

REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT
OF THE
ZAMINDARI ESTATES
IN
RAIPUR DISTRICT

No. 868—134-2, dated Simla, the 2nd June 1906.

From—L. ROBERTSON, ESQ., I. C. S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture,

To—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Maw's letter No. 1109, dated the 15th February last, with which he forwarded for confirmation by the Government of India the final Settlement Report on the Zamindari estates of the Raipur District.

2. In reply I am to inform you that the Government of India are pleased to confirm the settlement as recommended by you for 25 years ending the 30th June 1918.

3. I am at the same time to invite attention to Mr. Wilson's letter No. 170, dated the 26th January 1906, and to ask you to consider whether, in view of the fact that the term of settlement has been extended to a date considerably later than that originally proposed, deferred enhancements might not be granted on a somewhat more liberal scale than that at present proposed in cases in which the enhancement of the total demand is large. I am to add that the Government of India leave the decision in this matter to your discretion.

No. 127—XI-14-3, dated Nagpur, the 19th July 1906.

From—H. A. CRUMP, ESQ., I. C. S., Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

To—The Commissioner of Settlements, Central Provinces.

I am directed to forward for your information a copy of Mr. Maw's letter No. 1109, dated the 15th February 1906, submitting for the confirmation of the Government of India the final Settlement Report on the Zamindari estates of the Raipur District, together with the orders of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department's letter No. 868-134-2, dated the 2nd June 1906.

2. The settlement of these Zamindari estates has been a summary one and rents have not been enhanced. The rents of ordinary tenants not having been fixed under Section 63 of the Tenancy Act, the Zamindars are at liberty to enhance the rents of this class of tenants under the provisions of the Tenancy Act.

3. The Government of India have left it to the Chief Commissioner to decide whether greater liberality might not be shown in the graduation of the enhancements imposed on the Zamindaris where these are severe. As regards this question it is in the opinion of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner neither advisable nor good policy even in the case of these lightly assessed Zamindaris to impose excessive enhancements suddenly, especially when we have been obliged for administrative reasons to curtail the old exceptional privileges which the Zamindars enjoyed. Mr. Miller is therefore glad to take advantage of the suggestion of the Government of India and to grant more liberal terms for the graduation of the assessments than his predecessor felt himself in a position to allow. The Chief Commissioner accordingly directs that in the following seven of the Zamindaris of the district the graduation should be fixed with effect from the date of settlement as noted against each :—

Name of Zamindari.	Takoli.				
	Before revision.	As now sanctioned.			
		First three years.	Second three years.	Third three years.	To end of settlement.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bindra-Nawagarh ...	10,774	13,000	14,000	16,000	16,000
Kharjar ...	4,456	4,456	6,000	7,500	7,500
Narra ...	156	200	250	300	300
Deori ...	206	206	350	400	400
Soarmar ...	1,355	1,355	1,900	2,400	2,500
Kauria ...	1,991	1,991	3,000	4,000	4,500
Pingeshwar ...	2,950	2,950	4,500	5,500	5,500

REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF THE

ZAMINDARI ESTATES

IN

RAIPUR DISTRICT

PART I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHY.

1. The Zamindari estates in Raipur District form three distinct groups ordinarily known as the South-Western, North-Western and Eastern. The South-Western group, bordering on the Chanda District and the Feudatory State of Kankeir, consists of the three estates of Gonderdehi, Dondi-Lohara, and Khujji, separated from each other by intervening tracts of Malguzari or Khalsa villages. The North-Western group, touching on districts Balaghat and Bilaspur, consists of six estates, *viz.*, Parpori, Thakurtola, Gandai, Barbaspur, Silheti and Sahaspur-Lohara. The Eastern, or Trans-Mahanadi group, bordering on the Sambalpur District and the Jaipur State of Madras, contains the seven estates of Bindra-Nawagarh, Khariar, Narra, Deori, Suarmar, Kauria and Fingeshwar. The total area of the estates is 4,686 square miles comprised in 1,978 villages and 56 forest mahals. The subjoined statement shows the number of villages in, and the area of, each estate:—

Group.	Name of Zamindari.	VILLAGES.		FOREST.		Total area in square miles.	Remarks.
		No.	Area in square miles.	No. of mahals.	Area in square miles.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Gonderdehi ...	55	82½	...	...	82½	
	Khujji ...	33	60	1	2	62	
	Dondi-Lohara ...	136	243	1	37	280	
	Total for group ...	224	385½	2	39	424½	
NORTH-WESTERN.	Parpori ...	23	34	...	...	34	
	Thakurtola ...	71	36	1	149	185	
	Gandai ...	83	105	1	46	151	
	Barbaspur ...	21	27	1	6½	33½	
	Silheti ...	30	27	2	24	53	
	Sahaspur-Lohara ...	83	82	1	60	142	
	Total for group ...	316	313	6	285½	598½	
EASTERN.	Bindra-Nawagarh ...	478	504	20	969	1,473	
	Khariar ...	560	743	11	689	1,413	
	Narra ...	16	23	...	...	23	
	Deori ...	41	53	3	32	85	
	Suarmar ...	106	129	3	67	196	
	Kauria ...	147	222	5	63	285	
	Fingeshwar ...	81	121	4	48	169	
	Total for group ...	1,438	1,795	48	1,868	3,663	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,978	(a) 2,493½	56	2,192½	4,686	

(a) Includes occupied area of 305 unsurveyed villages.

2. Situated at opposite ends of the district, and about 100 miles apart, the dissimilarity in the natural features of the Eastern from the Western estates is very striking. The greater portion of the former is wild and jungly. Cultivated areas alternate with blocks of forest land, and detached ranges of hills, beginning from Deori to the north, give place, south of the Narra Estate, to a high and wide plateau, with precipitous sides, which runs in an unbroken line for a considerable distance, shutting off the inhabited tracts of Khariar from those of Bindra-Nawagarh. The height of this plateau ranges between 2,000 and 3,000 feet. In the North-Western estates, on the other hand, the plains of the adjacent Khalsa extend to the base of the Maikul range, thus forming two distinct tracts, the one open, and the other hilly. The Gunderdehi Estate to the south-west lies in the fertile plain of the Drug Tahsil, but those of Dondi-Lohara and Khujji are intersected by low ranges of hills, and much of the country is unsuited to cultivation in consequence.

3. The principal streams of the eastern group are the Pairi, Sondhar, Udanti, Tel, Indr or Sundar, and the Jonk, all large rivers of the Mahanadi system, the sources of which lie in the hilly region running through the centre. The South-Western estates are drained by the Tandula and Kharkarra, tributaries of the Sheonath River; and those to the North-West by the Surri and other minor streams. The Banjar, a tributary of the Nerbudda River, takes its rise on the crest of the upland country, and flows into the adjoining district of Balaghat, where it becomes a considerable stream. There are three perennial springs in the Zamindaris, the most important of which is situated near the hamlet of Nerbad in Gandai. The Dalli spring, situated in Dondi-Lohara, could be utilized for the irrigation of the rice-bearing plain near Dondi. It lies at the head of the Dalli pass from whence the construction of a channel to the cultivated lands of Dondi is feasible. The third spring lies near the village of Kot in Khariar.

4. Many of the Zamindari estates derive their importance from the valuable forests situated within their limits. Irrespective of jungle included in village mahals, the area under forest and hills is 2,193 square miles, or 47 per cent. of the total area of the estates. The most extensive forests are those of Bindra-Nawagarh and Khariar where, as well as in Deori and Kauria, the prevailing class of timber-tree is the Sâl or "*Shorea robusta*." The Sâl tree does not grow in the Western estates except in the strip of upland country bordering on the Balaghat and Bilaspur Districts.

The teak forests along the Udanti River in Bindra-Nawagarh and Khariar; and those of Dondi-Lohara, Thakurtola and Gandai, are very valuable, but they have been greatly overworked, except in Bindra-Nawagarh. Bamboos grow in profusion at the base of the Janglapahar range in Deori, and in the neighbourhood of Daldalhi and Chikhli in Bindra-Nawagarh; and thatching grass abounds in the whole of the Eastern group.

Other species of timber trees are the Saja (*Pentaptera glabra*), Bija (*Pterocarpus Marsupium*), Tendu (*Diospyros Ebenum*), &c. The silkworm, cultured in a few villages of Khariar and Kauria, is fed on the leaves of the saja. The harra tree or Myrabolam grows chiefly in the Eastern group, in south Dondi-Lohara, and in the hilly country of the North-Western estates.

The "*Garyota urens*," a bastard species of sago palm, grows on the damp slopes of the Chaura hill in Khariar. In times of scarcity the pith of the tree is used as an article of food by the people.

5. Large blocks of valuable forest have been formed into separate mahals, of which there are 56 in all. Owing to the undeveloped state of Bindra-Nawagarh and Khariar it has been considered advisable to postpone demarcation of the mahals in these two estates; but fire-lines have been cleared and pillars erected along the boundaries of mahals in other estates containing forest lands. It will now be the duty of the zamindars to see that these lines are cleared annually to a width of 20 feet, so as to prevent the spread of fires, and to arrange for a proper system of forest conservancy.

6. Red ochre is found in the hilly region of Thakurtola and Gandai, but the quarries in the former estate have been abandoned for many years on account of the indifferent quality of the mineral. The zamindar of Gandai pays royalty to Government for working the quarries in his estate. Iron ore is very plentiful in Dondi-Lohara, Gandai, and in some of the low hills of Khariar and Bindra-Nawagarh; and graphite has recently been discovered near the villages of Komna, Gandamer and Rang in Khariar.

7. Bison and wild buffalo are to be found, chiefly, in the forests of the Udanti River in Bindra-Nawagarh. The latter roam into the inhabited country during the rains and, along with the spotted deer, cause damage to the standing crops. Tiger and panther are rather numerous in the jungles of the Eastern group where, since the famine of 1900, many of these animals have developed man-eating propensities, thus leading to the desertion of some of the jungle hamlets.

The wild buffalo will probably become extinct in the course of a few years owing to indiscriminate shooting by sportsmen of both cows and young bulls.

CHAPTER II.—HISTORY.

8. A brief history of the various families of the Chieftains is given in Mr. Hewett's Settlement Report of 1866—68. In his "note on the status of zamindars" Mr. Craddock says at paragraph 70, that "the terms of the old sanads given by Colonel Agnew and Captain Elliot abundantly show that the zamindars of Chhatisgarh held even a stronger position than those of Chanda. They were more independent, and had enjoyed from time immemorial the excess wastes and forests. They also enjoyed the various kinds of income which are generally appropriated by the State, and at the same time they exercised far larger judicial and fiscal powers. There was little to choose between them generally and those of their number who were raised to the rank of Feudatories."

9. During currency of the 20 years' settlement which expired in 1888—90, the zamindars continued in the enjoyment of certain privileges which had apparently been assigned them at the first settlement—more by way of administrative convenience than as a right. These privileges consisted of the maintenance of police, administration of excise, the management of cattle-pounds, and authority to appoint and discharge village Kotwars. The two former were withdrawn at last settlement, and on the withdrawal of excise administration compensation was offered to the zamindars concerned, which was accepted by all except those of Khariar, Fingeshwar and Suarmar. The resumption of the management of cattle-pounds is also to be effected at re-settlement in compliance with orders issued by the Government of India in letter No. 621-6, dated the 23rd March 1893 (Revenue and Agriculture Department); and their authority in connection with the appointment and dismissal of Kotwars is now vested in the Deputy Commissioner under Secretariat letter No. 2003, dated the 3rd April 1902, to the address of the Divisional Commissioner.

The withdrawal, one by one, of their privileges, is viewed with great misapprehension by the zamindars. Sprung from the same stamp of men as the Feudatory Chiefs they do not realise, even after the lapse of 38 years, the wide distinction that exists between them as "ordinary subjects," and the Chiefs of the Feudatory States, and that as ordinary subjects under the law they cannot lay claim to the exercise of functions connected with the administration of the district.

CHAPTER III.—AGRICULTURE.

10. As regards the natural fertility of the soil the open plains of the two Western groups rank first in importance. Rich black and brown soils, locally known as "kanhar" and "dorsa," preponderate in the plain country of the Western estates. This feature, so marked on the west of the district, is wanting in the Eastern group where, on account of the crystalline formation of the country, the soil, a sort of clay called "matasi,"

is more or less intermixed with sand, and its value for the cultivation of rice is dependent, not so much on its quality, as on the position the land occupies in relation to the drainage. The broad but shallow depressions in the undulating country of Deobhog in Bindra-Nawagarh yield excellent crops of rice, which can scarcely be equalled in any other part of the district. Brown soil is met with in the valleys of the Tel and Jonk Rivers, but taken as a whole there is little soil suited to the cultivation of rabi crops in the Eastern group.

11. Like the neighbouring Feudatory States of Nandgaon, Khairagarh and Chhuikhadan, the Zamindaris, situated to the west of the district, are subject to occasional seasons of drought as the hills skirting the plain country break the force of the south-west monsoon. The average rainfall in favourable years is estimated at 40 inches compared with 60 inches on the adjacent uplands of Balaghat. In the Eastern group the rainfall averages between 50 and 55 inches. Monsoon conditions are established early as a rule, and a deficient rainfall is of rare occurrence. During the six years ended 1902 the Eastern group has enjoyed immunity from famine except in 1899-1900, when a general failure of the monsoon occurred; whereas the Western estates have suffered from agricultural depression on three occasions during this period, as a result of which comparatively small enhancements can be imposed in the takolis payable by the zamindars.

12. This is the first settlement for which reliable statistics are available showing the extent of cultivation in all the Zamindari estates. Bindra-Nawagarh and Khariar were such wild and backward tracts at the settlement of 1866-68 that no attempt was made to measure the occupied areas, and it is only within the last 10 or 12 years that a survey of fully established villages has been carried out. A comparison with the returns of the year of survey shows that the occupied area of the—

South-Western group has decreased from	...	142,109 to 129,152 acres,
of the North-Western from	...	125,632 to 121,188 „
while that of the Eastern group has expanded		
from	...	301,610 to 394,771 „
The total shows an increase from		
	...	569,351 to 645,111 „

but this comparison is somewhat vitiated by the fact that no statistics are forthcoming for previous years in the case of 440 small forest villages which were not measured and mapped. The area in occupation at the settlement of 1866-68 was 253,728 acres exclusive of Bindra-Nawagarh and Khariar. These figures speak for themselves. In spite of deterioration, and of the serious check caused to cultivation by the recent crop failures, very remarkable progress has been made in the reclamation of waste lands. The area in occupation varies between 81 and 86 per cent. of the total in Gonderdehi and Parpori, respectively: to 10 and 12 per cent. in poor jungly estates like Thakurtola and Deori.

13. Except in the reclamation of the poorer classes of waste land it is doubtful whether there is very much scope left for expansion of cultivation in the Western groups beyond a recovery to the normal area in occupation prior to 1896-97, but some of the Eastern estates contain considerable areas suited to permanent cultivation, which are either lying waste at present, or used for the temporary cultivation of millets. It is noticeable, in the case of the latter, that good progress has been made within the last six or eight years in the conversion of land for permanent rice cultivation. The tract, however, in which no material increase to cultivation can ever be expected is North Khariar, between the Jonk valley and the eastern boundary. The soil is so poor that even forest trees and shrubs are stunted in their growth.

Statement of Takoli Assessment in the Zamindaris of the Raipur District.

Name of Zamindari.	Total previous pay-ments on account of takoli and cesses.	Amount now fixed for			
		Takoli.	Cesses.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gunderdehi	7,129	6,700	2,366	9,066	
Khujji	3,267	2,750	811	3,561	
Dhondi-Lohara	6,793	6,800	2,303	9,103	
Parpori	3,818	3,500	1,018	4,518	
Thakurtola	2,115	1,900	544	2,444	
Gandai	7,592	6,655	1,674	8,329	
Barbaspur	2,499	2,080	589	2,669	
Silheti	2,074	1,790	496	2,286	
Sahaspur-Lohara	8,698	8,000	2,187	10,187	
Bindra-Nawagarh	11,521	16,000	4,954	20,954	
Khariar	5,380	7,500	3,956	11,456	
Narra	198	300	143	443	
Deori	228	400	231	631	
Suarmar	1,574	2,500	957	3,457	
Kauria	2,393	4,500	1,675	6,175	
Pingeshwar	3,616	5,500	2,663	8,163	
Total	68,895	76,875	26,567	1,03,442	



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FROM

B. P. STANDEN, ESQ., I. C. S., C. I. E.,

COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND DIRECTOR OF
LAND RECORDS,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF
COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Nagpur, the 13th September 1905.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the final report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Zamindari Estates in the Raipur District, effected during the years 1899 to 1903.

