acre in cultivation of	
	In proposed cash rental (columns 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of <i>sir</i> , khudkasht and privileged land (columns 3 and 7 of Table X).	In siwai income (columns 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent of proposed revenue over present revenue.	Area in cultivation (column 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (columns 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former Settlement.	Proposed revenue on present area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
+1,637 0 0	+2,118 5 5	+935 11 5	...	+3,054 0 10	+16	+18	+18	0 1 7	0 1 7

XIII.—Distribution of Revised Revenue between Malik-makbuza and malguzari lands.

Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzari as drawback.	Percentage of drawback on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (column 5 of Table X, minus column 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Per cent.
...	...	...	...	11,825	59

REMARKS.

As fixed at last Settlement.	At present.	Detail of changes.	Detail of balances.		
			Year.	Amount.	How disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6

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

Soil class.	Position class.											
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
					Please see separate statement attached.							

[illegible]

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

	Malik-makbuzas.	Tenants.			Total.
		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. At last Settlement
2. Incidence per acre
3. At present
4. Incidence per acre
5. As proposed
6. Incidence per acre
6. (a). Unit incidence of proposed payments.
7. Increase per cent of proposed over present payments.
8. Compare as deduced from rates.

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

Sir and khudkasht.		Area held by privileged tenants.		Total rental value (columns 1, 3 and 4).		Valuation adopted.	
Area leased out.	Area cultivated by malguzars.	Rental value at sanctioned unit-rate.	Compare rent actually paid to malguzar.	Rental value at sanctioned unit-rate.	Compare rent actually paid.	For sir and khudkasht.	For area held by privileged tenants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Incidence per acre.							
(a) Unit incidence to be entered in column 7).							

VIII.—Details of Siwai Income.

Source.	Amount at former Settlement.	Amount in year of present Settlement.	Amount assumed as average.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	
Grazing dues	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Fines for unauthorised cuttings	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...
Revenue from tenants	Nil.	...	Nil.	
Timber, 1st class	...	...	...
Harra	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	15,749 11	8,400 1 0	After deducting Rs. 2804-6-0 cost of establishment and 4-15 per cent draw back for fluctuation.
Charcoal	...	...	...
Fire wood	...	...	...
Malwa thatching grass	...	...	...
Lac chitrong	...	...	...
Dry-wood wax	...	...	...

X.—Total estimated enhanced income.

Payments of malik-makbuzas as proposed		Payments of tenants as proposed		Annual value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.		Sawai receipt.		Compare as at last Settlement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Announced	8,400	...	...	...	...	...

XI.—Assessment proposals and comparisons.

Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement (col. 9 of Table X).	Percentage of proposed revenue on total estimated enhanced income (col. 5 of Table X).	Analysis of income on which assessment based.				
				Present rental receipts (line 3 of table VII and cols. 2 and 5 of Table IX).	Estimated siwai receipts (col. 4 of Table VIII).	Resulting from valuation.		
						Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht, excluding actual cash receipts (i. e., col. 7 of Table IX minus col. 2).	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants excluding cash receipts (i. e., col. 8 of Table IX minus col. 5).	Rent enhancements proposed (difference between line 5 and line 3, cols. 2 and 6 of Table VII).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Announced	Rs. a. p. 5,000 0 0	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. 8,400 0 0	...	...	...

XII.

