

FINAL REPORT
ON THE
LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT
OF THE
CHANDARPUR, PADAMPUR AND MALKHARODA, &c.,
PORTION OF
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT
LEFT IN THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES



Bagpur

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FROM

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

OFFG. UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Department of Revenue and Agriculture,

TO

THE HON'BLE 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, *viz.*, 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.

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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—I-147 and 920—I-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.

सत्यमेव जयते

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. C. H. MOSS KING,

Second Secretary.

Final Settlement Report of the Chandarpur, Padampur and Malkharoda, &c., portion of Sambalpur left in the Central Provinces.

Memorandum No. 843—I-147, dated Nagpur, the 22nd and 24th June 1912.

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

2. This Report deals with the estates of Chandarpur, Padampur and Malkharoda and 9 khalsa villages interlaced amongst them. I do not know that tract and had no concern with the Settlement operations. The total area is 349 square miles. It suffered severely in the famine of 1899-1900 but the loss of population in the decade 1891—1901 was only 1 per cent. Seventeen per cent of the occupied area is now protected. Mr. Dewar remarks at paragraph 21 that there are a great number of tenants, chiefly Satnami Chamars, who hold small areas on nominal rents; their real status appears to be that of coolies, not agriculturists, and Mr. Dewar appears to attribute distress in 1899-1900 largely to them.

3. In the cropping statistics the outstanding feature is an increase of 17 per cent in rice. In Chhattisgarh the rice area is *the* test of prosperity. The number of plough cattle at last Settlement is not available, but there is now one pair for every nine acres under crop.

4. The rent-rate was absurdly low, Re. 0-2-5 per acre, though 81 per cent of the net cropped area is under rice. Land commonly fetches 100 times the rent. The rate has been enhanced by 50 per cent to Re. 0-3-7. A notable point in the enhancement is that though rents were so extraordinarily low, 16 per cent were not raised at all, and no doubt a good many more by trifling amounts only. This was clearly a tract where the Central Provinces system of group and village rates involved a loss of justifiable enhancement. Low rents have not, however, been attended by that deterioration, which is so often induced by the want of an adequate stimulus, except for the neglect of wheat and sugarcane. The decline in cotton is common to Chhattisgarh and is probably due to the import of cheap cloth, with the extension of the Railway.

5. I do not propose to discuss the Revenue proposals, which are given with clear brevity in the Report, or otherwise to condense the Report, which is already sufficiently brief, considering the different units dealt with.

6. The cost of operations is estimated at Rs. 13,000 and the increase of realizable revenue Rs. 7,440.

7. The services of officers have already been noticed in the orders on the Sambalpur Report.

8. It would certainly seem desirable, if it can be effected, to transfer Padampur to Sambalpur as suggested by the Divisional Commissioner in paragraph 3 of his covering letter.

E. R. K. BLENKINSOP,

Commissioner of Settlements,

Central Provinces.

No. 2715, dated the 8th May 1912.

From—A. B. NAPIER, Esq., I. C. S., Officiating Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division,

To—The Commissioner of Settlements, Central Provinces,

In continuation of my letter No. 2445, dated the 30th April 1912, I have the honour to forward Mr. Dewar's Report on the Chandarpur-Padampur tract.

2. I have never travelled in this tract and so I cannot offer any criticisms of value. The assessment strikes one as extremely lenient owing to the necessity of avoiding too great a *per saltum* enhancement.

3. There is some administrative inconvenience in Padampur, wholly surrounded by portions of the Sambalpur District remaining in the Central Provinces. As the estate is partible, I trust that finally some partition may be so effected as to hand over Padampur to one branch of the family, when it could be transferred to the Sambalpur District of Bengal.



REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT OF THE CHANDARPUR TRACT OF BILASPUR DISTRICT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

I.—GEOGRAPHY.

1. The Chandarpur tract was formerly the most northerly portion of the Sambalpur District of the Central Provinces, but when that District was, on 16th October 1905, transferred to Bengal, the portion of it which lay to the north on the Mahanadi River was retained in the Central Provinces and became part of Bilaspur District in the Chhattisgarh Division.

Position and boundaries.

The estates of Chandarpur, Padampur, and Malkharoda, and the nine khalsa villages which are scattered among these estates, adjoin on the west Bilaspur District: on the north Raigarh State and Bilaspur: on the east their neighbours are Sambalpur District and the Gangpur State of Bengal, and on the south their boundary is the Mahanadi River, beyond which lie the Sarangarh State and Sambalpur District. But a few villages of Chandarpur lie on the south bank of the river.

2. The total area of the tract is about 349 square miles. But in this figure are included part of the bed of the Mahanadi and the area of a small bare ridge of unsurveyed hills. The total area of the villages of the tract is 328 square miles.

Areas.

3. The principal natural feature, common to the whole of the tract, is the Mahanadi River flowing eastward and south-east. It is a considerable stream even in the dry weather.

General description.

But for other natural features two parts of the tract must be distinguished. Chandarpur and Malkharoda lie together in the north-west. They consist almost entirely of very flat riverine land containing the usual Chhattisgarh soils, and they have no forests and no hills except a few isolated gravelly ridges. Padampur, separated from these by the Raigarh State, lies to the south-east. It is not so flat and its land rises gradually to a range of northern hills which have not yet been denuded of their forests. The soil more resembles that of Sambalpur District than of Chhattisgarh.

In both tracts there are a few large irrigation tanks but no considerable streams. The old Bilaspur-Sambalpur Road runs along the northern bank of the Mahanadi, and passes through both tracts, but it has long been in a state of disrepair. During the famines of the nineties an embanked road was built from Dabhra in Chandarpur to Khursia Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The tract may be generally described as flat, treeless, and uninteresting. Its villages are usually small and it contains no town of commercial or industrial importance. But the land is fertile and closely cultivated and none of the villages lie far from the main line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

II.—HISTORY.

4. The Chandarpur tract, with the exception of Malkharoda Jagir, was part of the khalsa, or Crown, area of Sambalpur District when, in 1849, it was annexed as an escheat by the British Government. But after the insurrection of Surendra Sa, a pretender to the Sambalpur throne, between 1857 and 1862, the khalsa parganas of Chandarpur and Padampur were granted as a taluk to Rup Singh, the father of the present talukdar, in recognition of services rendered to the British Government during the disturbances. The estate was given for forty years on an exceedingly light quit-rent; but, the term of the grant having meanwhile expired, this has been at the present re-settlement raised to the level of an assessment.