2. The zamindaris, 16 in number, form three distinct groups, and lie for the most part outside the great plain which constitutes the body of the district. The groups are known as the south-western, north-western and eastern. Their total area is 4,686 square miles, more than three-quarters of which are comprised in the eastern group. While containing fertile tracts like the level wheat lands of Parpori and Sahaspur Lohara, the open rice country of Gunderdehi and Fingeshwar, and the rich valleys of Southern Bindra-Nawagarh and Khariar, they are to a great extent wild and rugged. Nearly half of their area is under forest outside the limits of settled villages and much of the land included in villages is also under jungle. The estates include some of the most valuable forests in the Chhattisgarh Division. Overcutting has ruined some of them: but even now there are large areas under good teak and *sal* capable of meeting a considerable demand for timber. Rice is the most important crop, but a large area is under the inferior millets—*kodon* and *kutki*. The cultivation of *til* has made great progress of late years. The Zamindars are descendants of hereditary Chieftains, who seem to have originally held their estates on a kind of feudal tenure in return for service rendered. Until the last settlement their position carried with it powers and duties not ordinarily associated with the ownership of land. At present they differ little from ordinary proprietors, except in the size of their estates, and the fact that in consideration of the antiquity and peculiar nature of their tenure their actual revenue payments (*takoli*) are fixed at a very much lower figure than the full revenue valuation (*kamil-jama*) assessed on their estates. Eleven of the Zamindars are Raj-Gonds, and the richest and most influential, Raja Brijraj Singh of Khariar, is a Rajput. Careless management and unscrupulous advisers have brought many of them deeply into debt, but those of the eastern group, except the proprietor of Deori, are either free or almost free from debt. In most of the estates the management of many villages has been entrusted to thekadars, some of whom are now protected under the Land Revenue Act. The tenantry is largely composed of backward and poor jungle tribes, but those of the tenants who live in the open tracts are in fair circumstances.

3. The last settlement was effected on summary system by Mr. Carey during the years 1888-90. No reliable maps of any of the estates were then available. The most advanced had been cadastrally surveyed at the 20-year's settlement, but the maps had never been accurate and were completely out of date; the remainder had never been surveyed. A *kamil-jama* was fixed on land assets only and separate *takolis* were then assessed on land and forest. Forest *takolis* were at first declared liable to triennial revision, but this order was subsequently cancelled. The land *takoli* was raised from Rs. 20,050 to Rs. 46,747. A part of this increase was imposed in consideration of the fact that Zamindars had been relieved of the cost of Police administration. The forest *takolis* were enhanced from Rs. 1,565 to Rs. 12,650. *Kamil-jamas* were assessed on land assets only, and fell, over the whole of the zamindaris, at the rate of 62 per cent. of these assets. The *takolis* absorbed 24 per cent. of the total assets from land and forests.

4. Shortly after the completion of Mr. Carey's revision operations, the cadastral survey of all except a few of the most backward villages was undertaken and completed in 1895-96 under the supervision of Mr. Lancaster, a trained Surveyor. The cadastral survey was preceded in the majority of villages by a traverse effected by the Imperial Survey Department: but in 507 villages this traverse was made after cadastral survey was completed, the survey being based on triangulation or on traverse by local agency.

5. When the present revision was taken in hand, a regular settlement was contemplated with rental enhancement in the more advanced and prosperous tracts. But in view of the effect on cultivation of the famine of 1899-1900 and the scarcity of 1902-03, it was afterwards thought inadvisable to attempt any general rental enhancement. Rents are fixed on the plough or on the seed capacity of rice land and vary from Rs. 2 per plough in the poor villages of Deori to Rs. 30 in the fertile western estates, and from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per *khandi* of rice land. In the south-western group rents are already considerably heavier than in the adjacent khalsa tracts. The actual enhancement of the rental and malik-makbuza payments is only Rs. 7,130 or $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., and of this the greater part is a paper enhancement only, due to the transfer from miscellaneous income to rental of certain grain dues and *nistar* fees realized in 4 estates. The revised rent-rates average Re. 0-8-4 per acre in the south-western group, Re. 0-9-7 in the north-western and Re. 0-5-8 in the eastern group. The percentage increase in the rent-rate since the settlement of 1866-68 is 27 per cent. in the south-western, 4 per cent. in the north-western and 57 per cent. in the five eastern estates for which statistics of the old settlement are available. If the statistics of 1866-68 may be relied upon, this is a very moderate increase in view of the enormous improvement in communications which has occurred in the interval. The all-round acreage rate in the Drug Tahsil of the Raipur District which adjoins the north-western and south-western estates is Rs. 1-0-6.

6. Before it had been decided not to make a regular settlement, soils had been classed and a scale of soil-factors drawn up, the village maps had been amended in full detail, and the amendments brought on to the original survey sheets (except in two estates) and enquiries had been made into the profits of cultivation and the course of prices. The amendments of the maps would in any case have been necessary for the maintenance of land records, and Mr. Scott's record of the other matters referred to above will no doubt be useful when the settlement now made comes under revision, but as they have no practical bearing on the settlement now under discussion, I refrain from further comments on these subjects, and proceed at once to consider the revision of the *takolis* and its effect on the incomes of the Zamindars.

7. The assets of the Zamindars consist of the rental of tenants, the valuation of the home-farm and holdings of privileged tenants, miscellaneous income from occupied villages and receipts from the large blocks of forest lying outside the limits of occupied villages. They also include a trifling sum of Rs. 387 which represents the payments of malik-makbuzas. The tenant rental increased spontaneously during the period of settlement from Rs. 1,52,455 to

Rs. 2,13,970, and has now been raised to Rs. 2,20,998. The home-farm and the holdings of service and other privileged tenants have generally, except in the Eastern Zamindaris, been valued at the average ryoti rent-rate of the village, and the valuation has risen from Rs. 33,461 to Rs. 68,397. In the Eastern Zamindaris the application of the all-round acreage rate would have given too low a valuation owing to the fact that large areas of poor land held by tenants pay no rent by custom; a fair valuation for the home-farm which consists mainly of good rice land has been obtained by applying seed capacity rates admitted by the holders of the home-farm to be fair. The valuation for each group of estates falls per acre as follows:—

		Home-farm.			Privileged holdings.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
South-western	...	0	8	11	...	0	7 6
North-western	...	0	10	6	...	0	8 7
Eastern	...	0	6	3	...	0	6 2

The slight excess of these rates over those paid by tenants is due in the eastern estates to the special system of valuation employed and in the north-western and south-western to the fact that most of the home-farm is in the better villages paying acreage rates higher than the average. After allowing 42 per cent. for fluctuation the miscellaneous village income included in assessable assets amounts to Rs. 19,181. It is derived mainly from grazing dues levied on non-agricultural cattle and from forest fruits, myrabolams and lac. At the last settlement the income from this source was put at Rs. 9,220.

8. Forests are a most important source of income in some of the zamindaris. During the period of settlement the income from this source increased largely, owing chiefly to a brisk demand for railway sleepers. The forests, however, have been somewhat recklessly cut, and cannot be expected to provide continuously such large incomes as they have in the past 15 years. It has, therefore, been necessary to allow large drawbacks on the ascertained income in assessing this part of the Zamindar's assets. The accounts of the Zamindars show that their gross income from forests amounts to Rs. 1,01,368 as against Rs. 48,019 at last settlement. A drawback of 25 per cent. has been allowed for fluctuations, leaving the gross income at Rs. 80,762. This, after deducting the cost of protection and management, is further reduced to a nett income of Rs. 55,224.

The total village and forest mahal assets for assessment amount respectively to Rs. 3,08,963 and Rs. 55,224. The sanctioned standard for assessment of *kamil-jama* was 56 per cent. of village assets in the South-western and Eastern Zamindaris and 57 per cent. in the north-western, while a uniform rate of 50 per cent. was prescribed for the assessment of forest mahal assessments. Except in the north-western group these standards were not reached in assessing village assets. The sanctioned *kamil-jamas* fall at 55 per cent. of village assets in the south-western estates and 53 per cent. in the eastern group. The percentage of assets taken as revenue was pitched all through somewhat higher than is usual in malguzari estates with the object of securing that as large a share as possible of the Zamindar's total payment should be cesses. Otherwise the circumstances which are usually allowed to influence the pitch of assessments in malguzari villages were given full weight: the individual village *jamas* vary from 35 to 60 per cent. of assets according to the security of assets and other considerations. At the last settlement no *kamil-jama* was assessed on miscellaneous village assets or forest mahals, but assuming for the sake of comparison a *kamil-jama* of 50 per cent. on these assets, the *kamil-jama* has been raised from Rs. 1,42,373 (at 59 per cent. of gross assets) to Rs. 1,96,145 falling at 54 per cent. of gross assets. This represents an enhancement of 38 per cent., and cesses would on this account alone be largely enhanced, but owing to the fact that cesses are now being taken for the first time on the *kamil-jama* of forest mahals, the increase in this item is still larger. Omitting the ryoti-patwari cess which is merely passed on by the Zamindar with a small drawback and including the additional rate since remitted, the cesses payable on this *kamil-jama* total Rs. 26,568 as against about Rs. 15,400 payable under the former settlement.

9. In consideration of their status the Zamindars are not required to pay the whole of the *kamil-jama*: their actual payment apart from cesses consists of a quit-revenue known as *takoli*. In fixing the amount of these *takolis* the principles followed in making the current settlement of zamindari estates in the Bhandara and Balaghat districts have been followed with one additional refinement. It was recognized in the settlement of those districts that no standard can be fixed for the assessment of *takoli*. The most important factor is the effect of the assessment on the malguzar's actual nett income. As this income bears no constant relation to the gross assets of the estate, owing to the intervention of inferior proprietors and lessees, it is obviously impossible to fix a standard in terms of a percentage on the gross assets. In Bhandara and Balaghat the nett actual income left to the Zamindar was not considered in fixing *takoli*, and it is in this respect that the method of assessment has been further elaborated in the settlement of the Raipur Zamindaris. But although the Local Administration have directed that attention should be paid to the nett actual receipts, the diversity of the existing conditions in the several zamindaris, both in point of pressure of current assessments and in the claims of the Zamindar to more or less liberal treatment, is so great that it is equally impossible to take a standard percentage of the actual income. The Local Administration therefore directed that in assessing the *takolis* each estate should be treated on its merits, care being taken to leave the Zamindar a sufficient nett income to maintain his position; while at the same time the relation of the *takoli* to gross assets and *kamil-jama* was not to be entirely ignored. The orders further defined what should be considered the gross actual income of the Zamindar and what the nett actual income for this purpose. These orders may be summarized as follows. The gross actual income includes :—

- (a) Gross assets of villages under direct management.
- (b) The revenue, *malikana* and cesses of villages held in inferior proprietary right.
- (c) The revenue and cesses of villages held free against the Zamindar.
- (d) The *theke-jama* of leased villages and any other income derived by the Zamindar from such villages.
- (e) The gross forest income after deducting the sanctioned allowance for fluctuations (but not the cost of management).

The Zamindar does not receive anything under head (c), but the assignment of these revenues is a part of the expenditure necessary to the maintenance of his position, and it is in view of the necessity for this and similar charges that a specially low quit-revenue is fixed: it is therefore clearly justifiable to include something on account of these villages in the estimate of actual income. The Settlement Officer does not fix all *theke-jamas*, but for the purposes of this estimate it was assumed that 75 per cent. represents a fair *jama*: the lease rents often exceed this figure, but the percentage is as high as can safely be taken in these zamindaris for the purpose in view. The following are considered unavoidable charges which should be deducted from the gross income estimated as above in order to arrive at an estimate of the sum available to the Zamindar for the support of himself and his family and the maintenance of the position attaching to his status, viz. :—

- (a) Cost of revenue establishments including treasure guard.
- (b) Cost of forest establishment and charges.
- (c) Government *takoli* and cesses.

The application of these principles has resulted in enhancement of the *takoli* by 29 per cent. and of the total demand on account of cesses and *takoli* by 41 per cent: at the same time the percentage at which *takoli* falls on *kamil-jama* is reduced from 42 to 39 per cent. The large cess enhancements necessitated a smaller proportionate enhancement of *takoli* in order to avoid reduction of the nett income below a fair minimum. In six estates the reduction of nett actual income involved by this revision of assessment was so large that it has been

considered necessary to defer the realization of a part of the enhancement for 3 years in five estates and for 5 years in one, the effect of the assessment on the actual nett income of the Zamindars is shown in the two statements appended to this letter. The reduction of actual profits amounts to Rs. 23,468, and falls at 13 per cent. on present profits (including only the annual rental valuation and not the cultivating profits of the Zamindar's home-farms). The progressive assessments made in six estates, reduce the immediate reduction of profit to Rs. 14,835, falling at 8 per cent. on present profits. (The figures in paragraph 57 of the Final Report relate to the gross income and profits and not the actuals remaining after making allowance for assignments to lessees and inferior proprietors and muafidars). The largest actual reduction in any estate is Rs. 7,916 (20 per cent.) in Bindra-Nawagarh: a handsome income of Rs. 32,000 is still left to this proprietor. Moreover he will suffer no practical inconvenience from the curtailment of his profits, because until a few months before the new demand came into force the estate had been under Court of Wards management, the Zamindar receiving only an allowance sufficient for the maintenance of a proper personal establishment. In all cases the profits of the Zamindars are larger than they were at the time of the last settlement.

10. Several of the Zamindars protested against the provisions of the *wajib-ul-arz* dealing with the management of the forests—the resumption of the management of cattle-pounds; the transfer to the Deputy Commissioner of the authority to appoint and dismiss village *kotwars*; the order regarding the discontinuance of the levy of *nazarana* from thekadars; and the clause relating to metals and minerals. A suit to obtain a modification of the *wajib-ul-arz* has been filed against the Secretary of State and is now pending in the Raipur Courts.

11. The settlement now made is a temporary adjustment of the demand effected in order to avoid loss of revenue to Government without impeding the recovery of the estates from the effects of famine; consequently it is proposed that the settlement should run for the short term of 8 years only, from 1st July 1903 to 30th June 1911. It is possible that the congested state to which the famines have reduced the settlement roster may prevent the punctual revision of the settlement now submitted for confirmation. The revision of the roster is now under consideration, and should it appear that revision operations will have to be postponed in these estates, further report regarding the term of settlement will be submitted.

12. The cost of the operations was Rs. 1,43,218 falling at about Rs. 30 per square mile. The cost will be covered by 5 years' increment in the demand on account of *takoli* and cesses.

13. Mr. J. R. Scott of the Imperial Survey Department was in charge of the operations throughout. He has now retired from Government service, and this his last piece of work, carried out in face of many difficulties and disappointments caused by a famine of unexampled severity, bears the stamp of the conscientious thoroughness which he has shown throughout a long and honourable career.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. P. STANDEN,

Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records,

Central Provinces.

Number and name of Zamindari.	Present gross income.	Charges.				Present nett income.
		Revenue Establish-ment.	Cesses.	Takoli.	Total.	
	Rs.	Ks.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Gauderdehi	23,519	4,109	1,672	6,200	11,981	11,538
2. Khujji	8,774	1,080	695	2,750	4,525	4,249
3. Doudi-Lohara	25,576	6,901	1,700	5,300	13,901	11,675
4. Parpori	10,750	1,008	868	3,336	5,212	5,538
5. Thakurtola	8,622	2,809	351	1,800	4,960	3,662
6. Gandai	19,958	2,056	1,461	6,655	10,172	9,786
7. Barbaspur	6,257	754	575	2,178	3,507	2,750
8. Silbeti	5,776	711	438	1,790	2,939	3,837
9. Sahaspur-Lohara	23,573	1,948	2,156	7,500	11,604	11,969
10. Bindra-Nawagarh	67,707	15,255	1,332	10,774	27,361	40,346
11. Kharlar	48,938	13,929	1,664	4,456	20,049	28,889
12. Naira	1,456	308	76	156	540	916
13. Deori	3,636	829	41	206	1,076	2,560
14. Suarmai	11,149	1,885	394	1,355	3,634	7,515
15. Kauria	19,088	4,116	724	1,991	6,831	12,257
16. Pingeshwar	33,952	2,958	1,198	2,950	7,106	26,846
Total ...	3,18,731	60,656	15,345	59,397	1,35,398	1,83,333