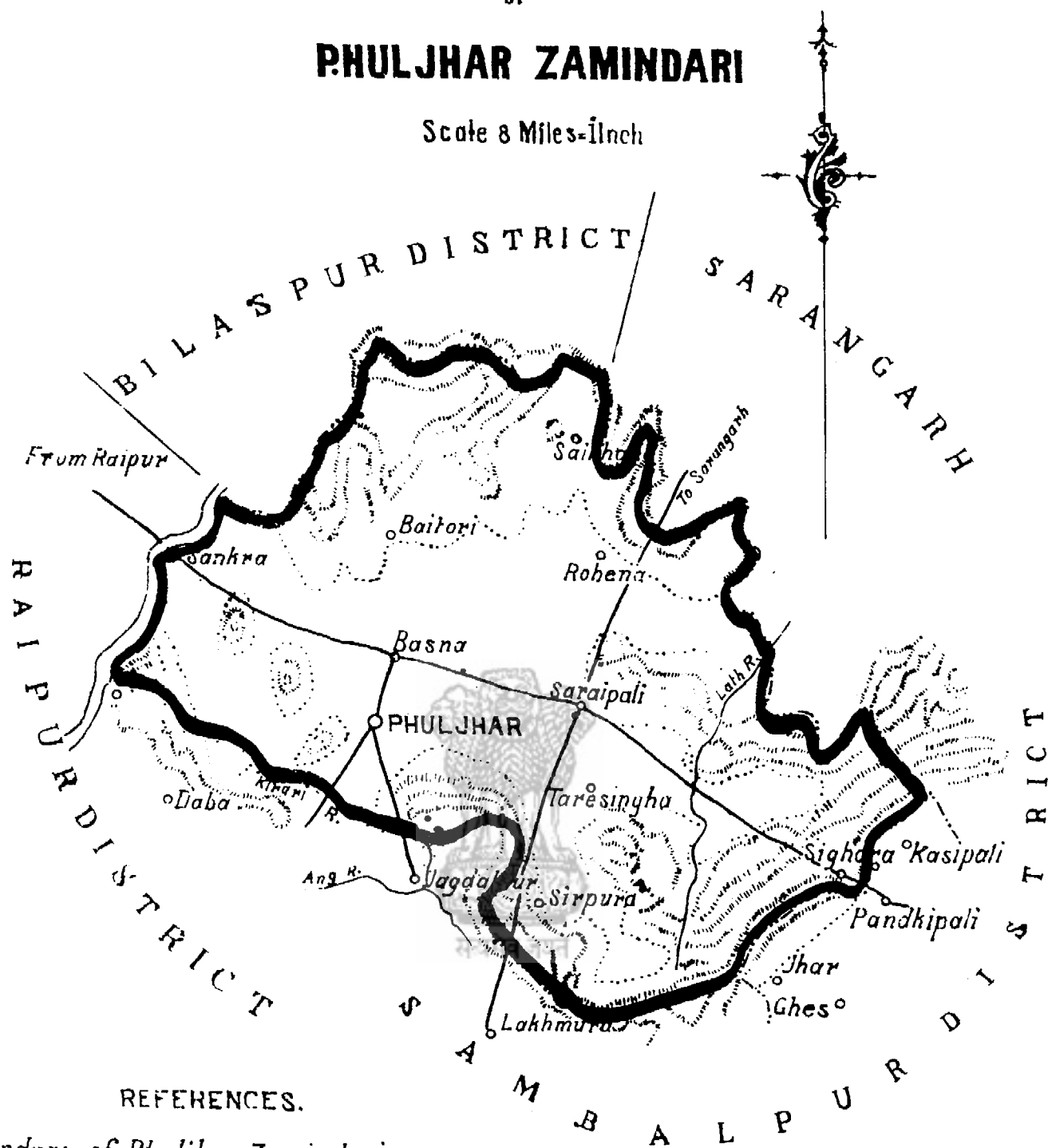
Actual increase (+) or decrease (−) of proposed on present revenue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (−).				Increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent of proposed revenue over present revenue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent in		Incidence per acre in cultivation of	
	In proposed cash rental (columns 1, 2 and 6 of Table X).	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land (columns 3 and 7 of Table X).	In siwai income (columns 4 and 8 of Table X).	Net increase or decrease.		Area in cultivation (col. 4 of Table V).	Estimated income (cols. 5 and 9 of Table X).	Present revenue on area of former Settlement.	Proposed revenue on present area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p. 5,000 0 0	Rs. a. p. 4,800 0 0	Rs. a. p. 4,800 0 0		...	...	...	...

XIII.—Distribution of revised revenue between malik-makbuza and malguzari lands.

Revised payments on malik-makbuza lands.	Amount of revised payments taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payments relinquished to malguzar as draw-back.	Percentage of draw-back on revised payments.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari lands.	Percentage of balance on malguzari assets (column 5 of Table X minus column 1).
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. a. p. 5,000 0 0	Per cent. 60

MAP OF PHULJHAR ZAMINDARI

Scale 8 Miles=1 Inch



REFERENCES.

Boundary of Phuljhar Zamindari.

Government Reserve Forest.....

Roads

River

Zamindari Forest.....