Recent history.

5. One of the results of history has been that this tract, rented even more lightly than Sambalpur District proper, has hitherto paid to Government only a trifling revenue. A more serious result has been forty years of controversy conducted against Government and against the talukdar by the gaontias, or headmen, of villages, who have claimed, and to some extent have obtained, the rights of the khalsa gaontias of Sambalpur, with whom they had an equal status when the country was taken under British rule.

III.—THE PEOPLE.

6. The population of the Chandarpur tract was 88,641 souls at the Census of 1901. This registered a decrease of one per cent since 1891. The present density of population may be compared with that of the Bengal District of Sambalpur—

	Increase per cent in population since 1891.	Population per total area.	Square miles of cultivated area.
	2	3	4
Chandarpur ...	— 1 per cent ...	274	363
Sambalpur ...	+ 3 „ ...	214	394

The tract is much more closely cultivated than is Sambalpur District, and its soil is probably richer. But it suffered very severely in the famine of 1899-1900. An account of the famine will be found in my Report on the Bengal District and I shall not repeat it here. But it may be noted that in rainfall this tract approximates much more closely to Bilaspur than to Sambalpur and that in the old District during years of short rainfall distress was always first to be noted in Chandarpur. During 1900 several large irrigation tanks were built by Government, which should in future protect large areas, but any considerable failure of crops will certainly in the future as in the past necessitate special measures for the relief of the shiftless Chamar population. Padampur, lying more to the east, has a better rainfall than Chandarpur proper and is not so liable to crop-failure.

The villages of the tract number 254. 171 of these belong to the Chandarpur taluk, 54 to the joint Padampur taluk, 20 to the Malkharoda estate and 9 are khalsa villages. Several are fairly large but none have a population of more than 2,000 and the only considerable centres of trade are Chandarpur and Padampur, where the talukdar has residences. In the old days of the river traffic to Cuttack these were important depots and merchants still frequent them for trade in hides and grain. But the real business centre of this region is now Raigarh, the capital of the Feudatory State of that name, which lies on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The land owning castes.

7. The following table shows the principal castes of the gaontias who hold villages in this tract :—

Caste.	Number of villages held.
Agharias	40
Kultas	29
Chandnahun	26
Brahmans	15
Telis	10
Gonds	9
Gabels	7
Rauts	6
Malis	6
Chamars	4

All the Kultas, and most of the Brahmans, Malis and Gonds, belong to Padampur, while the land-owners of Chandarpur and Malkharoda are chiefly Agharias, Chandnahus, Gabels and Telis, all excellent cultivators.

As a class these men are exceedingly well-to-do. Of the 228 villages not held directly by the talukdar of Chandarpur-Padampur or by the jagirdar of Malkharoda, in only 17 villages are there to be found families of gaontias who are seriously indebted. The poorer men are Gonds, Chamars, Gandas, Mawars and other aboriginals or semi-originals who are not likely to keep their villages long out of the hands of the more thrifty and industrious Agharias and Kultas.

8. In the Uriya population of Padampur Kultas, Malis and Brahmans constitute 55 per cent of the tenantry, the poorer classes being filled up by aboriginal Gonds, Gandas, Kandhs and Pabs. In Chandarpur and Malkharoda the more prosperous tenants are all Agharias, Telis, Chandnahus, Rauts, Malis, Gabels and Kalars. But there are here many Chamars and Panikas who live precariously on very small holdings. The general prosperity of the cultivators can best be represented under the usual classes defined in the Settlement Code.

There are—

A class tenants	...	...	815 or 9½ per cent.
B " "	...	...	2,486 or 29 "
C " "	...	...	3,161 or 36½ "
D " "	...	...	2,155 or 25 "
Total			8,617

These averages fall below the standard of Sambalpur District, where usually half of the tenants are either rich or very well-to-do. Here in Chandarpur the number of the poorest class is swelled by the presence of a large Chamar population. These are in fact more truly labourers than tenants and eke out their living chiefly by work as cartmen. Of the others more than half are entirely free from debt and have large holdings and good stocks of cattle.

IV.—AGRICULTURE AND TRADE.

9. The following table will show clearly the progress which has been made in agriculture since the Settlement of 1888-89:—

	At Settlement.	At re-settle- ment.	Percentage of increase.
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent
Cropped area ...	125,465	143,912	+ 15
Cultivated area ...	155,295	155,952	+ ½
Occupied area ...	160,257	165,456	+ 3
Unoccupied area ...	49,955	44,831	- 10
Total area ...	210,212	210,287	

In Chandarpur and Malkharoda there was after 1890 practically no fresh land available for agriculture, but some thousands of acres of rough forest land in the north of Padampur have been brought under the plough. It is the more satisfactory that in spite of the severe crop-failure of 1899 the area actually under crops should have so largely increased since Settlement.

The present unoccupied area consists of—

	Acres.
Groves	210
Tree forest	2,502
Scrub-jungle	25,742
Under water, rocks, &c.	16,377
Total	44,831

Most of the scrub-jungle lies in Chandarpur, and as it consists of the barest of gravelly ridges, it is improbable that any considerable acreage can now be added to the agricultural area.

10. The following table shows how the principal crops have progressed or fallen off since Settlement :—

Crops and their distribution.		Area at Settlement.	Area at re-settlement.	Increase or decrease per cent.
1		2	3	4
		Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.
Rice	Transplanted	...	1,748	+ 17
	Broadcasted	99,669	115,272	
Sugarcane	...	630	316	—50
Til	...	5,476	4,438	—19
Cotton	...	3,068	1,021	—72
Urad and mung	...	11,467	7,480	—35
Kulthi, kodon and kutki	...	...	8,449	...
Wheat	...	3,356	1,127	—66
Others	...	1,198	8,065	+ 573
Total cropped area		125,464	147,916	+ 18
Double cropped area		...	4,006	...

The great increase in the rice-area is a satisfactory feature, more especially as the transplanted area, though not clearly noted at last Settlement, has certainly increased. But the devotion of large areas to such poor crops as kodon and kutki is less satisfactory, as it appears to mark the fact that the fertility of the unembanked lands lying above the rice fields is declining. This is marked also by the decrease in til, in urad and mung, and in cotton. These can be grown easily with light tilth on the newly-broken land of jungle-villages, and for that reason they have of late years been widely sown in the Zamindaris of Sambalpur District. But they will not without manure yield paying crops on the exhausted uplands of closely cultivated rice tracts where all the manure is given to the rice.