Estate.	Gross actual income.	Char								
		Revenue Etablissement.	Forest Etablissement.	Cesses excluding ryoti-patwari cess.	Takoli.					
					1st July 1903 to 30th June 1911.	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1906.	1st July 1906 to 30th June 1911.	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1905.	1st July 1905 to 30th June 1908.	1st July 1908 to 30th June 1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Gunderdehi ...	23,887	4,109	...	2,366	6,700	...	...	...	...	...
2. Khujji ...	8,726	444	636	811	2,750	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dondi-Lohara ...	26,193	4,297	2,604	2,303	...	5,300	6,800	...	...	...
4. Parpori ...	10,791	1,008	...	1,018	3,500	...	...	...	...	...
5. Thakurtola ...	8,600	1,242	1,567	544	1,900	...	...	...	...	...
6. Gandai ...	19,757	809	1,247	1,674	6,655	...	...	...	...	...
7. Barbaspur ...	6,251	494	260	589	2,080	...	...	...	...	...
8. Silheti ...	5,750	360	351	496	1,790	...	...	...	...	...
9. Sahaspur-Lohara ...	23,574	1,296	652	2,187	8,000	...	...	...	...	...
10. Bindra-Nawagarh ...	68,639	6,740	8,515	4,954	16,000	...	...	...	...	...
11. Khariar ...	49,884	6,868	7,061	3,956	...	4,456	7,500	...	...	...
12. Narra ...	1,456	308	...	143	300	...	...	...	...	...
13. Deori ...	3,636	384	445	231	...	206	400	...	...	...
14. Suarmar ...	11,407	1,248	637	957	...	1,355	2,500	...	...	...
15. Kauria ...	20,812	2,531	1,585	1,675	...	...	...	4,300	4,300	4,500
16. Fingeshwar ...	34,600	2,344	614	2,663	...	2,950	5,500	...	...	...
Total ...	3,23,963	34,482	26,174	26,567	49,675	14,267	22,700	4,300	4,390	4,500

ges.						Nett actual income.					
Total.											
1st July 1903 to 30th June 1911.	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1906.	1st July 1906 to 30th June 1911.	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1905.	1st July 1905 to 30th June 1908.	1st July 1908 to 30th June 1911.	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1911.	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1906.	1st July 1906 to 30th June 1911.	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1905.	1st July 1905 to 30th June 1908.	1st July 1908 to 30th June 1911.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13,175	...	...	...	...	...	10,712	...	...	...	...	...
4,641	...	...	...	...	...	4,085	...	...	...	...	...
	14,504	16,004	...	...	...	...	11,689	10,189	...	...	...
5,526	...	...	...	...	...	5,265	...	...	...	...	...
5,353	...	...	...	...	...	3,347	...	...	...	...	...
10,385	...	...	...	...	...	9,372	...	...	...	...	...
6,423	...	...	...	...	...	2,828	...	...	...	...	...
1,997	...	...	...	...	...	2,753	...	...	...	...	...
12,135	...	...	...	...	...	11,439	...	...	...	...	...
30,209	...	...	...	...	...	32,430	...	...	...	...	...
...	22,341	25,385	...	...	...	...	27,543	24,499	...	...	...
751	...	...	...	...	...	705	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,266	1,460	...	...	...	...	2,370	2,176	...	...	...
...	4,197	5,342	...	...	...	...	7,210	6,065	...	...	...
...	...	...	10,091	10,181	10,291	...	...	...	10,721	10,631	10,521
...	8,571	11,121	...	...	...	...	26,029	23,479	...	...	...
94,495	50,879	59,312	10,091	10,181	10,291	82,936	74,841	66,408	10,721	10,631	10,521

Estates	Percentage reduction on present nett actual income.					
	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1911.	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1906.	1st July 1906 to 30th June 1911.	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1905.	1st July 1905 to 30th June 1908.	1st July 1908 to 30th June 1911.
	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1. Gunderdehi	-7	...	...	...	...	...
2. Khujji	-4	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dondi-Lohara ... ..	...	...	-13	...	...	...
4. Parpori	-5	...	...	...	...	...
5. Thakurtola	-9	...	...	...	...	...
6. Gandai	-4	...	...	...	...	...
7. Barbaspur	+3	...	...	...	...	...
8. Silheti	-3	...	...	...	...	...
9. Sahaspur-Lohara	-4	...	...	...	...	...
10. Bindra-Nawagarh	-20	...	...	...	...	...
11. Khariat ... ..	...	-5	-15	...	...	...
12. Narra	-23
13. Deori	-7	-15
14. Suarmar	-4	-19
15. Kauria	-13	-13	-14
16. Pingeshwar	-3	-13
Total

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REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF THE

ZAMINDARI ESTATES

IN

RAIPUR DISTRICT

PART I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHY.

1. The Zamindari estates in Raipur District form three distinct groups ordinarily known as the South-Western, North-Western and Eastern. The South-Western group, bordering on the Chanda District and the Feudatory State of Kankeir, consists of the three estates of Gonderdehi, Dondi-Lohara, and Khujji, separated from each other by intervening tracts of Malguzari or Khalsa villages. The North-Western group, touching on districts Balaghat and Bilaspur, consists of six estates, *viz.*, Parpori, Thakurtola, Gandai, Barbaspur, Silheti and Sahaspur-Lohara. The Eastern, or Trans-Mahanadi group, bordering on the Sambalpur District and the Jaipur State of Madras, contains the seven estates of Bindra-Nawagarh, Khariar, Narra, Deori, Suarumar, Kauria and Fingeshwar. The total area of the estates is 4,686 square miles comprised in 1,978 villages and 56 forest mahals. The subjoined statement shows the number of villages in, and the area of, each estate:—

Group.	Name of Zamindari.	VILLAGES.		FOREST.		Total area in square miles.	Remarks.
		No.	Area in square miles.	No. of mahals.	Area in square miles.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Gonderdehi ...	55	82½	...	...	82½	
	Khujji ...	33	60	1	2	62	
	Dondi-Lohara ...	136	243	1	37	280	
	Total for group ...	224	385½	2	39	424½	
NORTH-WESTERN.	Parpori ...	23	34	...	...	34	
	Thakurtola ...	71	36	1	149	185	
	Gandai ...	83	105	1	46	151	
	Barbaspur ...	21	27	1	6½	33½	
	Silheti ...	30	27	2	24	53	
	Sahaspur-Lohara ...	88	82	1	60	142	
	Total for group ...	316	313	6	285½	598½	
EASTERN.	Bindra-Nawagarh ...	478	504	20	969	1,473	
	Khariar ...	560	743	11	689	1,413	
	Narra ...	16	23	...	...	23	
	Deori ...	41	53	3	32	85	
	Suarumar ...	106	129	3	67	196	
	Kauria ...	147	222	5	63	285	
	Fingeshwar ...	81	121	4	48	169	
	Total for group ...	1,438	1,795	48	1,868	3,663	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,978	(a) 2,493½	56	2,192½	4,686	

(a) Includes occupied area of 305 unsurveyed villages.

2. Situated at opposite ends of the district, and about 100 miles apart, the dissimilarity in the natural features of the Eastern from the Western estates is very striking. The greater portion of the former is wild and jungly. Cultivated areas alternate with blocks of forest land, and detached ranges of hills, beginning from Deori to the north, give place, south of the Narra Estate, to a high and wide plateau, with precipitous sides, which runs in an unbroken line for a considerable distance, shutting off the inhabited tracts of Khariar from those of Bindra-Nawagarh. The height of this plateau ranges between 2,000 and 3,000 feet. In the North-Western estates, on the other hand, the plains of the adjacent Khalsa extend to the base of the Maikul range, thus forming two distinct tracts, the one open, and the other hilly. The Gunderdehi Estate to the south-west lies in the fertile plain of the Drug Tahsil, but those of Dondi-Lohara and Khujji are intersected by low ranges of hills, and much of the country is unsuited to cultivation in consequence.

3. The principal streams of the eastern group are the Pairi, Sondhar, Udanti, Tel, Indr or Sundar, and the Jonk, all large rivers of the Mahanadi system, the sources of which lie in the hilly region running through the centre. The South-Western estates are drained by the Tandula and Kharkarra, tributaries of the Sheonath River; and those to the North-West by the Surri and other minor streams. The Banjar, a tributary of the Nerbudda River, takes its rise on the crest of the upland country, and flows into the adjoining district of Balaghat, where it becomes a considerable stream. There are three perennial springs in the Zamindaris, the most important of which is situated near the hamlet of Nerbad in Gandai. The Dalli spring, situated in Dondi-Lohara, could be utilized for the irrigation of the rice-bearing plain near Dondi. It lies at the head of the Dalli pass from whence the construction of a channel to the cultivated lands of Dondi is feasible. The third spring lies near the village of Kot in Khariar.

4. Many of the Zamindari estates derive their importance from the valuable forests situated within their limits. Irrespective of jungle included in village mahals, the area under forest and hills is 2,193 square miles, or 47 per cent. of the total area of the estates. The most extensive forests are those of Bindra-Nawagarh and Khariar where, as well as in Deori and Kauria, the prevailing class of timber-tree is the Sâl or "*Shorea robusta*." The Sâl tree does not grow in the Western estates except in the strip of upland country bordering on the Balaghat and Bilaspur Districts.

The teak forests along the Udanti River in Bindra-Nawagarh and Khariar; and those of Dondi-Lohara, Thakurtola and Gandai, are very valuable, but they have been greatly overworked, except in Bindra-Nawagarh. Bamboos grow in profusion at the base of the Janglapahar range in Deori, and in the neighbourhood of Daldalhi and Chikhli in Bindra-Nawagarh; and thatching grass abounds in the whole of the Eastern group.

Other species of timber trees are the Saja (*Pentaptera glabra*), Bija (*Pterocarpus Marsupium*), Tendu (*Diospyros Ebenum*), &c. The silkworm, cultured in a few villages of Khariar and Kauria, is fed on the leaves of the saja. The harra tree or Myrabolam grows chiefly in the Eastern group, in south Dondi-Lohara, and in the hilly country of the North-Western estates.

The "*Garyota urens*," a bastard species of sago palm, grows on the damp slopes of the Chaura hill in Khariar. In times of scarcity the pith of the tree is used as an article of food by the people.

5. Large blocks of valuable forest have been formed into separate mahals, of which there are 56 in all. Owing to the undeveloped state of Bindra-Nawagarh and Khariar it has been considered advisable to postpone demarcation of the mahals in these two estates; but fire-lines have been cleared and pillars erected along the boundaries of mahals in other estates containing forest lands. It will now be the duty of the zamindars to see that these lines are cleared annually to a width of 20 feet, so as to prevent the spread of fires, and to arrange for a proper system of forest conservancy.

6. Red ochre is found in the hilly region of Thakurtola and Gandai, but the quarries in the former estate have been abandoned for many years on account of the indifferent quality of the mineral. The zamindar of Gandai pays royalty to Government for working the quarries in his estate. Iron ore is very plentiful in Dondi-Lohara, Gandai, and in some of the low hills of Khariar and Bindra-Nawagarh; and graphite has recently been discovered near the villages of Komna, Gandamer and Rang in Khariar.

7. Bison and wild buffalo are to be found, chiefly, in the forests of the Udanti River in Bindra-Nawagarh. The latter roam into the inhabited country during the rains and, along with the spotted deer, cause damage to the standing crops. Tiger and panther are rather numerous in the jungles of the Eastern group where, since the famine of 1900, many of these animals have developed man-eating propensities, thus leading to the desertion of some of the jungle hamlets.

The wild buffalo will probably become extinct in the course of a few years owing to indiscriminate shooting by sportsmen of both cows and young bulls.

CHAPTER II.—HISTORY.

8. A brief history of the various families of the Chieftains is given in Mr. Hewett's Settlement Report of 1866—68. In his "note on the status of zamindars" Mr. Craddock says at paragraph 70, that "the terms of the old sanads given by Colonel Agnew and Captain Elliot abundantly show that the zamindars of Chhatisgarh held even a stronger position than those of Chanda. They were more independent, and had enjoyed from time immemorial the excess wastes and forests. They also enjoyed the various kinds of income which are generally appropriated by the State, and at the same time they exercised far larger judicial and fiscal powers. There was little to choose between them generally and those of their number who were raised to the rank of Feudatories."

9. During currency of the 20 years' settlement which expired in 1888—90, the zamindars continued in the enjoyment of certain privileges which had apparently been assigned them at the first settlement—more by way of administrative convenience than as a right. These privileges consisted of the maintenance of police, administration of excise, the management of cattle-pounds, and authority to appoint and discharge village Kotwars. The two former were withdrawn at last settlement, and on the withdrawal of excise administration compensation was offered to the zamindars concerned, which was accepted by all except those of Khariar, Fingeshwar and Suarmar. The resumption of the management of cattle-pounds is also to be effected at re-settlement in compliance with orders issued by the Government of India in letter No. 621-6, dated the 23rd March 1893 (Revenue and Agriculture Department); and their authority in connection with the appointment and dismissal of Kotwars is now vested in the Deputy Commissioner under Secretariat letter No. 2003, dated the 3rd April 1902, to the address of the Divisional Commissioner.

The withdrawal, one by one, of their privileges, is viewed with great misapprehension by the zamindars. Sprung from the same stamp of men as the Feudatory Chiefs they do not realise, even after the lapse of 38 years, the wide distinction that exists between them as "ordinary subjects," and the Chiefs of the Feudatory States, and that as ordinary subjects under the law they cannot lay claim to the exercise of functions connected with the administration of the district.

CHAPTER III.—AGRICULTURE.

10. As regards the natural fertility of the soil the open plains of the two Western groups rank first in importance. Rich black and brown soils, locally known as "kanhar" and "dorsa," preponderate in the plain country of the Western estates. This feature, so marked on the west of the district, is wanting in the Eastern group where, on account of the crystalline formation of the country, the soil, a sort of clay called "matasi,"

is more or less intermixed with sand, and its value for the cultivation of rice is dependent, not so much on its quality, as on the position the land occupies in relation to the drainage. The broad but shallow depressions in the undulating country of Deobhog in Bindra-Nawagarh yield excellent crops of rice, which can scarcely be equalled in any other part of the district. Brown soil is met with in the valleys of the Tel and Jonk Rivers, but taken as a whole there is little soil suited to the cultivation of rabi crops in the Eastern group.

11. Like the neighbouring Feudatory States of Nandgaon, Khairagarh and Chhuikhadan, the Zamindaris, situated to the west of the district, are subject to occasional seasons of drought as the hills skirting the plain country break the force of the south-west monsoon. The average rainfall in favourable years is estimated at 40 inches compared with 60 inches on the adjacent uplands of Balaghat. In the Eastern group the rainfall averages between 50 and 55 inches. Monsoon conditions are established early as a rule, and a deficient rainfall is of rare occurrence. During the six years ended 1902 the Eastern group has enjoyed immunity from famine except in 1899-1900, when a general failure of the monsoon occurred; whereas the Western estates have suffered from agricultural depression on three occasions during this period, as a result of which comparatively small enhancements can be imposed in the takolis payable by the zamindars.

12. This is the first settlement for which reliable statistics are available showing the extent of cultivation in all the Zamindari estates. Bindra-Nawagarh and Khariar were such wild and backward tracts at the settlement of 1866-68 that no attempt was made to measure the occupied areas, and it is only within the last 10 or 12 years that a survey of fully established villages has been carried out. A comparison with the returns of the year of survey shows that the occupied area of the—

South-Western group has decreased from	...	142,109 to 129,152 acres,
of the North-Western from	...	125,632 to 121,188 „
while that of the Eastern group has expanded		
from	...	301,610 to 394,771 „
The total shows an increase from		
	...	569,351 to 645,111 „

but this comparison is somewhat vitiated by the fact that no statistics are forthcoming for previous years in the case of 440 small forest villages which were not measured and mapped. The area in occupation at the settlement of 1866-68 was 253,728 acres exclusive of Bindra-Nawagarh and Khariar. These figures speak for themselves. In spite of deterioration, and of the serious check caused to cultivation by the recent crop failures, very remarkable progress has been made in the reclamation of waste lands. The area in occupation varies between 81 and 86 per cent. of the total in Gonderdehi and Parpori, respectively: to 10 and 12 per cent. in poor jungly estates like Thakurtola and Deori.

13. Except in the reclamation of the poorer classes of waste land it is doubtful whether there is very much scope left for expansion of cultivation in the Western groups beyond a recovery to the normal area in occupation prior to 1896-97, but some of the Eastern estates contain considerable areas suited to permanent cultivation, which are either lying waste at present, or used for the temporary cultivation of millets. It is noticeable, in the case of the latter, that good progress has been made within the last six or eight years in the conversion of land for permanent rice cultivation. The tract, however, in which no material increase to cultivation can ever be expected is North Khariar, between the Jonk valley and the eastern boundary. The soil is so poor that even forest trees and shrubs are stunted in their growth.

14. The principal crops in order of relative importance are rice, which covers 45 per cent. of the total under crop, the dwarf millets—kodon and kutki—accounting for 23 per cent.; til 9 per cent.; and wheat 4 per cent.: 10 per cent. of the rice area bears a second crop of linseed and pulses. Wheat, grown in rotation with kodon in black soil land, is the most valuable crop of the North-Western estates. Rice is generally sown broadcast, except in the Uriya country, where cultivators usually set apart portion of their holdings for transplantation.

15. The net cropped area is 502,244 acres compared with 490,915 acres in the years of survey (1890—95) and 237,270 acres at the settlement of 1866—68, exclusive of Bindra-Nawagarh and Khariar. The cropped area of the Western estates has decreased since 1894, from 230,102 to 201,068 acres, which shortage corresponds with the area of holdings relinquished by cultivators. The Eastern group, on the contrary, shows an increase from 260,813 to 301,176 acres. In the Zamindaris as a whole the proportion of cropped to the occupied area has fallen from 86 to 78 per cent. The actual areas under each of the principal crops are contrasted in the following statement with the areas in the year of survey and at the settlement of 1866—68.