The sugarcane area has decreased here as in Sambalpur. The cause of this have been discussed at length in the Sambalpur Report and I need only note here that sub-soil water is usually very deep in Chandarpur and Malkharoda and wells for the irrigation of cane are consequently expensive. In Padampur, on the other hand, the sub-soil water rises much higher and there is still here a considerable area under cane and some prospect of its re-extension.

At last Settlement Mr. Nethersole, contrasting the *black kanhar* soil of Chandarpur with the light sandy soil of Sambalpur, anticipated that in the former tract the cultivation of wheat would in a few years greatly extend. That it has on the contrary declined appears to be due chiefly to the greater ease and profit of rice cultivation, but also to the fact that though the soil is a wheat soil the rainfall is sufficiently heavy in ordinary years to waterlog it and to cause rust.

Next to the extension of the rice land, the most satisfactory feature in the Other crops and double cropping of this tract is the largeness of the area under crops. garden crops and of the area which, after a rice crop, is again sown with safflower or gram. The most important of these special crops is probably san (hemp) which has become popular in recent years, and which pays good profits. But castor, gram, linseed, mustard and tobacco are all important.

11. At last Settlement 15,354 acres were recorded in this tract as being irrigated from tanks and wells. At this revision the area was found to be 25,222 acres. The increase of 64 per cent is large and is due chiefly to the famine of 1899-1900 during which several large tanks were constructed in Chandarpur by Government. The proportion of the irrigated to the cropped area is now 17 per cent.

12. The methods of rice and sugarcane cultivation followed in Sambalpur have been described at some length in the Report on the Bengal District. I need here note only that, though the agricultural methods of Padampur generally resemble those of Sambalpur, those of Chandarpur differ slightly. The soil is usually richer and the land flatter than in the district proper, and these circumstances combined with a less full and certain rainfall tend to distinguish the rice cultivation of the Aghariya from that of the Kulta. The latter makes a very extensive use of irrigation reservoirs, and even when irrigation from these is not necessary he habitually uses the ready drainage of his undulating land. All his rice-plots are built with light embankments, rarely more than two feet high, which can readily be cut to allow water to pass from plot to plot. The Aghariya, on the other hand, trusts his deeper soil rather than his lighter rainfall. He rarely has land so undulating as to yield a good site for the large reservoirs commonly seen in Sambalpur. Most of his tanks are of the square Chhattisgarh pattern which receive but little surface drainage, depend chiefly on direct rainfall, and are of little service for irrigation. Similarly, his fields are built with broad high embankments so that each field may serve as its own tank and conserve all the rain that it catches. Each method suits the country in which it is practised. The Kulta, in spite of his sandy soil, reaps good crops and saves most of them in a year of short rainfall. The Aghariya, using deeper soil, grows heavier crops in an ordinary year, but saves little if the rain fails.

13. I have shown in the Report on the District of Sambalpur how since last Settlement for the whole of the old District trade has doubled in bulk owing to the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the prices of land and of agricultural produce have more than doubled. The Chandarpur tract lying, as it does, nearest to the main line was the first part of the District to reap the benefit of the new railway. There has been much keen competition for land, chiefly at the expense of the Chamars, Gonds, Gandas, Panikas, Pabs, and other aboriginals, and the effect of this is to be seen everywhere in the improved cultivation of the Aghariyas, Chandnahus, Kultas, Telis and Malis.

I have already noted that the chief market town of the region is Raigarh. Here and at the neighbouring station of Khursia there is from this tract a large export of rice, pulse, oil-seeds, hemp and hides.

The price of land has risen and is still rising. It very usually amounts to one hundred times the Government rent, which is here even lighter than in Sambalpur District. At the time of this revision there was full justification for

a complete trebling of rents and the enhancement taken was limited only by consideration of the amounts that could at one stroke be added without inconvenience to individual rents.

V.—LAND TENURES.

14. The tenures of Chandarpur are practically those of Sambalpur District, except that in the Chandarpur-Padampur taluk the village-headmen have now a superior proprietor interposed between them and their Government. The gaontiahi tenure differs from the malguzari in this, that while the malguzar is proprietor of his whole village, home-farm, tenants' holdings, waste land, tank, &c., the Gaontia is proprietor of his home-farm only. For the wasteland, the public tanks and the roads, he is merely a trustee of Government for his ryots, who are Government ryots. In practice the difference is peculiarly small. It is true that a malguzar can sell wood from his village forest, while the gaontia cannot, but that distinction is absolutely unimportant where there is no wood to sell. In other respects the Gaontia is not worse off than the malguzar. He is equally protected against ejection, not only from his home-farm but from his village, as a whole, and he is able to transfer not only his home-farm but also with it his rights as a village manager. The most obvious difference between the malguzar and the gaontia is that the former cannot be asked to pay in revenue more than 60 per cent of the village valuation. The gaontia obtains a drawback of only 25 per cent on the rents of ryots, and therefore pays about 75 per cent of the valuation, the proportion varying a little with the extent of the service land, which is given by Government, free of rent, to the village-servants. In Malkharoda the village headmen are merely lessees, more or less specially protected from ejection, but in the Chandarpur-Padampur taluk the headmen have after some controversy secured to themselves the ordinary status of the Sambalpur gaontia, modified only by the fact that they pay their revenue not directly into a Government treasury but into the hands of the taluqdar.

15. The present Malkharoda estate originally formed part of the Bargarh feudal zamindari of Raigarh State. Before Sambalpur came under the British Raj, however, the original zamindari was split up, and that part which is now known as Malkharoda was granted as a revenue-free jagir to the family which still holds it on the same terms. It is important to note that the grant was made to pardoned rebels and that at the time of the grant feudal privileges were abolished, so that the present revenue-free holder is not in the position of a feudal zamindar but merely of a proprietor. The village-headmen who hold villages from him are not proprietors or gaontias but merely lessees. The present jagirdar of Malkharoda, Lal Bahadur Singh, has recently been declared zamindar of the much larger estate of Phuljhar.