Name of Crop.	AT SETTLEMENT OF 1866—68.		IN YEAR OF SURVEY (1890—94).		AT SETTLEMENT (1899—1902).		Remarks.
	Area in acres.	Percentage on total cropped area.	Area in acres.	Percentage on total cropped area.	Area in acres.	Percentage on total cropped area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat ...	20,806	9	26,096	5	23,337	4	The cropped area of 1866—68 is exclusive of Bindra-Nawagarh and Khariar.
Rice ...	80,607	34	246,544	47	237,772	45	
Gram ...	4,618	2	9,485	2	7,325	1	
Linseed ...	6,559	3	28,615	6	15,197	3	
Kodon-kutki ...	86,195	36	90,869	17	120,753	23	
Urad, Mung, &c. ...	958	...	27,473	5	19,886	4	
Til ...	36	...	35,139	7	45,555	9	
Lakh and Teora ...	4,403	2	1,537	...	3,452	1	
Other crops ...	33,088	14	58,762	11	52,437	10	
Total ...	237,270	100	525,419	100	525,714	100	
Area Double-cropped	34,504	7	23,470	4	
Net cropped area ...	237,270	...	490,915	...	502,244		

16. The cultivation of til has made astonishing progress since the first settlement. Residents of the Eastern estates find it a most profitable crop. The cost of cultivation is trifling and prices so remunerative that tenants are in a position to pay their rents from the sale-proceeds, and singular as it may seem, the custom of the country does not admit of any demand for rent in the case of land sown with til or other minor crops.

The value of the net produce of til in all the Zamindaris is estimated at Rs. 2,17,000, which falls short of the total rental demand by Rs. 4,000 only.

17. The result of a large number of experimental harvestings conducted during the progress of settlement operations are tabulated in the subjoined statement for future reference. The majority of experiments in rice were made in the better classes of land as the crop on light soil and high ground failed in 1899, and deficiency of seed-grain in the succeeding year led to the temporary relinquishment of the poorer classes of fields. The average of 225 experiments in rice falls at 1,233 lbs. to the acre compared with a standard for the district of 900 lbs. This average is not representative of the rice-bearing areas of the Zamindaris, but attention is drawn

to it as an indication of the natural productiveness of the better classes of land. The outturns of crops, other than rice, are compared below with the District standards :—

Name of Crop.	Number of Experiments.	Outturn in lbs. per acre.	Standards in lbs. per acre.
1	2	3	4
Wheat	49	470	600
Kodon	50	523	550
Gram	15	258	450
Til	13	142	150
Linseed	7	154	250
Peas	3	330	...

Owing to the unfavourable character of the seasons in the Western estates the outturns of wheat, gram and linseed fell short of the normal :—

Class of soil.	RICE.										KODON.				TIL.	
	Bahra Gaurasa.		Bahra Gaurasa, irrigated.		Bahra and Gabhar.		Dadha, irrigated.		Dadha.		Tagar.		Ordinary.		Tikra.	
	No. of experiments.	Outturn.	No. of experiments.	Outturn.	No. of experiments.	Outturn.	No. of experiments.	Outturn.	No. of experiments.	Outturn.	No. of experiments.	Outturn.	No. of experiments.	Outturn.	No. of experiments.	Outturn.
Dorea	4	1,860	...	...	97	1,497	1	117	29	792	...	...	...	...	23	613
Matasi	2	1,240	2	1,535	34	1,265	6	1,052	41	948	6	706	...	...	14	468
Kanhar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	720	...	...	2	465	...	...
Bhata ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	415
Patpar kachhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	6	1,653	2	1,535	133	1,445	7	918	71	879	6	706	2	465	48	525
Average	1,233 lbs.										523 lbs.				142 lbs.	

Class of soil.	GRAM.				WHEAT.				MUNG.		PEAS.		LINSEED.				URAD.		TEORA.	
	Ordinary.		Tikra.		Ordinary		Embanked.		Tikra.		Bahra after crop.		Geohari.		Tikra.		Dadha after crop.		Dadha after crop.	
	No. of experiments.		No. of experiments.		No. of experiments.		No. of experiments.		No. of experiments.		No. of experiments.		No. of experiments.		No. of experiments.		No. of experiments.		No. of experiments.	
	Outturn.	Outturn.	Outturn.	Outturn.	Outturn.	Outturn.	Outturn.	Outturn.	Outturn.	Outturn.	Outturn.	Outturn.	Outturn.	Outturn.	Outturn.	Outturn.	Outturn.	Outturn.	Outturn.	
Dorea ...	3	247	11	255	38	465	1	700	1	300	3	330	6	170	1	60	1	340	1	210
Matasi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanhar ...	1	310	...	...	10	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	261	11	255	48	465	1	700	1	300	3	330	6	170	1	60	1	340	1	210
Average ...	258 lbs.				470 lbs.				300 lbs.		330 lbs.		154 lbs.				340 lbs.		210 lbs.	

18. Irrigation is very defective throughout the Zamindari estates, and the area protected by tanks is 8,135 acres only, or 3 per cent. of the total under rice. The tract in which it has made most progress is the Deobhog Pargana of Bindra-Nawagarh, where a number of embankments have been constructed across the heads of shallow valleys or glades in which rice is ordinarily sown. Irrigation is carried out to a fair extent in Fingeshwar by means of "tars" or channels leading into the fields from the catchment areas of streams.

19. It is obvious that in large tracts of country like the Zamindaris, containing some of the richest and some of the poorest lands in the district, the cost and profits of cultivation must vary a great deal. With the slovenly methods of cultivation practised in Khariar, for example, the profits scarcely exceed Rs 2-8-0 per acre, whereas in the wheat-bearing plains of the North-West group, and in the rich rice country of Fingeshwar they range between Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 per acre. Farm-servants, employed by the year, are remunerated at the rate of one-fourth of the gross produce, but very few residents of jungle villages can afford to keep any. It is unnecessary to give particulars in this report of the cost and profits of cultivating each of the principal crops, as all the information desired on the subject is obtainable from Mr. Carey's Settlement Report of 1885-89.

20. In the subjoined statement an estimate is given of the amount and value of produce, both gross and net. The prices at which the produce has been valued were those prevailing before the famine of 1896-97. The standard outturns of crops have been adopted in the calculations; and estimates of seed-grain, per acre of cultivation, correspond for the most part with those given in paragraph 48 of Mr. Carey's Settlement Report of 1885-89:—

Crops.	Area in acres.	Out-turn per acre in lbs.	GROSS.				DEDUCTION FOR SEED-GRAIN.			NET.	
			Total out-turn in lbs.	Average prices in lbs. per rupee.	Total value.	Value per acre.	Seed-grain per acre in lbs.	Total amount of seed-grain in lbs.	Value.	Outturn in lbs.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Rs.		Rs.
Rice (unhusked)	237,772	900	213,994,800	85	25,17,586	10 9 5	91	21,637,252	2,54,556	192,357,548	22,63,030
Wheat	26,337	600	15,802,200	42	3,76,243	14 4 7	103	2,712,711	64,588	13,089,489	3,11,655
Linseed	15,197	200	3,039,400	23	1,32,148	8 11 2	13	227,055	9,911	2,811,445	1,22,237
Gram	7,325	450	3,296,250	48	68,672	9 6 0	70	512,750	10,682	2,783,500	57,990
Kodon (unhusked)	120,753	550	66,414,150	96	6,91,814	5 11 8	13	1,569,789	16,352	64,844,361	6,75,462
Urad and Mung	19,886	200	3,977,200	42	94,625	4 12 2	61	1,213,046	28,882	2,764,154	65,813
Fil	45,555	150	6,833,250	30	2,27,775	5 0 0	7	318,885	10,630	6,514,365	2,17,145
Guar	2,589	300	3,538,200	50	70,764	6 0 0	10	117,940	2,359	3,420,250	63,405
Kahar	9,205										
Chitra (Peas)	2,523	250	630,750	50	12,615	5 0 0	70	176,610	3,532	454,140	9,083
Lakh and Tera	3,452	100	345,200	60	5,753	1 10 3	20	69,040	1,151	276,160	1,611
Minor food crops	19,123	200	3,824,600	100	38,246	2 0 0	10	191,230	1,912	3,633,370	36,334
Castor, &c.	3,098	...	...	...	18,588	6 0 0	20	61,960	...	...	18,588
Sugarcane	219	1,500	328,500	Rs. 40 per acre.	8,760	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	8,760
Cotton	5,884	150	882,600	...	41,388	7 0 7	...	...	...	...	41,388
Orchards and Garden crops.	5,332	...	...	Rs. 20 per acre.	1,06,640	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,06,640
Minor non-food crops.	897	...	...	Rs. 3 per acre.	2,691	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	2,691
Grass (Bir)	567	...	...	Rs. 3 per acre.	1,701	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,701
Total	525,714	...	222,927,100	...	44,16,079	8 5 10	...	28,539,168	4,07,555	232,948,792	40,11,524

21. Taking 50 per cent. of unhusked rice and kodon to represent the cleaned product, the following estimate is framed showing the amount of net

produce required : (a) for local consumption exclusive of garden crops, and (b) available for export :—

(a)		(b)		Value.
	Maunds.		Maunds.	Rs.
Husked rice ...	1,102,244	Husked rice ...	100,000 @ 20 seers per rupee.	2,00,000
Husked Kodon ...	405,277	Wheat ...	163,618 @ 21	3,11,654
Juari and Rahar...	42,753	Linseed ...	35,143 @ 11½	1,22,237
Pulses ...	43,680	Gram ...	34,794 @ 24	57,990
Minor food-grains	45,418	Til ...	81,427 @ 15	2,17,139
Total ...	1,639,372		414,982	9,09,020

The population of the estates is 302,900, and assuming the daily average consumption at 1 lb. for each man, woman and child, the amount required for the food of the people is estimated at a fraction under 14 lakhs of maunds, leaving, say, 2½ lakhs of maunds for contingencies and the feed of cattle during the ploughing season.

Practically the entire net produce of food-grains, such as rice, kodon, pulses, &c., is required for local consumption, and the amount of rice available for export is estimated at one lakh of maunds out of a total of 12 lakhs. The grains ordinarily grown for export are wheat, linseed, gram and til, the value of the net produce of which is estimated at 4 lakhs of rupees. Assuming that 20 per cent. is needed for local requirements, the value of grain available for export including rice is about 7½ lakhs of rupees. There is little or no export of cotton. The entire crop in the Eastern estates is purchased locally by the weaving castes of Gandas, Bhulias and Mahras. The value of the total net produce of the Zamindari estates is estimated at 40 lakhs of rupees, to which may be added the Zamindari income from forests and miscellaneous sources averaging one lakh of rupees.

22. The latest agricultural returns show the number of plough-cattle to be 101,535 including 14,301 buffaloes. In addition to plough-cattle there are large herds belonging to Banjaras, Goaras, and others which are used for trading purposes. The Eastern estates, in particular, contain excellent pasture lands and the cattle are, as a rule, in much better condition, and superior in breed to those of the open Khalsa tracts. One of the largest cattle-markets in the district is held during the rainy weather at Gandai in the North-West group where, in 1900-01, 5,700 head of cattle were sold of an approximate value of Rs. 90,000.

Traders in hides derive handsome incomes chiefly in Khariar and Bindra-Nawagarh. The wholesale selling prices in Khariar, for instance, are Rs. 25 for 20 hides of cows and bullocks, and Rs. 35 for 20 buffalo hides, and as the lessees remunerate Chamars and Gandas for labour in skinning the dead animals, at 3 and 5 annas, respectively, for each cow and buffalo hide, they make a clear profit of Re. 1 and more on each skin. A well-to-do Chamar paid as much as Rs. 2,000 in 1897 for the lease of the hide trade in north and central Khariar.

CHAPTER IV.—TRADE AND PRICES.

23. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway affords facilities for the export of grain and forest produce from the Western estates as it runs about midway between the two groups. The principal trade routes leading to the railway are the Pandaria-Dongargarh Road intersecting the North-western group, with the Nandgaon-Amtagarh and Drug-Balod Roads connecting the South-western estates. The Eastern group is tapped by the roads running from Raipur to Sambalpur, Kalahandi, and Deogbhog, respectively. The latter leads off from the town of Rajim to which a branch railway has been constructed from Abhanpur, a station on the new narrow-gauge line between Raipur and Dhamtari. The alignment of the proposed railway from Raipur to Vizianagram runs fairly parallel with the Kalahandi Road as far as the crossing on the Jonk River in Khariar, from whence it strikes off to the north. This line,

when constructed, will materially alter the economic conditions of a great part of the Eastern group, and distant tracts lying more than 100 miles from Raipur will be brought into closer touch with important trade centres.

24. There are no statistics available showing the extent of export traffic from the Zamindari estates separately from Khalsa areas and Government forests; but apart from the exports of grain of an approximate value of 7½ lakhs of rupees, large quantities of timber, bamboos, thatching grass and harra are purchased annually by traders and residents of the Khalsa, mainly from the forests of the Eastern group. Banjaras monopolise the trade between the Eastern estates and Parbattipur in Madras, from whence they bring back salt, turmeric and tobacco in exchange for til.

25. The rise in price of agricultural produce has not been taken into account at the re-settlement of the Zamindari estates as, under the orders of the Government of India contained in letter No. 2483, dated the 27th November 1903, Revenue and Agriculture Department, the rents of tenants have not been enhanced owing to the check to cultivation caused by the recent famines. The prices given in the following tables are, therefore, simply quoted for reference at future settlements. The average prices of the staple grains—rice, wheat and linseed—during the septennial period ended 1895, are shown below, side by side, with those prevailing before the last settlement:—

	In 1887-95. Seers per rupee.	In 1883-86. Seers per rupee.
Husked rice (common)	20	29
Wheat	21	29
Linseed	11½	21¾

The price of grain continues astonishingly cheap in the outlying tracts of the Zamindaris, and the average wholesale rates ruling at Deobhog, a grain mart situated 140 miles from Raipur near the Madras border, are as follows:—

	In seers per rupee.
Rice (unhusked)	45½
Rice (husked)	27¾
Kodon (unhusked)	71½
Urad	24
Til	20¼
Peas	32¾
Gram	23½

There are no market quotations for wheat and linseed as they are not grown in this part of the country.

CHAPTER V.—THE PEOPLE.

26. During the decade ended 1901 the population of the Western estates decreased from 135,832 to 99,139, or 27 per cent., while that of the Eastern rose from 189,985 to 203,761, or 7 per cent. The net decrease is from 325,817 to 302,900, or 7 per cent., compared with an estimated population of 165,426 at the settlement of 1866-68. The number of inhabitants had doubled in the interval between the two preceding settlements; but the famines of 1897 and 1900, combined with severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox in 1900, arrested further progress, and led to the decrease noted above.

The density per square mile of area varies greatly. Gunderdehi and Parpori carry a population of 240 and 204, respectively, to the square mile, as against 48 in Deori and 41 in Bindra-Nawagarh, while the hilly estate of Thakurtola can boast of only 24 inhabitants to the square mile. In the Zamindaris, as a whole, the density per square mile, including forest mahals, is 65. On inhabited village areas alone it is 421.

The present population of each estate is shown in the following table :—

	No.		No.		No.
Gunderdehi ...	19,730	Parpori ...	6,934	Bindra-Nawagarh.	61,068
Khujji ...	6,510	Thakurtola ...	4,460	Khariar ...	77,416
Dondi-Lohara ...	24,572	Gandai ...	14,606	Narra ...	2,881
		Barbaspur ...	2,992	Deori ...	4,121
		Silhati ...	4,408	Suarmar ...	14,653
		Sahaspur-Lohara ..	14,927	Kauria ...	21,428
				Fingeshwar ...	22,194
Total ...	50,812		48,327		203,761

27. There are no less than 62 castes of inhabitants in the Zamindaris, but the bulk of the population consists of Gonds, who, along with the immigrant castes of Teli and Chamars, are found in every estate. Halbas reside in Dondi-Lohara and Khujji only, on the borders of Chanda and Kankeir, while Rawats are met with mostly in the Eastern group. The wild aboriginal tribes of Bhunjias and Kamars reside in the jungles of Khariar and Bindra-Nawagarh, and the Bhinjwars in Deori, North Khariar, and part of Kauria. These tribes are generally averse to labour involved in the cultivation of land. With no settled homes they subsist to a great extent on edible forest roots and berries for part of the year, and subsequently find employment during the open season in cutting grass, bamboos and wood for contractors and for residents of the Khalsa, who resort to the jungles for their annual nistar.

28. The high range of hills running through a great portion of the Eastern group forms the dividing line between Chhattisgarh proper and the Uryia country. To the east of the range the inhabitants are "Uriyas" in contradistinction to which Gonds and other residents of the western half are termed "Lariyas." Uriyas and Lariyas of the Bhunjia and other aboriginal tribes will not intermarry, nor will they have any social intercourse with each other. The former consider themselves the social superiors of the latter.

29. The proprietor of Khariar, Brijraj Singh, Rajput, is a member of the old Chauhan family of Patna in Sambalpur. Popular in his estate and of great social and personal influence, he, as the leading zamindar in the district, entertains a hope that Government will confer the title of "Raja" on him as a family distinction. He was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the 1st Class for service rendered during the famine of 1899-1900. Than Singh of Gonderdehi, and Mainhar Singh of Narra are Kawars by caste; Niaz-ud-din Khan of Khujji is the eldest son of the Muhammadan zamindar of Bhadra in Balaghat, and the proprietor of Deori, Nazarsah, is a Binjhar. The remaining eleven estates belong to Raj-Gonds. Next to Brijraj Singh of Khariar, the richest and most influential of the zamindars are Vishvanath Singh of Fingeshwar and Chhatr Sah of Bindra-Nawagarh, both of whom belong to families who have held possession of these estates for many generations. Bindra-Nawagarh has recently been handed over to the proprietor after management by the Court of Wards extending over 20 years. Most of the zamindars of the Western estates are seriously in debt; but those of the Eastern group, with the exception of the Binjhar proprietor of Deori, are either free of debt or their liabilities are inconsiderable. Enquiries have shown that the Raj-Gond zamindars of the Western estates have been served by unscrupulous advisers and agents who, by encouraging them in habits of extravagance, have been the cause, in a great measure, of their embarrassed financial condition. Extravagance on the part of the Feudatory Chiefs can be checked by the Political Agent to whom the Chiefs submit budget statements showing their income and proposed expenditure for the year; but no such justifiable restraint is placed on the zamindars, consequently an estate is scarcely handed over to the proprietor before the management of another has to be assumed by the Court of Wards. The zamindars of Deori and Gandai seem hopelessly in debt, and on this account the Chief Commissioner refused sanction to the assumption of the management of Deori by the Court of Wards.

30. Twenty-six villages are held in inferior proprietary right, ten of which forming the Bhurkoni Estate in Kaurai Zamindari are owned by five Gond co-sharers who are involved in debt. Since the settlement of 1888—90, the right has been surrendered in the case of one village in Khujji, and conferred by the Chief Commissioner in that of another in Pingeshwar.

31. In most of the estates the zamindars continue the practice, handed down for many generations, of entrusting the management of a number of villages to thekedars. This practice has, however, been discontinued in Pingeshwar lest lessees should acquire a claim to protection under Section 65-A of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act. Of 1,251 villages held by the thekedars and 166 by muafidars at last settlement, protected status was conferred in the case of 302 villages, 62 of which were surrendered during the decennial period ended 1900. Protection has been conferred at re-settlement on the lessees of 41 villages, hence 282 villages are held in this right at present. Thekedars holding in ordinary right are frequently brought to the verge of ruin by reason of excessive nazaranas demanded by zamindars, but the levy of these sums is prohibited in future under Clause 2, Part II of the Wajib-ul-arz, the enforcement of which has been ordered by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner. Lessees of the Gond caste are the most numerous, and next in order of importance are Rawats, Brahmins and Telis. 1,205 villages are in possession of thekedars, at present, in addition to which 156 have been assigned revenue-free to relations of zamindars and others. Four-hundred and eighty-two villages are under the direct management of the zamindars, and 108 have lapsed into waste.

32. The immigrant castes of tenants, such as Telis, Marars, Kurmis, Brahmins, &c., residents for the most part of the open cultivated country, are in fair circumstances as a rule, and the greater number appear to have recovered from the effects of the recent famines. On the other hand, the tenants of jungle villages, of which there are a great number, are invariably poor. They are not attached to the land, and their huts are rough and temporary structures made of bamboos, reeds, or wooden piles driven into the ground and thatched with grass or leaves. Here, as elsewhere, each tenant's hut contains one or more cylindrical grain-bin made of mud, access to which is obtained from an opening at the top.

There are 27,291 tenants all told in the Zamindaris belonging to some 60 different castes. Their debts, ascertained during the progress of settlement operations, average Rs. 11 per head including the value of seed-grain loans. The debts range between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per tenant in the wild outlying tracts to Rs. 25, Rs. 30 and more in estates bordering on the Khalsa. Unlike many tenants of malguzari villages those of the Zamindaris are commendably punctual in the payment of rents which, according to time-honoured custom, is held to be a first charge on the produce of their holdings.

33. As in the Khalsa the village servants are the Kotwars, blacksmiths Jhakar or priest, &c., who are remunerated by Gaontias and tenants at rates varying from 5 to 10 kathas of grain per plough of land in occupation. In the Uryia country of Khariar, the thekedar often belongs to the Jhakar family. In addition to the remuneration in grain many of the village servants are in occupation of small service holdings. Kotwars of the Uriya country are low-caste Gandas who, as in Bengal, are called "Doms" by the people.

PART II. SETTLEMENTS.

CHAPTER VI.—PRECEDING SETTLEMENTS.

34. A short account of the preceding settlements is given in Mr. Carey's report of 1885—89. The Zamindari estates were subdivided into three classes at the first settlement. For those of the first class, consisting of all the western estates, except Dondi-Lohara, maps and records were prepared in the manner prescribed for Khalsa villages. In the second class were included Dondi-Lohara, Fingeshwar, Kauria, Deori, Suarmar and Narra, and the third consisted of Bindra-Nawagarh and Khariar. The two latter were left unmapped, while villages belonging to the second class of estates were roughly measured, and the entire area in occupation recorded as the zamindars' home-farm. The names of tenants were omitted altogether. In the first and second classes of estates rent-rates were fixed on the basis of a soil classification; but the takolis "were apparently based on a more or less rough examination of the Zamindari income."

35. The settlement of 1888—90 was conducted on summary lines without the aid of maps and records as none were in existence at the time, except those prepared in 1866—68 for the first and second classes of estates. Forest mahals were formed, but no steps were taken to demarcate the areas thus reserved. The assets of each village were ascertained by local enquiry, and a kamil-jama fixed which, in the Zamindaris as a whole, fell at 62 per cent. of land assets. Separate takolis were then assessed on "land" and "forest" after consideration of the zamindar's income from each source, having regard, in the case of "land," to the kamil-jama fixed for the estate. Income from forest mahals was not assessed to kamil-jama, and the takolis were originally declared liable to triennial revision, which order was, however, subsequently cancelled by the Chief Commissioner. The land revenue takoli was raised from Rs. 20,050 to Rs. 46,747 including charges on account of Police, of which the zamindars were relieved; and the takoli on forest income was enhanced from Rs. 1,565 to Rs. 12,650.

The settlement then effected expired on the 30th June 1901.

CHAPTER VII.—THE NEW SETTLEMENT.

36. Shortly after the settlement of 1888—90, a beginning was made with the cadastral survey of villages, except in the case of small forest hamlets, the rental assets of which did not exceed Rs. 15. Skeleton traverse maps, usually supplied by the Survey of India Department, were not available at the outset, and the detailed survey of fields was, therefore, built up on a series of triangles. This system subsequently gave place to a traverse survey, carried out by local agency, which gave more reliable data for the projection of skeleton maps on which the patwaris based the survey of fields. This method was again replaced by a regular traverse survey undertaken by the Survey of India Department, and it may be mentioned here that all villages originally surveyed on the two local systems have recently been re-traversed by the Survey Department with the addition of a number of forest villages in which waste lands have been reclaimed for cultivation.

The skeleton maps of the former have not, however, been utilised for a detailed re-survey of fields, but should the necessity for such arise hereafter, the maps are obtainable from the District office where those for 507 villages have been lodged.

37. The cadastral survey of permanently established villages, carried out under the supervision of Mr. Lancaster, was completed in 1895-96. Some of the forest villages, omitted from survey, were subsequently established on a fairly permanent footing, and maps, with records of the more important, have been prepared during the progress of settlement. In the initial stage of settlement operations all maps and records of surveyed villages were corrected and brought up to date. Small rice plots, held by tenants in one right, have been grouped together in order to facilitate the annual work of the Land Record staff in future, and waste lands reclaimed for cultivation have been measured and mapped.

Corrections and re-surveys necessitated the re-numbering of fields and holdings and, except those of Gonderdehi and Dondi-Lohara, the original map sheets have been amended so as to correspond with the revised tracings done on the spot by the Settlement staff. Neat tracings of the village maps have been prepared in duplicate for 14 estates and in triplicate for Gonderdehi and Dondi-Lohara.

The area for which maps and records have been revised is 2,456 square miles comprised in 1,538 villages, and the number of khasra entries dealt with is 582,591.

The records of unsurveyed villages, of which there are 305, exclusive of 135 lapsed into waste, have been prepared under the rules prescribed in Land Record Circular No. 2764-83, dated the 16th September 1892, in accordance with which the occupied lands are roughly measured so as to ascertain the areas under each crop.

38. For purposes of assessment the three groups of estates have been considered separate tahsils. Preliminary reports for each Summary settlement. were submitted in turn showing, among other relevant matters, the extent to which rent enhancement, if any, was feasible. Rent enhancement was originally contemplated in the more prosperous and advanced tracts; but since a serious check to cultivation had resulted from the effects of the recent famines a representation made in behalf of the tenantry led to the abandonment of a regular settlement which, as previously mentioned, met with the approval of the Government of India. The forecasts of rent and revenue enhancement, as exhibited in the Preliminary reports for the South-Western and Eastern groups, were, therefore, subsequently set aside in the actual assessments of villages, and a summary settlement has been effected in lieu of regular operations. Existing rents have been maintained subject to assessment on encroachments. No forecast of rent enhancement was framed for the North-Western Estates as the Preliminary report for the group was written after the receipt of orders, altering the character of the settlement from regular to summary.

39. It is as well to place on record the views held at this settlement in regard to enhancement of rents in future. In the South-Western estates the pitch of the existing rental largely exceeds that of adjacent groups of malguzari villages, and it will be time enough to think of enhancement on a substantial scale when the rents of malguzari tenants are more in accord with those of the zamindaris. In the North-Western group, on the other hand, enhancements of 25 and 30 per cent. can be imposed on the recovery of the estates to normal conditions, as the rent-rate has risen very slightly since the settlement of 1866—68.

A regular settlement should never be undertaken in wild and sparsely populated tracts as the inhabitants are very poor and the nature of the country is such that they can never expect anything but a precarious livelihood from the land. Any arbitrary enhancement of rents in their case will inevitably lead to emigration to adjacent States. The tracts in question are:—

Northern and Central Kharriar, except the strip of country along the Jonk river; Central and North-Eastern Bindra-Nawagarh; Deori zamindari; Central Dondi-Lohara; and the hilly region of the north-western group.

40. With a view to the determination of factors for assessment purposes, at a time when a regular settlement was contemplated, the Soil factors. soils and positions of land were classified under the various heads by which they are locally known. Owing, however, to the substitution of a summary for a regular settlement, by reason of which the submission of Rent-rate reports was rendered unnecessary, the soil factors, as sanctioned by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner for the south-western and eastern groups, were not utilised except to a slight extent in the valuation of home-farms. The factors for the south-western group correspond with those framed by the Settlement Officer, Mr. Blenkinsop, for the khalsa villages of Drug Tahsil, and this scale, together with that for the Eastern Zamindaris, is given for reference at future settlements. In the light of experience gained after the scale for the eastern group had been framed, an opinion has been formed that the factors for "bahra" rice land should be raised, and those of minor cropped land reduced, for the following reasons.

41. The "bahra" position of rice land in the undulating country of the Eastern Zamindaris is infinitely superior to that of the Western estates, and crop-cutting experiments have confirmed the view held at this settlement that the sanctioned factors do not represent its actual value in comparison with other classes of rice land. In the rice country of Deobhog Pargana in Bindra-Nawagarh the seed capacity and the local value of "bahra" to the "dadha" position stands in the proportion of five to two; but as this rate does not apply to other parts of the eastern group, it will suffice if the factors are raised 25 per cent. at the next regular settlement.

Reduction in the factors for "tikra" or minor cropped land is suggested as this class, termed "At" in the Uriya country, bears no local rental value. Thekadars and others fix the rents of tenants on the seed or plough capacity of rice land alone. Nothing is paid for inferior cropped land, and, although this custom does not justify an exemption from assessment, it is obvious that such land should be lightly assessed and, under the circumstances, the factors should be reduced 50 per cent.

42. Notwithstanding the change in the character of the settlement, it was deemed advisable to re-classify the soils throughout the occupied areas of surveyed villages owing to want of uniformity and the prevalence of errors in the classification previously carried out. The work done in this connection should result in a great saving of labour at the next settlement.

Scales of soil factors sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner :—

South-Western Zamindaris.

Class of soil.	RICE LAND.									NON-RICE LAND.					
	BAHRA AND GASHAR.		DADHA.			TANGAR.			WHEAT LAND.		MINOR CROPS, TIKRA.		GARDEN LAND.		
	Gau-rasa.	Ordinary.	Gau-rasa.	Irrigated.	Ordinary.	Gau-rasa.	Irrigated.	Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Dhar-kila.	Gau-rasa.	Ordinary.	Irrigated.	Dry.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Kanhar	24	24	20	24	16	...	...	...	20	5	18	14	40	20
Dorsa I	21	21	16	20	13	...	...	...	16	4	13	10	32	16
Mataai	18	18	12	16	10	8	12	5	...	...	6	4	16	8
Dorsa II	13	13	11	16	9	9	...	6	12	3	8	6	24	12	
Bhata	...	...	8	12	5	5	8	3	...	...	4	2	12	4
Fatpar-Kachhar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	12	4

Eastern Zamindaris.

Dorsa ...	24	21	16	20	13	...	...	...	12	...	10	7	24	12	
Mataai ...	21	18	12	16	10	8	12	5	...	...	6	4	16	8	
Bhata ...	...	...	8	12	5	5	8	3	...	...	4	2	12	4	
Patpar-Kachhar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	12	4	

A scale of factors has not been drawn up for the North-Western Zamindaris; but the one sanctioned for the south-western group will be found suitable.

43. Assessment reports were submitted for the orders of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner. Each estate has been separately dealt with, and the statement given below shows, under each head, the assets at last settlement, at present, as proposed, and as finally sanctioned and announced. "Bandhaur" or grain dues, collected in Gonderdehi and commutation fees for nistar in Kauria, Suarmar and Deori have been added

Assessment reports.

to tenants' rents at announcement in compliance with orders received on the assessment proposals of each group. The amount thus transferred from miscellaneous assets is Rs. 5,914:—

Nature of assets.	At last Settlement.	AT RE-SETTLEMENT.			Remarks.
		At present.	As proposed.	As sanctioned and announced.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Malik-makbuza payments ...	200	285	287	387	The miscellaneous assets of last settlement include income from cattle-pounds and hides which is omitted from assessment at re-settlement.
Tenants' rents ...	1,52,455	2,15,070	2,18,113	2,20,998	
Value of home-farm, &c. ...	33,461	66,918	66,918	68,397	
Miscellaneous income ...	9,220	23,675	23,675	19,181	
Forest income (Gross) ...	48,019	77,762	77,762	80,762	
Forest income (Net) ...	...	52,224	52,224	55,224	
Total including Gross Forest income.	2,45,445	3,82,610	3,86,855	3,89,725	For assessment of takoli.
Total including Net Forest income ...	...	3,57,072	3,61,317	3,64,187	For assessment of kamil-jama.

44. The increase in payments by malik-makbuzas is due partly to a small enhancement in the Sahaspur-Lohara estate and partly to valuation in the case of land held revenue-free by the former inferior proprietors of a village in Pingeshwar on whom the right has now been conferred. Assessment on encroachments accounts for an increase of Rs. 4,143, or 2 per cent. over present rents of tenants; but much of the land so occupied by farm-labourers and others was relinquished in the interval between attestation of records and announcement proceedings. With these few exceptions present rents have been left untouched. Rents are paid according to plough-rates or to the seed-capacity of rice land, the latter system being in vogue chiefly in the Uriya country of the eastern group. Plough-rates vary between Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 in the poorer villages of the Deori estate to Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 in the fertile and populous country of the Western estates. Seed-rates in the eastern group generally range between Re. 1 and Rs. 3 per khandi of rice land.

The size of a holding, constituting a plough of land, averages 13 acres of rice and from 20 to 25 acres of rice and other crops combined.

45. The area held by occupancy tenants has decreased since the year of survey from 105,618 to 82,486 acres, or 22 per cent. Absolute-occupancy rights were not conferred at the settlement of 1866—68, except in one village of Gandai, and the area held in this right at present is insignificant. The rent-rates at re-settlement average 8 annas and 4 pies per acre in the South-Western estates, 9 annas and 7 pies in the North-Western, and 5 annas 8 pies in the Eastern group. The average for all sixteen estates is 6 annas 11 pies per acre, which by the subsequent transfer in four estates of "Bandhaur" and "commutation duty" from miscellaneous assets to tenants' rents raises the rate to 7 annas per acre.

The rise in rent-rates since the settlement of 1866—68 is 27 per cent. in the South-Western Zamindaris, 4 per cent. in the North-Western, and 57 per cent. in five estates of the Eastern group (excluding Bindra-Nawagarh and Khariar) for which statistics of the old settlement are available for comparison.

The rental value of the total area in occupation, including the home-farms, is Rs. 2,89,782, which falls at 7 per cent. of the value of the net produce estimated at 40 lakhs of rupees.