16. The taluqdar of Chandarpur is not a feudal zamindar, though he was at the time of his grant in 1862 usually spoken of as a taluqdar. In the course of the succeeding controversy it has been established that the gaontias of his estate, originally holding from the Crown, have now the status enjoyed by Crown gaontias at the present day. The taluqdar would not appear to be more than an ordinary superior proprietor. He is, of course, full proprietor of all villages held by him directly, but over those held by gaontias his proprietorship is latent only. He cannot deal with either the tenancy area or the waste land so long as a gaontia intervenes between him and the village, and can exercise his rights directly only by buying up the gaontia or by the latter dying heirless. The taluqdar, however, profits in his assessment. He receives from his gaontias about 76 per cent of the village assets and cannot be held responsible himself for more than a proprietary payment. His estate has, from indebtedness, been for several years under the Court of Wards. A controversy recently arose between the taluqdar and his relatives as to the partibility of the estate. It has been decided by the Administration of the Central Provinces that the estate is an ordinary proprietary one, and not feudal, and is therefore partible.

CHAPTER VI.—LAND VALUATION.

17. Both in 1888-89 and at this revision the rice land of Sambalpur District was divided roughly by position alone into the three main classes of *bahal*, *berna* and *mal*. These stand for the bottoms into which all surface-drainage comes, the dells which run into the bottoms, and the slopes on either side of the bottoms or dells which are terraced into fields which catch surface-drainage coming in a direct line from the unembanked up-lands. These were sub-divided into 22 classes. Eight others were added for the *At*, or unembanked up-land on which miscellaneous crops are grown, for the sugarcane fields and for vegetable gardens.

18. These 30 classes proved to be sufficiently scientific and popular to differentiate the fields of the district proper. But in Chandarpur tract two new points had to be considered. The first was that, although the main position classes of *bahal*, *berna* and *mal* were well enough known to the people under the names of *bahra*, *dhudhia* and *khar*, the first two owing to the general flatness of the tract were found to be very rare. Four-fifths of the rice-land was *khar* or *mal*, and the sub-division of this into the eight classes used in Sambalpur would not have sufficed to differentiate field from field or village from village. To meet this difficulty it was decided to sub-divide the *mal* into three main classes, these again being sub-divided into 12 to account for the receipt of irrigation and of automatic manuring.

19. The second point of difference lay in the fact that the rice-soil of Sambalpur is practically homogeneous, while in the Chandarpur tract, as in other parts of Bilaspur, there are considerable differences. The red *mutasi* soil is frequently met with. This is an excellent rice-soil, probably better than that of Sambalpur. But it was found to be easily possible to value it appropriately by using the sub-divisions of the position classes. To the black *kanhar* soil this device could not be applied since it occurred in the up-land as well as in the rice-land. It was therefore necessary to adopt special factors for certain villages in which the *kanhar* was so good that double cropping was frequent. The following table shows the position classes which were used and the factors which were applied to them.

संयमन जयन्त				Land class.	Factor.	Factor to be substituted for fields of black soil.
Bahal I	..	{	Khari Pani	...	38	40
			Khari	...	34	36
			Pani	...	34	36
			Ordinary	...	28	30
Bahal II	...	{	Khari Pani	...	32	35
			Khari	...	28	30
			Pani	...	28	30
			Ordinary	...	23	24
Berna I	...	{	Khari Pani	...	28	30
			Khari	...	24	25
			Pani	...	24	25
			Ordinary	...	19	21
Berna II	...	{	Khari Pani	...	25	27
			Khari	...	21	23
			Pani	...	21	23
			Ordinary	...	16	18
Mahal II	...	{	Khari Pani	...	24	26
			Khari	...	20	21
			Pani	...	20	21
			Ordinary	...	14	16
Mahal III	...	{	Khari Pani	...	20	23
			Khari	...	17	18
			Pani	...	17	18
			Ordinary	...	10	12
At	...	{	Khari Pani	...	11	13
			Ordinary	...	7	8
			Khari	...	4	7
			Ordinary	...	2	4
Barchha	...	{	Khari	...	50	60
			Ordinary	...	38	45
			Khari Pani	...	30	35
			Khari	...	20	25
Biar	...	{	Pani	...	20	25
			Ordinary	...	10	15

The original soil factors of Sambalpur, from which the above list has been slightly modified, have been fully discussed in the Sambalpur Final Report, and all that need be said here is that all the values given are based on considerations of relative net profits.

20. The whole tract was even more lightly rented than the rest of Sambalpur District. 122,057 acres of land in occupation by tenants before this revision paid in rent only Rs. 18,241, or 2 annas 5 pies per acre.

By this revision rents were raised 50 per cent to Rs. 27,347 or 3 annas 7 pies per acre, a rate of rent still very much below that of the rest of the old district. It was, however, impossible without hardship to add more at one resettlement. The incidences of the old rents per fertility unit were in Chandarpur proper only '20, in Padampur '23 and in Malkharoda '26 annas, but for all the group-rate assumed on re-assessment was '40 annas. This could not be fully worked up to and the average incidence of rent imposed for the whole tract is only '32 annas.

The following statement will show that on the whole from village to village a very fair level of rental pressure has been secured in a tract where the former differences from village to village were enormous :—

	Village rate.		Number of villages on which used.
	Annas,		
Group rate	{ '30 ...	...	137
	{ '35 ...	...	45
	{ '40 ...	...	52
	{ '45 ...	...	13
	{ '50 ...	...	7
		Total	254

21. In paragraph 8, I have given a classification of the tenantry. One of the features of the Sambalpur assessment, which I venture to think is satisfactory, is the fact that the greater weight of rental enhancement falls upon the richer classes of tenants who hold the most profitable land. This has not been effected by any manipulation of the proposed individual rents, but has resulted quite automatically from the fact that the relative values given to land classes were based closely on the relative net profits of cultivating each class of land.

The following table will show that the same satisfactory result has occurred in the Chandarpur tract :—

Class of tenant.	Number of holdings.	Present rents.	Revised rents.	Percent- age of enhance- ment.	Number of rents not raised.	Percent- age of rents not raised.	Average rent per holding.	
							Before revision.	As revised.
		Rs.	Rs.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A	920	3,377	5,430	61	97	11	5 10 9	5 14 5
B	2,505	7,459	11,312	52	231	9	2 15 8	4 8 3
C	3,183	5,147	7,528	46	510	16	1 9 10	2 5 11
D & E	2,162	2,254	2,939	30	627	29	1 0 8	1 5 9
Garden holders	563	5	89	...	3	...	Nil.	0 2 6
Total	9,333	18,242	27,308	50	1,468	16	1 15 3	2 14 10

The total figures given in this table do not exactly agree with the rents announced owing to changes among holdings and to mistakes discovered at the announcement of rents. The above table also shows that there are great numbers of men, chiefly Satnami Chamars, who are very small holders on nominal

rents. They are not good agriculturists and often most recalcitrant tenants. It is to be hoped that the construction of the great Mahanadi and Tendula Canals, now in hand, may draw off many Chamars to work as cartmen and labourers, abandoning their small holdings. This will leave land free for the really good agriculturists of Chandarpur and will also lessen the tendency of one crop-failure to develop rapidly into a local famine.