46. The home-farms of zamindars, inferior proprietors, thekadars, and others have generally been valued at the average ryoti rent-rate prevailing in the village, but an exception to this rule has been made in the Eastern Zamindaris, where, owing to the fact that rent is paid for rice land alone, it has been found necessary to adopt the values as admitted by the gaontias. The application of the village rent-rate to the home-farm area proved to be an erroneous system usually resulting in under-valuation; hence the rental values known and recognised by the people, according to the seed or plough capacity of rice land, have been accepted in preference to an arbitrary estimate. In the zamindaris, as a whole, the valuation falls at 8 annas per acre compared with a ryoti rate of 6 annas and 11 pies. The valuation for each group of estates is contrasted below with the ryoti rent-rate:—

	Home-farm.	Holdings of privileged tenants.	Average ryoti rate.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
South-Western ...	0 8 11	0 7 6	0 8 4
North-Western ...	0 10 6	0 8 7	0 9 7
Eastern ...	0 6 3	0 6 2	0 5 8

47. The principal sources of miscellaneous income are grazing and nistar dues levied from residents, the lease of trade in hides, and cattle-pounds.

Income from hides and cattle-pounds has been left out of account in the assessment proposals, as under the terms of the Wajib-ul-arz hides are supposed to be the property of the owners and not of the zamindars, and the management of cattle-pounds is to be delegated in future to the District Council on payment of compensation to the zamindars. The gross income from miscellaneous sources amounts to Rs. 39,404; Rs. 5,914 of this sum have been added to tenants' rents, and on the balance of Rs. 33,490 a drawback of Rs. 14,309 or 42 per cent. has been given so as to allow for fluctuations and for loss of income which may be caused by the exemption in Bindra-Nawagarh and Khariar from grazing dues illegally collected at present from owners of agricultural cattle. The income accepted for purposes of assessment is Rs. 19,181.

48. During the term of settlement just expired there has been a remarkable increase in income from forest, the result of a demand for railway sleepers combined with the increasing wants of the people of the Khalsa in the way of thatching-grass, wood, bamboos, &c. The most extensive and the best forests of the district, except the Government reserve of Sihawa in Dhamtari, are owned by the zamindars, and they are consequently in a position to undersell Government when a demand for sal or teak timber arises. In estates managed by the Court of Wards the cutting of timber is well regulated, but in those under the direct management of the zamindars large contracts have been given in recent years leading to wholesale fellings in the teak forests of Dondi-Lohara, Khariar and Gandai, from which, for this reason, comparatively small incomes can be expected for many years. Large drawbacks have, therefore, been allowed in such instances in framing an estimate of forest income for purposes of assessment.

49. The accounts furnished by the zamindars for the four years ended 1901 show that their annual average income amounts to Rs. 1,01,368 as against Rs. 48,019 at last settlement. The sum assumed as gross income is Rs. 80,762, after allowing a drawback of 25 per cent. for fluctuations, and as the cost of the protective establishment maintained by the zamindars is reported to be Rs. 25,538, the net income is estimated at Rs. 55,224. Of the total gross assessable income of Rs. 99,456 from forests and miscellaneous sources combined, Rs. 1,283 represents the income of inferior proprietors and thekedars.

50. The standards of assessment of the kamil-jama, as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, are 56 per cent. of land and miscellaneous assets in the South-Western and Eastern Zamindaris, and 57 per cent. in the North-Western, while that of the forest mahals bears a uniform rate of 50 per cent. of net income, after deducting the cost of the

zamindars' protective and collecting establishments. The considerations affecting the assessment of revenue in malguzari villages apply with equal force to the Zamindaris, and the proportion of assets taken in poor jungle villages ranges between 35 and 40 per cent. compared with 55 and 60 per cent. in well-established and prosperous villages. The actual assessments fall at an average of 55 per cent. of land and miscellaneous assets in the South-Western group, 57 per cent. in the North-Western, and 53 per cent. in the Eastern estates. The latter contain a large number of poor jungle villages.

51. At last settlement the kamil-jama was assessed on land assets only ; but in order to afford a comparison with the revised assessments, a kamil-jama has been assumed in the subjoined statement at 50 per cent. of the gross forest and miscellaneous at the settlement of 1888-90.

The enhancement for the zamindari estates as a whole is from Rs. 1,42,373 at 59 per cent. of gross assets to Rs. 1,96,145 at 54 per cent. of land and miscellaneous assets and net forest income, resulting in an increment of Rs. 53,772 or 38 per cent.

The incidence of the revised kamil-jama falls at 5 per cent. of the value of the net produce estimated at 41 lakhs of rupees including income from forests and miscellaneous sources :—

Group.	AT RE-SETTLEMENT.								
	LAND AND MISCELLANEOUS.			FOREST MAHALS.			TOTAL.		
	Assets.	Kamil-jama	Percentage of Kamil-jama on assets.	Net income.	Kamil-jama.	Percentage of Kamil-jama on assets.	Assets.	Kamil-jama	Percentage of Kamil-jama on assets.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
South-Western ...	61,944	37,575	55	6,084	3,040	50	74,008	40,615	55
North-Western ...	74,812	42,545	57	11,200	5,600	50	86,012	48,145	56
Eastern ...	1,06,267	88,420	53	37,040	18,965	50	1,04,157	1,07,385	53
Total ...	3,08,953	1,68,540	54	55,224	27,605	50	3,64,187	1,95,145	54

Group.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.								
	LAND.			FOREST AND MISCELLANEOUS (GROSS).			TOTAL.		
	Assets.	Kamil-jama.	Percentage of Kamil-jama on assets.	Income.	Kamil-jama.	Percentage of Kamil-jama on assets.	Assets.	Kamil-jama.	Percentage of Kamil-jama on assets.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
South-Western ..	50,152	30,136	60	6,360	323	50	56,782	33,416	59
North-Western ...	70,853	4,3347	61	12,170	6,085	50	83,027	49,432	60
Eastern ...	65,173	40,293	62	58,463	19,233	50	1,03,636	59,525	57
Total ...	1,86,183	1,13,776	62	57,193	23,597	50	2,43,445	1,42,373	59

52. Cesses payable on revision of settlement, for both village and forest mahals, are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Road, School and Post office at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the kamil-jama ...	10,805	8	0
Additional rate at 2 per cent. of the kamil-jama ...	4,003	3	0
Malguzari Patwari cess at 6 per cent. of the kamil jama ...	11,759	4	0
Total ...	26,567	15	0
Ryoti-Patwari cess at $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per rupee of rental—Rs. 6,903-2-0 less			
Rs. 681-1-0 drawback for short collections ...	6,222	1	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	32,790	0	0

Cesses of all kinds paid before revision amounted to Rs. 18,139, and the large enhancement to Rs. 32,790 is due partly to a substantial increase in the patwari cess realisable from tenants and partly to assessment at $13\frac{1}{2}$ of the kamil-jama of the forest mahals on which cesses were not levied at last settlement.

53. For the first time in the history of the zamindari settlements, certificates have been distributed to tenants showing, in each case, the numbers of fields, areas, and the rent of the holding.
Announcement. The issue of these certificates prevents imposition on the part of the zamindars, some of whom, at last settlement, promptly raised the rents of tenants when the takolis were enhanced. Instalments of rent are payable in equal proportions in the south-western estates and in the poorer villages of the north-western, but the proportion in the latter has been changed from annas 8:8 to annas 4:12 in villages where the most valuable crop is wheat. In the eastern group of estates, except Fingeshwar, where the kists are equally divided, the existing practice is maintained whereby rents are paid in one lump sum shortly after the kharif harvest. The kamil-jamas and cesses assessed on village and forest mahals have been announced to the proprietors.

54. In consideration of their status the Zamindars are assessed to quit-revenue or takoli. Following the procedure adopted in 1866-68 separate takolis were assessed on "land" and "forest" at the settlement of 1888-90 so as to admit of a triennial revision of the latter. The Chief Commissioner subsequently decided to allow the forest takoli to run concurrently with that of "land" for the full term of settlement, and the policy of a triennial revision having been abandoned, each estate has been treated as a whole at re-settlement, and no distinction made between "land" and "forest" takolis. The principles of assessment, described below, received the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner in Secretariat letter No. 946, dated the 3rd March 1903, to the address of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.

The question of the share of the kamil-jama to be taken as takoli would prove a simple matter if all the villages of an estate were under the direct management of the Zamindar, but, considering that the greater number are held by thekadars, inferior proprietors and muafidars, the assessment has been primarily based on the income of the Zamindars, which consists of the following items:—

Land assets of villages managed direct.

Revenue and cesses assessed on villages held by inferior proprietors and muafidars.

Theka-jama of leased villages.

Forest and miscellaneous income (gross).

But in order to obtain a fair estimate of the incidence of takoli to the kamil-jama, applicable to each estate, the Zamindar's expenditure on his revenue and forest establishments, together with cesses payable on revision of settlement, has been deducted from his gross income. This method of assessment on net income admits of the determination of a standard in the manner prescribed for assessment of kamil-jama in zamindari and revenue in malguzari villages. A standard has not been fixed, however, and each estate has been treated on its merits having regard to the fact that the demand under the head of cesses has been largely raised, for which reason the incidence of the revised takoli to kamil-jama and income is lower than the pitch of the assessment at last settlement.

55. The takolis of the south-western estates have been enhanced from Rs. 14,250 to Rs. 16,250, or 14 per cent.; those of the north-western group from Rs. 23,259 to Rs. 23,925, or 3 per cent., where the rise in the rent-rate since the first settlement is 4 per cent. only; and of the eastern Zamindaris from Rs. 21,888 to Rs. 36,700 or 68 per cent. The total enhancement is Rs. 17,478 or 29 per cent., but in order to avoid too sudden a drop in income, progressive stages in

the assessment of takoli have been sanctioned in the case of six estates, particulars of which are given in the kistbandi statement at paragraph 63 of this report.

In the forecast given in the Inception report of 1896 the revised takoli of the north-western estates was estimated at Rs. 33,780, including cesses on forest mahals. The substitution of a summary for a regular settlement, combined with the deterioration caused by repeated crop failures, has therefore resulted in a loss of revenue and cesses of about Rs. 9,000. For the same reasons the loss in the south-western group is estimated at Rs. 4,000, and in the eastern estates the actual assessment falls short of the forecast by Rs. 3,500, which, considering that rent enhancement was contemplated at the time, shows that the assets were understated when the Inception report was written.

56. In the Zamindari estates, as a whole, the

	Rs.
Takoli is enhanced from ...	59,397 to 76,875
and	
Malguzari cesses from ...	15,345 to 26,567
Total	<u>74,742 to 1,03,442</u>

The royalty on red ochre in Gandai

has been reduced from ...	100 to 50
and	
Ryoti-patwari cess raised from...	2,794 to 6,223
Grand Total	<u>77,036 to 1,09,715</u>

The increment in the total demand, including ryoti-patwari cess, amounts to Rs. 32,079, or 41 per cent. The demand under all heads is enhanced by 22 per cent. in the south-western estates; by 8 per cent. in the north-western; and by 88 per cent. in the eastern group. Owing to a decrease in income from Rs. 300 to Rs. 133 of the red ochre quarries in Gandai the royalty has been reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50.

57. The incidence of the revised takoli of Rs. 76,875 falls at 39 per cent. of the kamil-jama, 20 per cent. of assets, 24 per cent. of gross and 29 per cent. of net income. At last settlement the takoli absorbed 42 per cent. of the kamil-jama, 24 per cent. of assets and 27 per cent. of gross income.

The gross assessable income of the Zamindars is Rs. 3,23,963 as against Rs. 2,19,907 at last settlement. The balance left as their share after payment of takoli and cesses amounts to Rs. 2,20,521 compared with Rs. 2,43,988 at present, and Rs. 1,45,164 at last settlement. The re-settlement of their estates, therefore, reduces the income by Rs. 23,465, or 10 per cent. only, of which Rs. 5,232 is covered by fixation of rent on land held by tenants without payment.

58. The takolis of the Khujji, Gandai and Silheti estates have been maintained at their present figures, and that of Barbaspur reduced from Rs. 2,178 to Rs. 2,080. Progressive stages of assessment have been sanctioned in the case of the Dondi-Lohara estate, as the income of the Zamindar has diminished on account of the suspension or remission of rents ordered by Government during the famine of 1900, and after the partial failure of the kharif crop of 1902, in addition to which the Zamindars of Khariar, Deori, Suarmar and Fingeshwar will not pay the full demand till the 4th year of the new settlement.

The statement overleaf gives particulars for each estate of the assessment of takoli at last settlement and on revision.

Name of Zamindari.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.											Gross income before revision.
	Gross assets.	Gross income.	Kamil-jama.	TAKOLI AND MALGUZARI CESSSES.			PERCENTAGE OF TAKOLI ON			PERCENTAGE OF TAKOLI AND MALGUZARI CESSSES ON		
				Takoli.	Cesses.	Total.	Gross assets.	Gross income.	Kamil-jama.	Gross income.	Net income.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs.
Gonderdehi ...	21,518	21,778	12,853	6,100	1,672	7,772	29	27	48	35	...	23,519
Khuji ...	10,443	8,256	6,051	2,750	695	3,445	26	33	45	42	...	8,774
Doudi-Lohara ...	24,822	22,390	14,512	5,300	1,700	7,000	21	24	37	31	...	25,376
Total for South-Western Group.	56,783	53,421	33,416	14,850	4,067	18,917	25	29	43	34	...	57,869
Parpou ...	10,556	9,655	6,519	3,136	868	4,204	32	35	52	44	...	10,759
Thakurtola ...	7,026	7,279	4,484	1,800	351	2,151	23	25	40	30	...	8,622
Gandai ...	20,732	19,679	12,412	6,655	1,461	8,116	32	34	54	41	...	19,958
Barbaspur ...	8,445	6,720	4,874	2,178	575	2,753	26	32	45	41	...	6,257
Silhati ...	6,472	5,918	3,896	1,790	438	2,228	28	30	46	38	...	5,775
Sahaspur Lohara ...	28,885	27,126	17,221	7,500	2,156	9,656	26	28	44	36	...	23,573
Total for North-Western Group.	82,026	76,377	49,432	23,259	5,849	29,108	28	30	47	38	...	74,936
Bindra-Nawagarh ...	42,244	36,662	22,885	10,774	1,332	12,106	26	29	47	33	...	67,707
Kharrar ...	24,794	21,405	14,454	4,456	1,664	6,120	18	21	31	29	...	48,933
Narra ...	936	822	561	156	76	232	17	19	28	28	...	1,456
Deori ...	1,346	1,322	731	206	41	247	15	16	28	19	...	1,635
Suarman ...	6,594	6,161	3,775	1,355	394	1,749	21	22	36	28	...	11,149
Kauria ...	9,882	7,795	6,760	1,991	724	2,715	20	26	29	35	...	19,083
Fingeshwar ...	17,839	15,044	10,378	2,950	1,198	4,148	17	18	28	26	...	31,952
Total for Eastern Group.	1,02,635	90,109	59,525	21,888	5,429	27,317	21	24	37	30	...	1,85,926
GRAND TOTAL	2,43,444	2,19,907	1,42,373	59,397	15,345	74,742	24	27	42	34	...	3,18,731

NOTE.—The difference of Rs. 60,717 between gross and net income represents

AT RE-SETTLEMENT.													BALANCES OF GROSS INCOME AFTER PAYMENT OF TAKOLI AND MALGUZARI CEBSES.			Progressive assessments.
Gross Assets.	INCOME.		Kamil- jama.	TAKOLI and CEBSES.			PERCENTAGE OF TAKOLI ON			PERCENTAGE OF TAKOLI AND MALGUZARI CEBSES ON		At last settle- ment.	Before revision.	After revision.		
	Gross.	Net.		Takoli.	Malgu- zari cesses.	Total.	Assets.	Gross Income.	Kamil- jama.	Gross Income.	Net Income.					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 5,500 for three years Rs. 6,800 for fourth and sub- sequent years.	
31,196	13,887	19,778	17,530	6,700	2,366	9,066	21	28	38	38	46	14,903	15,647	14,821		
20,535	8,726	7,646	6,010	2,750	811	3,561	26	31	46	41	48	4,811	5,329	5,165		
34,781	20,193	19,331	17,075	6,800	2,393	9,193	26	26	40	33	47	15,390	18,576	17,090		
26,612	58,806	46,755	40,615	16,250	5,480	21,730	21	28	40	37	46	35,104	39,551	37,076		
13,086	10,791	9,683	7,550	3,500	1,018	4,518	27	32	40	42	47	5,451	6,546	6,273		
9,320	8,600	5,791	3,950	1,900	544	2,444	20	22	48	28	42	5,128	6,471	6,156		
23,827	19,757	17,701	12,415	6,655	1,674	8,329	28	34	54	42	47	1,563	11,843	11,428		
7,961	6,451	5,497	4,370	2,083	582	2,669	26	33	48	43	49	3,966	3,503	3,582		
6,856	5,750	5,039	3,645	1,790	496	2,286	26	31	49	40	45	3,690	3,548	5,464		
28,073	23,574	21,626	16,215	8,000	2,187	10,187	28	37	49	43	47	17,470	15,917	13,387		
20,068	14,723	65,337	48,145	23,925	6,568	30,493	27	32	50	41	47	47,263	45,827	44,290		
26,798	68,630	53,384	36,245	16,000	4,954	20,954	21	23	44	31	39	24,556	55,601	47,685		
63,374	40,884	25,935	29,200	7,500	3,936	11,436	12	15	26	23	32	15,283	42,818	38,428		
1,900	1,456	1,148	1,060	300	143	443	16	21	28	30	39	590	1,224	1,013		
3,754	3,636	2,807	1,665	400	231	631	11	11	24	17	20	1,075	3,389	3,005		
14,303	11,407	9,522	7,075	2,500	957	3,457	17	22	35	30	36	4,412	9,400	7,950		
25,273	20,512	16,696	12,395	4,500	1,675	6,175	17	22	36	30	37	5,080	16,373	14,637		
36,612	34,600	31,642	19,745	5,500	2,663	8,163	15	16	28	24	26	11,796	29,804	26,437		
2,23,014	1,90,434	1,51,154	1,07,385	36,700	14,579	51,279	16	19	34	27	34	62,792	1,58,609	1,39,155		
3,89,724	3,23,961	2,65,246	1,96,145	76,875	26,567	1,03,442	20	24	39	32	39	1,45,164	2,43,988	2,20,521		

The cost of the Zamindar's revenue and forest establishments.