22. The total area of home-farm land in this tract was at last settlement 38,950 acres and is now 39,673 acres or 24 per cent of the area occupied for agriculture. The valuation of this at last settlement was Rs. 7,580-2-0 or 3 annas 1 pie per acre. This has been raised by 43 per cent to Rs. 10,864-4-0 or 4 annas 5 pies per acre. The causes operating to make the home-farm enhancement rather smaller than that of the tenancy area have been fully stated in my Sambalpur Report, and I need only explain that at last settlement these home-farms were in various ways relatively over-assessed. The valuation of the service land, a comparatively small area in this tract, is Rs. 907-6-0.

23. The irrigated area of the tract has since 1888-89 risen from 15,354 to 25,221 acres. Most of this extension is due to the tanks built by Government as relief works in the famines of the nineties, but in the case of 2,017 acres definite improvements by individual cultivators have been effected since settlement at a cost of Rs. 87,939, or Rs. 43-9-0 per acre irrigated. The average difference between dry and wet rates of rent is less than two annas, but exemptions averaging 3 annas 8 pies per acre have actually been granted in the valuation to the tank builders.

24. The full land valuation of the 254 villages thus amounts to Government revenue as Rs. 39,118-10-0 as against the valuation at last settlement of Rs. 26,414-13-0, an increase of 48 per cent. I have now to explain in the case of each estate how the assessment of revenue to Government was arrived at.

(1) The taluqdar of Chandarpur-Padampur, holding 225 villages, had from 1859 a grant permitting him to pay only a quit-rent of Rs. 6,490 per annum for the estates, which were formerly khalsa or Crown lands. The payment was made up in the following manner:—

			Rs.
Takoli	...	...	4,130
Police contribution	...	...	1,860
Patwari cess	...	...	500
Total	...	...	6,490

In 1899, the 40 years' grant fell in and steps were taken to revise these payments in the direction of a full assessment. As, however, the taluqdar was then seriously indebted he was assessed to pay only Rs. 9,500 and Rs. 500 as patwari contribution.

The land valuation of the estates has been raised from Rs. 22,792 to Rs. 33,964. It had in 1899 been laid down that after this settlement the taluqdar should pay to Government 80 per cent of the revenue received by him from his gaontias and 55 per cent of the assets of the villages held directly by him as proprietor. Under these orders the total revenue due by the taluqdar to Government would have been in round figures about Rs. 21,000 as against his previous *takoli* of Rs. 9,500. I pointed out, however, that the taluqdar, as proprietor of the estates, was entitled to be assessed in the usual proprietary way, at so much per cent on the assets of the estates. This was acknowledged, but it would, in fact, have made little difference to the amount of Government revenue had a proportion of 60 per cent of the total assets been taken, a proportion paid by other proprietors in Sambalpur who are neither feudal zamindars nor gaontias. But the estate had recently, owing to the indebtedness of the taluqdar, been brought under the Court of Wards, and it was represented that a full assessment at 60 per cent of the assets would leave little chance of effecting solvency. This consideration prevailed and an assessment of Rs. 16,935 was sanctioned, at 50 per cent of the assets of the estates. This gave an enhancement of revenue by 78 per cent.

(2) The jagirdar of Malkharoda holds 20 villages. He is now also the zamindar of Phuljhar in Raipur District. The Malkharoda estate is held free of revenue, but as cesses have to be paid by the proprietor on his nominal *kamil-jama*, it may be mentioned that this nominal full assessment at last settlement was taken to be the full amount payable as a gaontiahi assessment, at from 75 to 80 per cent of village assets. But, as in the case of Chandarpur-Padampur, orders were obtained correcting this anomaly and the jagirdar is now assessed to a revenue-free, but not cess-free, proprietary *kamil-jama* of 60 per cent of the land valuation of his estate. The full assessment of the estate thus rises only from Rs. 2,341 to Rs. 2,665.

Another matter of peculiarity in the Malkharoda estate is that, while almost all the village-lessees were at last settlement granted "protected status", some were granted even more than the protected status of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, and now maintain those privileges.

(3) Of the 9 khalsa villages in the tract one is proprietary and is also held revenue-free. The other 8 have been assessed on the gaontiahi method, and of these three are held free of revenue. The whole assessment has been raised from Rs. 420-9-0 to Rs. 574, but of this the realisable revenue is only Rs. 425. Thus the revenue assessment of the whole tract has been raised from Rs. 12,261 to Rs. 20,174 or by 65 per cent. But owing to ancient assignments the actual realisable revenue has risen only from Rs. 9,920 to Rs. 17,360, or by 75 per cent.

25. I regret that as the accounts of the Chandarpur settlement were involved in those of the old Sambalpur District as a whole, I cannot state exactly the cost of the operations for this tract. But apart from the cost of the village-survey which preceded the settlement of 1902-06, the outlay in the Chandarpur tract cannot, I estimate, have exceeded Rs. 13,000. In return for this there is a gross increase in annual revenue of Rs. 7,913, and of revenue at present realisable of Rs. 7,440 for 20 years.

26. Apart from financial considerations the recent settlement was of considerable utility in the Chandarpur-Padampur estate in fixing with exactitude the standing of the gaontias and ryots as against the taluqdar, after a very long and sometimes bitter controversy. The whole population headed by the gaontias, who are actual proprietors of their home-farm land, resented the fact that any one had been interposed between themselves and Government. In the village Administrative paper, or *wajib-ul-arz*, for the gaontiahi villages, which is printed as an appendix to this Report, it is very clearly laid down that the taluqdar has the right only of receiving a fixed revenue, and of administering these villages under the Deputy Commissioner. His proprietary right is, so long as a gaontia intervenes, entirely latent. Should a gaontia die heirless and the village escheat, it will become the property of the taluqdar, and not of Government. Similarly, should the taluqdar buy up gaontiahi rights, the village at once becomes a proprietary one under Government.

I must point out that this contingent grant of direct proprietary rights involves some difficulty. At present, as in the past, the cultivators of the gaontiahi villages of Chandarpur-Padampur are, in a way, ryots of Government, and as such they continue to pay to the district council road and school cesses at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on their settlement rents. When the taluqdar buys in gaontiahi rights, or obtains these as an escheat, the ryots become the tenants of a proprietor and cease to pay these cesses. The point is of the smallest importance, financially, where rents are so extremely low.

The *wajib-ul-arz* gives many rules about free labour and other matters, which have been fully discussed in my Sambalpur District report; and I must refer to that in confirmation of this report on a comparatively small tract.

F. DEWAR,
Settlement Officer

WAJIB-UL-ARZ FOR THE GAONTIAHI VILLAGES OF THE CHANDARPUR-PADAMPUR TALUQS OF THE BILASPUR DISTRICT.

I.—PAYMENT OF REVENUE.

The jama assessed on villages shall be paid by the village lambardar gaontias to the taluqdar together with the cesses that are payable. At present these cesses are :—

	Per cent.
Road cess ...	3½
School cess ...	2

No abwabs of any kind shall be levied by the taluqdar over and above the jama and cesses. The taluqdar shall render the whole of the Government cesses to Government together with the revenue payable by him.

II.—GAONTIAS AND CO-SHARERS.

Gaontias and co-sharers shall have the same rights of alienation as regards their bhogra land as are enjoyed by gaontias and co-sharers of khalsa villages.

2. No co-sharer can claim to have his share perfectly partitioned. A ryot of a village, in which sharers have made a private partition amongst themselves, can always claim to pay his rent direct to the lambardar instead of to the co-sharers.

3. The lambardar-gaontia is appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, in accordance with local custom. He is entitled to receive remuneration as lambardar from the sharers and all holders of bhogra at the rate of 3½ annas per rupee on the revenue value of the whole of the bhogra, exclusive of the portion of it which is held by him in severalty as a sharer, provided that—

- (a) The amount of any assessment made payable to the taluqdar on the bhogra shall be deducted from the revenue value of the whole of the bhogra before the remuneration is calculated.
- (b) If the lambardar holds as such any bhogra land which he would not be entitled to hold merely as a sharer, the revenue value of such land shall be deducted from the amount payable to him under this clause as remuneration.

III.—MUTATIONS AMONGST GAONTIAS AND CO-SHARERS.

Mutations amongst gaontias and co-sharers shall be reported to the Deputy Commissioner through the taluqdar, in the same way as mutations occurring amongst gaontias and co-sharers in khalsa villages.

IV.—THE VILLAGE PANCHAYAT.

The village panchayat consists of four members elected by the ryots with the mukaddam as president.

V.—WASTE LAND AND FOREST.

In this estate no waste lands have been reserved by the Government.

2. The proprietary right in all waste lands vests in the taluqdar, subject to the rights of the gaontias and ryots.

3. The following khasra numbers are reserved as grazing and forest land. They may not be occupied by any one without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner. All the co-sharers and ryots of the village may graze their cattle on them, and may take, in reasonable quantities for their own use within the village, firewood, leaves, fencing thorns, timber and bamboos for

houses and agricultural implements free of charge, but they may not sell any of the produce. The gaontia and village panchayat are responsible for their management, and if they fail in this the Deputy Commissioner may arrange for the management himself.

4. All other waste lands are at the disposal of the gaontia and co-sharers for cultivation and for the location of new ryots.

The rates referred to in section 50 (3) (b) of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act are—

Bahal.	|	Mal.
Befna.	|	At.

But no nazarana in cash or kind may be levied for the occupation of waste lands.

5. The cutting of timber shall be subject to any rules which may be issued by the Chief Commissioner.

VI.—VILLAGE EXPENSES.

Village expenses may be recovered by the gaontia from the sharers and ryots in proportion to the revenue value of their holdings, he himself bearing a proportional share.

2. By village expenses is meant only such expenses as are incurred for the benefit of or on account of the whole village, and the gaontia cannot levy any contribution for the repair of his house or the expenses of marriage in his family or the like.

VII.—VILLAGE SERVANTS.

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

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

2. The jhankar and ganda are entitled to levy a grain cess from ryots. The cess is fixed at tambis for a ryot with one plough or double this quantity for a ryot with more than one plough of land in the village. The same cess is payable by the gaontia and all co-sharers holding bhogra or gaontiahi ryoti land separately. 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. A drawback of Rs. has been allowed on the land revenue to provide additional remuneration for the ganda. This sum shall be paid to him annually by the gaontia in addition to his other remuneration.

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

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

4. These may be dismissed and deprived of their service land by the gaontia and village panchayat for failure to render due service, and in the case

of a vacancy their successor shall be appointed by the gaontia and village panchayat. All dismissals and appointments shall be subject to the approval of the taluqdar with a right of appeal to the Deputy Commissioner.

VIII.—ROADS AND THOROUGHFARES.

The ordinary country cart roads, foot-paths and thoroughfares will be kept open and passable throughout the year, and it shall be the duty of the lambardar-gaontia, jhankar and ganda of every village to see that no encroachment is made on them by any one. The ryot will repair them annually.

IX.—TANKS AND KATAS.

Although the tanks and katas, which are not included in bhogra, have been entered in the name of the taluqdar in the khasra, no assessment will be placed on them now or at any subsequent settlement so long as they continue to be tanks and katas, and the water will continue to be used according to the custom of the village without interference. Such tanks will have to be repaired by the village community according to local custom.

2. Ryots can make tanks in their own holdings and gaontias can make tanks in their bhogra without permission; but for the construction of a tank on land forming part of the village waste, the permission of the taluqdar is required, provided that applicants for permission have a right of appeal to the Deputy Commissioner. If a man who wishes to make a tank is opposed by others whose land will be injuriously affected by it, he should apply to the taluqdar who will endeavour to arrange a compromise.

3. Distribution of water is effected by the village panchayat. It shall be given first to those rice-fields which most need to be irrigated. This is the first principle to be observed in the distribution.

4. If a new tank or kata, or any work of general advantage to the ryots, be constructed either by the gaontia at his own expense or by the gaontia with the help of the ryots, local custom or common consent shall determine what rate, if any, the gaontia may impose on the ryoti holdings benefited by the improvement. In the absence of custom, and on failure of the gaontia and ryots to agree, the taluqdar will be accepted as arbiter and final judge of the dispute, and the rates he decides shall be accepted by all.

5. The beds of tanks have been freed from assessment. All cultivation within the tank beds is prohibited except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

X.—SUGARCANE CULTIVATION.

Ryots have a right to grow sugarcane in fields Nos. _____ of the bhogra. The gaontia shall make a proper allotment of this land to all ryots who wish to grow cane; and in the years when cane is not grown in it, he shall be at liberty to cultivate it himself.

XI.—BHET-BEGAR.

The bhet-begar of this village is to be employed only on the bhogra land of the gaontia in mauza.

(Alternative clause for villages containing no bhogra.)

There is no bhogra in this village, but ryots are liable to render bhet-begar for the cultivation of bhogra belonging to the gaontia in any other village not more than three miles distant. Under this clause the ryots are now liable to render bhet-begar for the cultivation of bhogra in mauza.

2. Ryots with more than one plough are to render each plough (s) for one bel each, and sickle (s) for a day of two bel's.

Ryots with one plough only will render only one plough and one sickle every alternate year.

3. Bhet-begar is commutable at the option of the ryots at the rate of 4 annas for a plough with ploughman and oxen for a day of one bel and 2 annas for a labourer with sickle for a day of two bels.

*4. The gaontia shall at harvest-time provide a midday meal free of cost to the begar labourers.

XII.—FRUIT-TREES AND GROVES.

Groves which have been recorded as the property of the taluqdar are not to be encroached on for cultivation. Their fruit and dead-wood shall continue to be enjoyed by the village community according to custom.

2. The fruit of mohwa and other fruit trees in the village waste is enjoyed by all the villagers according to custom, but the wood of such trees, when they die, is taken by the gaontias.

3. The fruit of trees planted in the village waste by ryots is taken by the person who planted them or his descendants as long as they remain in the village; but if they leave the village and cease to have land therein, they have no further claim and the fruit reverts to the village community.

4. The fruit of trees planted by persons in their holdings and the wood of trees when they die are taken by the persons who planted them as long as they retain their holdings. Should they give up their holdings the same rights are exercised by their successors in the holding on the same terms.

XIII.—VILLAGE SITE.

The village site consists of Nos.

2. Every cultivator is entitled to a site for his house free of rent. But if a ryot 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 that he does so within one month and provided that he does not thereby interfere with the allocation of house-sites by the gaontia and his panches. The rights of non-agriculturists in sites occupied and buildings constructed by them are regulated by agreement with the gaontia and panches.

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

XIV.—MANURE.

The droppings of cattle on waste land or on camping grounds used by gaolas or banjaras in the village belong to the gaontia.

XV.—ACQUISITION BY THE TALUQDAR OF GAONTIAHI RIGHTS.

If owing to acquisition by the taluqdar or other cause, the gaontiahi right should cease to exist in the whole of this village, the wajib-ul-arz in force in those villages of the Chandarpur-Padampur estates which are held kham by the taluqdar shall apply to this village also.

* To be omitted where the custom does not exist.

I.—Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils and Position in Chandarpur, Padampur and Malkharoda.

Position Class.	Ordinary.		Khari.		Pani.		Khari Pani.		Total.		Total.
	Kanhar.	Ordinary.	Kanhar.	Ordinary.	Kanhar.	Ordinary.	Kanhar.	Ordinary.	Kanhar.	Ordinary.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bahal I	Acres. 503.08	Acres. 2,538.74	...	Acres. 34.63	Acres. 294.94	Acres. 3,177.54	Acres. 28.06	Acres. 263.65	Acres. 8,608	Acres. 6,014.56	Acres. 6,840.64
" II	756.55	4,646.22	9.26	52.89	191.13	2,434.66	20.63	144.18	1,017.57	7,277.95	8,295.52
Berna I	157.28	3,588.21	2.78	83.10	40.99	1,711.77	5.05	204.52	206.10	5,587.60	5,793.70
" II	233.81	6,596.05	1.90	149.87	47.73	1,696.05	1.24	153.11	284.68	8,595.68	8,880.36
Malsaman I	2,978.59	21,123.39	.54	380.39	168.09	6,725.09	...	561.79	3,147.22	28,790.66	31,937.88
" II	2,637.50	43,389.13	4.67	620.11	102.92	5,293.16	2.68	408.22	2,747.77	49,709.62	52,457.39
Mal Tekra	415.91	7,867.20	.20	185.47	...	...	...	...	416.11	8,052.67	8,468.78
At	1,453.13	28,381.91	4.46	744.90	...	...	...	...	1,457.59	29,126.81	30,584.40
Bari	.68	158.26	7.99	982.40	2.65	287.82	1.87	258.49	13.19	1,706.97	1,720.16
Barchha	...	...	...	...	11.95	826.08	.91	134.23	12.86	960.30	973.16
Total	9,176.53	118,289.71	31.80	3,233.76	860.40	22,151.17	60.44	2,148.18	10,129.17	145,822.82	155,951.99

II.—Cropped area classed according to Crops, &c. (Chandarpur, Padampur and Malkharoda.)

	Rice.		Sugarcane.	Til.	Cotton.	Urad and mung.	Kutthi.	Wheat.	Kochon and gulji.	Others.	Total.	Net cropped area.
	Broadcasted.	Transplanted.										
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
At Settlement	Acres. 99,669.49	...	Acres. 6,309.6	Acres. 5,475.57	Acres. 3,667.41	Acres. 11,467.60	...	Acres. 3,355.26	...	Acres. 1,198.66	Acres. 125,464.95	Acres. 125,281.87
At present	115,271.67	1,748.48	315.84	4,438.69	1,021.40	7,479.78	3,449.84	1,127.94	4,999.08	8,064.75	147,917.47	143,911.72

III.—Details of Village Area.

	Occupied area.					Unoccupied area.						Area irrigated.				Num-ber of wells.	Num-ber of arti-ficial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough cattle.
	Area in cultivation.		Fallow of more than 3 years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree forest.	Scrub jungle and grass.	Under water hills and roads and buildings.	Total area un-occupied.	Total area of village.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.						
	Under crop.	Fallow of 2 years or under.																	
														3	4					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
At present	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Percentage on total area of columns 4, 6 and 15.	143,911.72	12,040.27	155,951.99	9,504.32	165,456.31	210.44	2,501.65	25,741.21	16,377.81	44,831.11	210,287.42	3,630.98	243.81	3,874.73	610	707	13,198	31,949	
Compare last Settlement entries for columns 2, 4, 12, and 15.	125,281.87	...	155,205.03	...	160,256.66	...	...	...	...	49,956.26	210,212.92	...	...	15,353.64	...	...	...	...

IV.—Details of Holdings (Chandarpur, Padampur and Maikaroda.)

	Bhogra.						Ryoti Land.										Total occupied area (to agree with column 6 of Table V.)
	Held by Gaontia sharers.		Held by Bhogra Bhogis (non-sharer.)		Total.	Area sublet.	Held by Gaontias.		Held by Occupancy Tenants.		Held by Service Tenants.		Held Revenue free.				
							Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.			
	Sir.	Bhogra.	Khud-kast.	Bhogra Bhogi.	8	9									10	11		12	13	14	15
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
At present	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in columns 4, 7, 9 and 11.	4,784.83	32,834.22	1,066.33	987.83	39,673.21	4,310.88	655	15,299.06	9,460	106,757.47	393	3,426.34	2	300.23	165,456.31		
Compare last settlement's entries for columns 4, 7, 9 and 11.	...	...	1%	...	24%	3%	...	9%	...	65%	...	...	...	...	...
	..	...	...	...	38,950.41	..	...	...	...	117,403.95	...	3,515.62	...	386.68	160,256.66

APPENDIX V-A.

Valuation of Land of Occupancy Tenants.

Name of group.	Tenants' rents before revision.	Incidence per acre.	Revised tenants' rents.	Incidence per acre.	Unit incidence	Full rents deduced from village rates.	Area sub-let.	Cash sub-rents.	Incidence per acre.	Percentage of increase in rents.
	Rs. a. p.	As. p.	Rs. p.	As. p.		Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Chandarpur ...	11,522 1 5	2 3	17,384 0	3 4	30	18,826 8	1,929'23	1,989 5 2	1 0 6	+51
Padampur ...	4,183 3 6	2 8	6,384 2	3 11	29	6,643 11	399'92	471 14 7	1 2 11	+53
Malkharoda ...	2,160 14 9	3 2	3,070 8	4 5	37	3,236 1	152'84	123 2 2	0 12 11	+42
Jagir ...	374 14 0	3 2	508 6	4 3	40	515 4	24'45	15 4 8	0 10 0	+35
Total of Bilaspur district.	18,241 1 8	2 5	27,347 0	3 7	34	29,221 8	2,506'44	2,599 10 7	1 0 7	+50

APPENDIX V-B.

Valuation of Home-farm land.

Name of group.	Valuation of last settlement	Incidence per acre.	Revised valuation.	Incidence per acre.	Unit incidence	Full valuation deduced from village rates.	Area sub-let.	Cash sub-rents.	Incidence per acre.	Percentage of increase in valuation.
	Rs. a.	As. p.	Rs. a.	As. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	As. p.	
Chandarpur ..	5,598 6	2 11	7,977 12	4 2	32	8,138 1	3,656'65	2,329 2 3	10 0	+43
Padampur ...	1,049 8	3 9	1,471 12	5 3	29	1,488 10	300'22	204 4 2	10 11	+40
Malkharoda ...	790 12	4 4	1,218 8	4 0	37	1,291 12	314'31	178 8 11	9 2	+54
Jagir ...	141 8	3 11	196 4	5 2	41	196 6	39'72	24 3 0	10 0	+39
Total of Bilaspur district ...	7,580 2	3 1	10,864 4	4 5	33	11,114 13	4,310'88	2,735 12 4	10 2	+43

APPENDIX V-C.

Total Revised Land Valuation.

Name of group.	Valuation of occupancy area.	Valuation of home-farm area.	Valuation of service area.	Valuation of muafi area.	Malik-makbuza.	Total valuation.	Compare total valuation of last settlement.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Chandarpur ..	17,384 0	7,977 12	484 6	...	...	25,846 2	17,326 15
Padampur ...	6,384 2	1,471 12	262 2	...	...	8,118 0	5,455 0
Malkharoda ...	3,070 8	1,218 8	133 0	...	...	4,422 0	2,990 6
Jagir ..	508 6	196 4	27 14	...	...	732 8	632 8
Total of Bilaspur district ...	27,347 0	10,864 4	907 6	...	...	39,118 10	26,414 13

APPENDIX VI.

Revised Revenue Demand.

Name of groups and tahsils.	On bhogra land.		On ryoti land.						On service land.		On land hitherto held revenue free.	Inferior proprietor's plot.	Malik-makbuzas.	Total columns 3, 8, 11 to 14.
	Percentage of annual revenue value on revised assessment for ryoti area.	Assessment or excess bhogra.	Assessment as revised.	Drawbacks allowed to		Total drawbacks.	Net sum payable to Government.	Percentage of annual revenue value on revised assessment for ryoti area.	Assessment on excess.					
				Gaontia.	Chowkidar.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Chandarpur	46	Rs. a. p. 3,858 2 0	Rs. a. p. 17,384 0 0	Rs. a. p. 241 2 0	Rs. 210	Rs. a. p. 451 2 0	Rs. a. p. 16,932 14 0	3	3	Rs. a. p. ...	...	...	...	* Rs. 20,791
Padampur	23	227 14 0	6,384 2 0	363 2 0	35	395 2 0	5,989 0 0	6	4	3 2 0	...	...	...	* 6,220
Malikharoda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jagir	39	76 14 0	508 6 0	11 4 0	...	11 4 0	497 2 0	2	5	...	...	...	...	574
Total of Bilaspur district.	40	4,162 14 0	24,276 8 0	612 8 0	245	857 8 0	23,419 0 0	4	3	3 2 0	...	...	...	27,585

* Gaontiahi revenue payable to taluqdar.

STATEMENT VII.—Showing the Assigned and Realizable Revenue.

Name of Groups.	Malguzari villages.				Gaontiahi villages.				Eyotwari villages.				Total.			
	Number of villages.	Kamil-jama.	Revenue assigned.	Revenue realizable.	Number of villages.	Kamil-jama.	Revenue assigned.	Revenue realizable.	Number of villages.	Kamil-jama.	Revenue assigned.	Revenue realizable.	Number of villages.	Kamil-jama.	Revenue assigned.	Revenue realizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Chandarpur	171	12,893	...	Rs. 12,893	...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	171	12,893	...	Rs. 12,893
Pacampur	54	4,042	...	Rs. 4,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	4,042	...	Rs. 4,042
Malharoda	20	2,665	2,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2,665	2,665	...
Jagir	1	9	9	...	8	565	140	425	...	...	...	...	9	574	149	425
Total of Bilaspur District.	246	19,609	2,674	16,935	8	565	140	425	...	...	...	...	254	20,174	2,814	17,360

MAP OF CHANDARPUR & PADAMPUR ZAMINDARI

Scale 8 Miles = 1 Inch