CHAPTER VIII.—MATTERS INCIDENTAL TO SETTLEMENT.

59. The village Kotwars are remunerated in grain by the cultivators, and the rate in general use is 10 kathas of unhusked rice or kodon per plough of occupied land irrespective of the rent of the same which may, and does, vary between Rs. 5 and Rs. 30. Grain dues are usually converted into cash payments at settlement in accordance with a scale prescribed in the Settlement Code. This scale, however, is not adaptable to jungle villages for rents run so low that a conversion from grain to cash payments, calculated on the rental, leads to a decrease in the remuneration as compared with the value of grain dues. Under these circumstances the Chief Commissioner, in Secretariat letter No. 1889, dated the 26th March 1902, sanctioned a continuance of the existing method of payment in all the Zamindari estates except Gonderdehi and the plain villages of the north-western group. In compliance with those orders the remuneration in grain of 178 kotwars out of a total of 1,189 has been converted into cash. The remuneration, in cash or value of grain, averages Rs. 26 per annum in the south-western estates, Rs. 27 in the north-western and Rs. 22 in the eastern, exclusive of cultivating profits from service land. In the Zamindaris, as a whole, the rate falls at Rs. 23-6-0 per annum. The majority of the men hold service land which, according to custom, is ploughed by tenants at the sowing season. In some of the circles of the eastern group the value of the remuneration falls as low as Rs. 12 to Rs. 15, but since the kotwars, as a body, are greatly attached to their office, and the jungle circles though large are sparsely populated, no changes have been made at resettlement.

60. The Patwari staff of the Zamindaris has been increased from 119 to 155 men. Their revised remuneration is as follows:—

		Rs.
15 men at Rs. 144 per annum		= 2,160
18 „ at „ 132 „		= 2,376
53 „ at „ 120 „		= 6,360
69 „ at „ 108 „		= 7,452
Total ... 155 Patwaris at		<u>18,348</u>

The Patwari cess realizable on revision of settlement amounts to Rs. 17,981 inclusive of contributions by tenants at half anna per rupee of rental. This sum does not suffice for the remuneration of the patwaris let alone the supervising staff of Revenue Inspectors, &c., the annual expenditure for whom, is estimated at Rs. 5,200 including the pay of one assistant, and one-third of the salary of the District Superintendent of Land Records.

The average size of a Patwari circle is 16 square miles which, considering the jungly nature of much of the country, is not an unmanageable charge. Any way it was not found possible to group the villages in smaller circles with due regard to economy.

The difference between the cost of the Land Record Staff and the receipts under the head of Patwari Cess will be borne by Khalsa funds. The number of Revenue Inspectors has been increased from 5 to 11, but 5 of the men hold charge of both Khalsa and Zamindari Circles.

61. A copy of the revised wajib-ul-arz, as sanctioned in Secretariat letter No. 2390, dated the 25th April 1902, has been included in the appendices.

The Zamindars of Khariar, Fingeshwar, Bindra-Nawagarh and a few others protest against some of its terms. The clauses to which they raise objections relate to the management of forest mahals, in respect of which the Zamindars consider they have practically unrestricted rights; the resumption of the management of cattle-pounds; the transfer to the Deputy Commissioner of the authority

to appoint and dismiss village kotwars; to the order regarding the discontinuance of the levy of nazarana from the kadars; and to the clause relating to metals and minerals.

Considering that with the exception of the clause regarding village kotwars the revised wajib-ul-arz corresponds in all essential particulars with that sanctioned at last settlement, it is curious, to say the least, that so much time should have been allowed to lapse before the Zamindars lodged their protest.

CHAPTER IX.—CONCLUSION.

62. The expenditure incurred in the re-settlement of the Zamindari estates, inclusive of the cost of map correction and the cadastral survey of 24 villages previously omitted, amounts to Rs. 1,43,218 falling at a fraction over Rs. 30 per square mile.

Cost of operations.

Owing to the contraction of operations during the famine year 1899-1900 the full staff of Assistant Settlement Officers and Inspectors was not posted till 1900-01, hence settlement operations extended over a longer period than had been anticipated at the commencement.

63. The new settlement runs for a term of 8 years commencing 1st July 1903. The kistbandi for this period, as sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, is given overleaf.

Kistbandi.

64. Mr. Kanhaiya Lall, Assistant Settlement Officer, worked in the district from January 1899 to August 1901, when he died from the effects of malaria contracted in the unhealthy climate of Khariar where, in 1900-01, the greater number of the Settlement staff suffered from fever.

Services of Officials.

Mr. Ramkrishna Khando, Assistant Settlement Officer, has proved invaluable as an assistant. He has had a great deal of experience in Settlement work, and his services have always been appreciated.

Mr. Laxman Aba was posted as Assistant Settlement Officer shortly after the death of Mr. Kanhaiya Lall. He took a great deal of interest in the work.

Able assisted by the checkers Niamatalli and Hannuman Sahai, the Statistical Superintendent, Banshidhar Sharma, rendered excellent service.

The Head Clerk, Vithal Rao, and the Record-keeper, Nazim Husen, are commended for neatness and punctuality in the despatch of business, and the Additional Revenue Inspectors deserving of mention are Balwant Rao, Sham Rao, Daji Narain, Jagannath Prashad and Anand Rao.

Most of the members of the staff have been provided with the post of Revenue Inspector on completion of settlement operations.

J. R. SCOTT,

Settlement Officer,

Raipur Zamindaris.

RAIPUR :

The 24th May 1904.



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Kistbandi for the Zamindari Estates

Names of Zamindari Estates.	Period of Settlement.	TOTAL.					
		Takoli.	Cesses.				Total takoli and cesses.
			Road, School and Post Office.	Additional rate.	Malguzari Patwari cess.	Ryoti-Patwari cess.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Gonderdehi	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1911.	6,700 0 0	964 4 0	350 0 0	1,052 0 0	663 12 0	9,730 0 0
2. Khujji	Do.	2,750 0 0	330 8 0	120 0 0	360 0 0	189 8 0	3,750 0 0
3. Dondi-Lehara	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1906.	5,300 0 0	937 12 0	343 4 0	1,022 4 0	596 12 0	8,200 0 0
	1st July 1906 to 30th June 1911.	6,800 0 0	937 12 0	343 4 0	1,022 4 0	596 12 0	9,700 0 0
4. Parpori	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1911.	3,500 0 0	415 0 0	151 3 0	451 8 0	252 5 0	4,770 0 0
5. Thakurtola	Do.	1,900 0 0	219 0 0	85 8 0	239 12 0	85 12 0	2,530 0 0
6. Gandsi	Do.	6,655 0 0	682 5 0	251 3 0	740 12 0	355 12 0	8,685 0 0
7. Barbaspur	Do.	2,080 0 0	239 15 0	87 15 0	261 8 0	140 10 0	2,810 0 0
8. Silheli	Do.	1,790 0 0	200 12 0	74 12 0	220 0 0	94 8 0	2,380 0 0
9. Sahaspur-Lehara	Do.	8,000 0 0	895 4 0	327 9 0	964 8 0	552 11 0	10,740 0 0
10. Bindra-Nawagarh	Do.	16,000 0 0	2,011 4 0	760 4 0	2,152 12 0	900 12 0	21,855 0 0
11. Kharriar	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1906.	4,456 0 0	1,600 12 0	603 4 0	1,752 0 0	814 0 0	9,226 0 0
	1st July 1906 to 30th June 1911.	7,500 0 0	1,600 12 0	603 4 0	1,752 0 0	814 0 0	12,270 0 0
12. Narra	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1911.	300 0 0	58 8 0	21 4 0	65 8 0	41 12 0	485 0 0
13. Deori	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1906.	206 0 0	92 8 0	37 4 0	101 8 0	33 12 0	471 0 0
	1st July 1906 to 30th June 1911.	400 0 0	92 8 0	37 4 0	101 8 0	33 12 0	665 0 0
14. Suatmar	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1906.	1,355 0 0	389 8 0	144 4 0	423 8 0	297 12 0	2,610 0 0
	1st July 1906 to 30th June 1911.	2,500 0 0	389 8 0	144 4 0	423 8 0	297 12 0	3,755 0 0
15. Kauria	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1905.	4,300 0 0	682 4 0	250 4 0	742 4 0	455 4 0	6,430 0 0
	1st July 1905 to 30th June 1908.	4,390 0 0	682 4 0	250 4 0	742 4 0	455 4 0	6,580 0 0
	1st July 1908 to 30th June 1911.	4,500 0 0	682 4 0	250 4 0	742 4 0	455 4 0	6,630 0 0
16. Pingeshwar	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1906.	2,950 0 0	1,086 0 0	395 5 0	1,181 8 0	747 3 0	6,360 0 0
	1st July 1906 to 30th June 1911.	5,500 0 0	1,086 0 0	395 5 0	1,181 8 0	747 3 0	8,910 0 0
Totals	1st July 1903 to 30th June 1905.	68,242 0 0	10,805 8 0	4,003 3 0	11,759 4 0	6,222 1 0	1,01,932 0 0
	1st July 1905 to 30th June 1906.	68,332 0 0					1,01,122 0 0
	1st July 1906 to 30th June 1908.	76,765 0 0					1,09,555 0 0
	1st July 1908 to 30th June 1911.	76,875 0 0					1,09,665 0 0

in Raipur District.

Settlement of 1903—1911.

1ST KIST.					2ND KIST.					RE- MARKS.
Takoli.	CASSES.			Total Takoli and casses.	Takoli.	CASSES.			Total Takoli and casses.	
	Road, School and Post Office.	Additional rate.	Ryoti-Pat- wari cess.			Road, School and Post Office.	Malguzari- Patwari cess.	Ryoti- Patwari cess.		
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. 50 royalty in addi- tion.
3,350 0 0	482 2 0	350 0 0	331 14 0	4,514 0 0	3,350 0 0	482 2 0	1,052 0 0	331 14 0	5,216 0 0	
1,37 0 0	165 4 0	190 0 0	94 12 0	1,755 0 0	1,375 0 0	165 4 0	360 0 0	94 12 0	1,995 0 0	
2,650 0 0	468 14 0	343 4 0	298 0 0	3,760 8 0	2,650 0 0	468 14 0	1,022 4 0	298 0 0	4,439 8 0	
3,400 0 0	468 14 0	343 4 0	298 6 0	4,510 8 0	3,400 0 0	468 14 0	1,022 4 0	298 6 0	5,189 8 0	
871 0 0	103 13 0	151 3 0	63 0 0	1,193 0 0	1,025 0 0	311 3 0	451 8 0	189 5 0	3,577 0 0	
98 0 0	109 8 0	85 8 0	42 14 0	1,187 14 0	950 0 0	109 8 0	239 12 0	42 14 0	1,342 2 0	
5,31 0 0	341 3 0	251 3 0	177 14 0	4,095 4 0	3,330 0 0	341 3 0	740 12 0	177 14 0	4,189 12 0	
990 0 0	120 1 0	87 15 0	67 0 0	1,205 0 0	1,090 0 0	119 14 0	261 8 0	73 10 0	1,545 0 0	
6 0 0	75 4 0	74 12 0	35 8 0	855 8 0	1,120 0 0	125 8 0	220 0 0	59 0 0	1,524 8 0	
3,000 0 0	335 11 0	327 9 0	202 4 0	3,870 8 0	3,000 0 0	359 9 0	964 8 0	345 7 0	6,869 8 0	
8,000 0 0	1,005 10 0	760 4 0	930 12 0	10,666 10 0	8,000 0 0	1,005 10 0	2,182 12 0	...	11,188 6 0	
2,125 0 0	800 6 0	603 4 0	814 0 0	4,455 10 0	2,125 0 0	800 6 0	1,752 0 0	...	4,780 6 0	
3,740 0 0	800 6 0	603 4 0	814 0 0	5,957 10 0	3,750 0 0	800 6 0	1,752 0 0	...	6,302 6 0	
...	29 4 0	21 4 0	41 12 0	242 4 0	...	29 4 0	63 8 0	...	242 12 0	
103 0 0	46 4 0	37 4 0	33 12 0	220 4 0	103 0 0	46 4 0	101 8 0	...	350 12 0	
100 0 0	46 4 0	37 4 0	33 12 0	317 4 0	200 0 0	46 4 0	101 8 0	...	347 12 0	
1,77 8 0	194 12 0	144 4 0	297 12 0	1,314 4 0	1,77 8 0	194 12 0	423 8 0	...	1,295 12 0	
1,250 0 0	194 12 0	144 4 0	297 12 0	1,886 12 0	1,250 0 0	194 12 0	423 8 0	...	1,868 4 0	
2,120 0 0	242 2 0	250 4 0	455 4 0	3,196 10 0	2,120 0 0	242 2 0	742 4 0	...	3,233 6 0	
2,195 0 0	341 2 0	250 4 0	455 4 0	3,241 10 0	2,195 0 0	341 2 0	742 4 0	...	3,278 6 0	
1,250 0 0	341 2 0	250 4 0	455 4 0	3,296 10 0	2,250 0 0	341 2 0	742 4 0	...	3,333 6 0	
1,475 0 0	543 0 0	295 5 0	373 9 0	2,786 14 0	1,475 0 0	543 0 0	1,181 8 0	373 10 0	3,573 2 0	
1,750 0 0	543 0 0	295 5 0	373 9 0	4,061 14 0	2,730 0 0	543 0 0	1,181 8 0	373 10 0	4,848 2 0	
1,968 8 0				45,369 2 0	36,273 8 0				55,662 14 0	
1,011 8 0				4,444 2 0	36,318 8 0				55,707 14 0	
16,210 0 0	5,162 2 0	4,003 3 0	4,235 5 0	49,610 10 0	40,835 0 0	5,043 6 0	11,759 4 0	1,086 12 0	59,924 6 0	
10,225 0 0				49,684 10 0	40,590 0 0				59,970 6 0	



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Contents of Appendices.

STATEMENT I.—Details of revenue demand prior and subsequent to re-settlement.

„ II.—Area in cultivation classed according to soils, positions, &c.—

Nil—Not necessary for a summary settlement.

„ III.—Cropped area classified according to crops.

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„ VII.—Details of forest and miscellaneous income.

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

„ IX.—Total assets on which assessment based (*i. e.*, as sanctioned and announced).

„ X.—Revised assessment as sanctioned.

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PART I.—Of the rights and liabilities of the Zamindar as against Government.

„ II.—Of the relations of the Zamindar with gaontias and ryots.

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STATEMENT No. I.--Details of Revenue Demand prior and subsequent to Re-settlement.

Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT (1888-90).				KAMIL-JAMA AS REVISED AND ANNOUNCED.		
	KAMIL-JAMA OR GROSS REVENUE.			Takoli.	Land.	Forest.	Total.
	On land.	On forest and miscellaneous income at 50 per cent. of assets.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SUMMARILY SETTLED.	SOUTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	No. 1, Gunderdehi ...	12,388	465	12,853	6,200	17,530	17,530
	„ 2, Khujji ...	5,151	900	6,051	2,750	5,470	6,010
	„ 3, Dondi-Lohara ...	12,597	1,915	14,512	5,300	14,575	17,075
	Total ...	30,136	3,280	33,416	14,250	37,575	40,615
	NORTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	No. 1, Parpodi ...	6,429	100	6,529	3,336	7,550	7,550
	„ 2, Thakurtoia ...	2,599	1,885	4,484	1,800	2,080	3,950
	„ 3, Gandai ...	10,828	1,600	12,428	6,655	10,515	12,415
	„ 4, Barbaspur ...	4,274	600	4,874	2,178	3,980	4,370
	„ 5, Silhati ...	3,246	650	3,896	1,790	2,945	3,645
	„ 6, Sahaspur-Lohara ...	15,971	1,250	17,221	7,500	15,475	16,215
	Total ...	43,347	6,085	49,432	23,259	42,545	48,145
	EASTERN ZAMINDARIS.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	No. 1, Bindra-Nawagarh ...	9,946	12,939	22,885	10,774	23,915	36,245
	„ 2, Khariar ...	12,329	2,105	14,434	4,456	25,200	29,200
	„ 3, Narra ...	561	...	561	156	1,060	1,060
	„ 4, Deori ...	297	435	732	206	940	1,665
	„ 5, Suarmar ...	2,920	855	3,775	1,355	6,575	7,075
	„ 6, Kawdia ...	5,362	1,398	6,760	1,991	11,335	12,395
	„ 7, Pingeshwar ...	8,878	1,500	10,378	2,950	19,395	19,745
	Total ...	40,293	19,232	59,525	21,888	88,420	1,07,385
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,13,776	28,597	1,42,373	59,397	1,68,540	1,96,145

STATEMENT No. II.—Area in Cultivation classed according to Soils, Positions, &c.

Nil.

[Not necessary for a summary settlement.]

STATEMENT No. III.—Cropped area classified according to Crops at the Settlement of 1866—68.

Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Linseed.	Kodon and Kutki.	Urad, Mung and Mote.	Tilli.	Lakh and Teora.	Other crops.	Total.	Double-cropped.	Net cropped area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SOUTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.												
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
No. 1, Gunderdehi ...	3,649	12,969	350	706	9,745	33	...	544	3,665	31,661	...	31,661
" 2, Khujji ...	847	5,337	175	499	4,698	60	...	8	2,025	13,649	...	13,649
" 3, Dondi-Lohara ...	2,815	13,392	1,934	2,640	17,550	99	26	419	4,310	43,185	...	43,185
Total ...	7,311	31,698	2,459	3,845	31,993	192	26	971	10,000	88,495	...	88,495
NORTH WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.												
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
No. 1, Parpodi ...	2,376	1,397	868	594	4,534	34	...	863	2,009	12,675	...	12,675
" 2, Thakurtola ...	314	213	86	241	3,331	9	...	14	947	5,155	...	5,155
" 3, Gandai ...	3,340	3,514	422	797	15,153	101	...	1,448	6,204	30,979	...	30,979
" 4, Barbaspur ...	1,209	729	29	174	3,743	15	...	10	1,460	7,369	...	7,369
" 5, Silhati ...	1,081	555	35	106	4,508	12	...	75	1,479	7,851	...	7,851
" 6, Sahasput-Lohara ...	5,106	4,111	438	481	18,632	42	...	1,022	6,857	36,689	...	36,689
Total ...	13,426	10,519	1,878	2,393	49,901	213	...	3,432	18,956	1,00,718	...	1,00,718
EASTERN ZAMINDARIS												
No. 1, Bindra-Nawagarh ...	Not available.											
" 2, Khariar ...	Do.											
" 3, Narra ...	...	1,609	..	...	188	40	10	...	404	2,251	...	2,251
" 4, Deori ...	...	1,355	...	...	135	22	...	...	96	1,608	...	1,608
" 5, Suarmar ...	...	6,896	2	...	1,205	98	...	...	889	9,090	...	9,090
" 6, Kawdia ...	...	7,020	50	...	1,054	46	...	...	698	8,868	...	8,868
" 7, Fingeshwar ...	69	21,510	229	321	1,719	347	...	...	2,045	26,240	...	26,240
Total ...	69	38,390	281	321	4,301	553	10	...	4,132	48,057	...	48,057
GRAND TOTAL ...	20,806	80,607	4,618	6,559	86,195	958	36	4,403	33,088	2,37,270	...	2,37,270

SUMMARILY SETTLED.

STATEMENT No. III.—Cropped area classified according to Crops at present (Attestation).

Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Linseed.	Kodon and Kutki.	Urad, Mung and Mote.	Tilli.	Lakh and Teora.	Other crops.	Total.	Double-cropped.	Net cropped area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SOUTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.												
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
No. 1, Gunderdehi...	2,438	21,299	517	5,539	3,642	5,364	186	1,765	7,512	48,262	9,262	39,000
„ 2, Khujji ...	214	7,715	594	1,028	1,729	436	226	812	1,469	14,223	1,879	12,344
„ 3, Dondi-Lohara.	1,163	21,732	2,289	4,208	12,775	777	2,066	875	8,963	54,848	6,058	48,790
Total ...	3,815	50,746	3,400	10,775	18,146	6,577	2,478	3,452	17,944	117,333	17,199	100,134
NORTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.												
No. 1, Parpodi ...	4,878	2,518	348	678	7,173	26	34	...	1,423	17,078	30	17,048
„ 2, Thakurtola ...	261	826	162	53	6,118	134	324	...	761	8,639	108	8,531
„ 3, Gandai ...	3,726	4,429	718	603	15,358	223	789	...	1,731	27,577	231	27,346
„ 4, Barbaspur ...	1,431	765	67	276	4,259	3	278	...	465	7,544	20	7,524
„ 5, Silhati ...	1,599	725	42	176	4,310	25	242	...	593	7,712	31	7,681
„ 6, Sahaspur-Lohara.	7,577	2,360	611	808	17,859	34	243	...	3,418	32,910	106	32,804
Total ...	19,472	11,623	1,948	2,594	55,077	445	1,910	...	8,391	101,460	526	100,934
EASTERN ZAMINDARIS.												
No. 1, Bindra-Nawagarh.	14	53,966	632	13	9,136	4,519	12,606	...	8,793	89,679	1,942	87,737
„ 2, Khariar ...	13	50,084	648	174	16,074	3,945	11,198	...	12,027	94,163	1,656	92,507
„ 3, Narra ...	1	2,789	2	...	771	167	542	...	199	4,471	11	4,460
„ 4, Deori ...	...	2,284	60	6	1,178	210	349	...	481	4,568	66	4,502
„ 5, Suarmar ...	13	15,024	147	74	6,457	1,249	4,878	...	1,469	29,311	104	29,207
„ 6, Kawdia ...	6	24,674	447	73	10,998	1,445	10,145	...	2,094	49,882	181	49,701
„ 7, Fingeshwar...	3	26,582	41	1,488	2,916	1,329	1,449	...	1,039	34,847	1,785	33,062
Total ...	50	1,75,403	1,977	1,828	47,530	12,864	41,167	...	26,102	306,921	5,745	301,176
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,337	237,772	7,325	15,197	120,753	19,886	45,555	3,452	52,437	525,714	23,470	502,244

SUMMARILY SETTLED.

*STATEMENT No. III.—Cropped area classified according to Crops at 1892—95, or
the year of Survey.*

Name of Assessment group or Zamindari.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Linseed.	Kodon and Kutki.	Urd, Mung and Mote.	Tilli	Lakh and Teora.	Other crops.	Total.	Double-cropped.	Net cropped area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SOUTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.												
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
No. 1, Gunderdehi...	3,884	21,101	253	6,646	5,137	5,054	156	...	9,994	52,225	10,618	41,607
„ 2, Khujji ...	735	8,079	192	1,216	3,305	698	413	563	1,876	17,077	2,194	14,883
„ 3 Dondi-Lohara.	1,965	24,332	1,276	7,826	19,677	2,797	2,923	749	10,320	71,865	8,168	63,697
Total ...	6,584	53,512	1,721	15,688	28,119	8,549	3,492	1,312	22,190	141,167	20,980	120,187
NORTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS												
No. 1, Parpori ..	3,646	2,393	1,138	1,615	7,315	259	284	102	1,187	17,939	720	17,219
„ 2, Thakurtola ...	946	1,945	242	250	4,088	74	285	...	384	8,214	512	7,702
„ 3, Gandai ...	4,403	6,517	936	2,350	14,360	187	1,193	37	2,788	32,771	1,256	31,515
„ 4, Barbaspur ...	1,466	1,065	374	554	4,253	21	245	25	667	8,670	263	8,407
„ 5, Silhati ...	1,484	651	169	326	3,664	11	152	1	1,347	7,805	168	7,637
„ 6, Sahaspur-Lohara.	8,222	2,937	1,014	2,042	18,122	60	527	8	5,660	38,592	1,157	37,435
Total ...	20,167	15,508	3,873	7,137	51,802	612	2,686	173	12,033	1,13,991	4,076	109,915
EASTERN ZAMINDARIS.												
No. 1, Bindra-Nawagarh.	111	43,388	1,915	433	3,978	4,844	9,073	52	7,774	71,568	2,590	68,978
„ 2, Khariar ...	28	62,390	1,084	120	3,769	8,515	10,022	...	11,738	97,666	2,283	95,383
„ 3, Narra ..	...	2,787	86	1	177	252	198	...	222	3,723	15	3,708
„ 4, Deori ...	...	2,690	7	36	225	250	204	...	406	3,818	1	3,817
„ 5, Suarmar ...	13	15,717	379	530	703	1,204	2,721	...	1,016	22,283	223	22,060
„ 6, Kawdia ...	34	23,364	324	423	1,310	1,507	5,739	...	2,060	34,761	112	34,649
„ 7, Fingeshwar...	59	27,188	96	4,247	786	1,739	1,004	...	1,323	36,442	4,224	32,218
Total ...	245	177,524	3,891	5,790	10,948	18,311	28,961	52	24,539	270,261	9,448	260,813
GRAND TOTAL ...	26,996	246,544	9,485	28,615	90,869	27,472	35,139	1,537	58,762	525,419	34,504	490,915

SUMMARILY SETTLED.

STATEMENT No. IV.—Details of Village

Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	OCCUPIED AREA.					UNOCCU		
	AREA IN CULTIVATION.			Area out of cultivation, i. e., waste and fallow of more than 3 years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree-forest.	Scrub-jungle and grass.
	Under crop.	Fallow of 3 years or under.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
SOUTH-WESTERN								
No. 1, Gunderdehi	31,661	...	33,059	...	33,174	...	...	...
" 2, Khujji	13,649	...	14,508	...	14,617	...	...	...
" 3, Dondi-Lohara	43,185	...	45,314	...	46,490	...	...	...
Total	88,495	...	92,881	...	94,281	...	...	...
NORTH-WESTERN								
No. 1, Parpodi	12,675	...	13,477	...	13,688	...	...	...
" 2, Thakurtola	5,155	...	5,294	...	5,340	...	...	...
" 3, Gandai	30,979	...	32,451	...	32,686	...	...	...
" 4, Barbaspur	7,369	...	8,174	...	8,200	...	...	...
" 5, Silhati	7,851	...	8,185	...	8,216	...	...	...
" 6, Sahaspur-Lohara	36,689	...	37,857	...	38,056	...	...	...
Total	100,718	...	105,438	...	106,186	...	...	...
EASTERN								
No. 1, Bindra-Nawagarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not
" 2, Khariar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 3, Narra	2,251	...	2,470	...	2,712	...	...	...
" 4, Deori	1,608	...	1,712	...	1,735	...	...	...
" 5, Suarmar	9,090	...	10,117	...	11,598	...	...	...
" 6, Kawdia	8,868	...	9,580	...	10,644	...	...	...
" 7, Fingeshwar	26,240	...	26,443	...	26,572	...	...	...
Total	48,057	...	50,322	...	53,261	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	237,270	...	248,641	...	253,728	...	...	...

SUMMARILY SETTLED.

areas at last Settlement, 1866—68.

PIED AREA.			AREA IRRIGATED.			Number of irrigation wells.	Number of irrigation tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough- cattle.
Under water, hill and rock and covered by roads and buildings.	Total area unoccupied.	Total area of Group.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
ZAMINDARIS.									
...	...	49,358	...	...	129	...	...	970	4,700
...	...	38,561	...	...	36	...	...	594	2,529
...	...	164,343	...	...	29	...	...	1,050	4,242
...	...	2,52,262	...	...	194	...	...	2,614	11,471
ZAMINDARIS.									
...	...	20,539	...	...	70	...	...	357	1,584
...	...	42,946	...	...	6	...	...	217	1,134
...	...	89,132	...	...	79	...	...	1,134	5,385
...	...	21,443	...	...	8	...	...	300	1,073
...	...	33,698	...	...	7	...	...	304	1,238
...	...	52,922	...	...	134	...	...	1,411	5,871
...	...	260,680	...	...	304	...	...	3,723	16,285
ZAMINDARIS.									
available
...	...	14,604	...	...	76	...	...	66	282
...	...	54,667	...	...	...	...	...	98	280
...	...	125,601	...	...	172	...	...	252	952
...	...	91,151	...	...	9	...	...	139	639
...	...	107,995	...	...	48	...	...	756	3,593
...	...	394,018	...	...	305	...	...	1,311	5,656
...	...	906,960	...	...	803	...	...	7,648	33,412

STATEMENT No. IV.—Details of Village

Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	OCCUPIED AREA.					UNOCCU		
	AREA IN CULTIVATION.			Area out of cultivation, i. e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree-forest.	Scrub-jungle and grass.
	Under crop.	Fallow of 3 years. or under	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
SOUTH-WESTERN								
No. 1, Gunderdehi	39,000	3,879	42,879	214	43,093	...	...	6,585
" 2, Khujji	12,344	5,059	17,403	733	18,136	13	8,012	10,974
" 3, Dondi-Lohara	48,790	18,280	67,070	853	67,923	16	47,587	35,964
Total	100,134	27,218	127,352	1,800	129,152	29	55,599	53,523
NORTH-WESTERN								
No. 1, Parpodi	17,048	1,289	18,337	279	18,616	2	...	1,967
" 2, Thakurtola	8,531	2,081	10,612	628	11,240	2	3,861	5,986
" 3, Gandai	27,346	6,350	33,696	1,954	35,650	8	1,946	13,703
" 4, Barbaspur	7,524	1,397	8,921	431	9,412	3	854	3,139
" 5, Silhati	7,681	1,072	8,753	142	8,895	2	1,567	3,515
" 6, Sahaspur-Lohara	32,804	3,326	36,130	1,245	37,375	23	267	9,064
Total	100,934	15,515	116,449	4,739	121,188	40	8,495	37,374
EASTERN								
No. 1, Bindra-Nawagarh	87,737	19,047	106,784	3,549	110,333	71	1,31,500	68,186
" 2, Kharriar	92,507	39,400	131,907	3,950	135,857	248	177,065	143,159
" 3, Narra	4,460	1,380	5,840	99	5,939	5	3,014	3,181
" 4, Deori	4,502	1,631	6,133	400	6,533	...	24,769	1,849
" 5, Suarmar	29,207	7,204	36,411	1,054	37,465	3	22,006	19,365
" 6, Kawdia	49,701	10,282	59,983	1,442	61,425	768	54,558	20,093
" 7, Fingeshwar	33,062	3,595	36,657	562	37,219	58	23,772	11,983
Total	301,176	82,539	383,715	11,056	394,771	1,153	436,684	267,816
GRAND TOTAL	502,244	125,272	627,516	17,595	645,111	1,222	500,778	358,713

SUMMARILY SETTLED.

areas at present (in year of attestation).

PIED AREA.			AREA IRRIGATED.			Number of irrigation wells.	Number of irrigation tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough- cattle.
Under water, hill and rock and covered by roads and buildings.	Total area unoccupied.	Total area of the Group.	From tank.	From other sources.	Total.				
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ZAMINDARIS.									
3,211	9,796	52,889	...	...	129	119	8	2,323	6,000
2,666	21,665	39,801	...	...	6	...	...	845	2,482
27,913	1,11,480	1,79,403	...	...	15	23	7	2,914	9,906
13,790	142,941	272,093	...	...	150	142	15	6,082	18,388
ZAMINDARIS.									
1,067	3,036	21,652	...	...	34	111	4	776	2,386
2,136	11,985	23,225	...	...	6	8	1	516	1,647
16,834	32,491	68,141	...	...	73	104	13	1,486	4,547
3,868	7,864	17,276	...	...	92	7	5	440	1,165
4,809	9,893	18,788	...	...	3	22	2	396	1,371
5,781	15,135	52,510	...	...	137	182	3	1,682	4,948
34,495	80,404	201,592	...	...	345	434	28	5,296	16,064
ZAMINDARIS.									
12,488	2,12,245	3,22,578	...	...	2,684	513	247	7,502	18,586
19,007	3,39,569	4,75,426	...	...	1,834	677	260	9,963	22,334
1,168	7,368	13,377	...	...	251	99	12	533	1,269
1,068	27,686	34,219	...	...	96	9	13	396	1,052
3,947	45,321	82,786	...	...	857	233	67	1,938	6,827
5,367	80,786	1,42,211	...	...	748	262	73	2,884	10,100
4,115	39,928	77,147	...	...	1,170	828	59	3,213	10,103
47,250	752,903	1,147,674	...	...	7,640	2,621	731	26,429	70,271
115,535	976,248	1,621,359	...	...	8,135	3,197	774	37,807	1,04,723

STATEMENT No. IV.—Details of village

Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	OCCUPIED AREA.					UNOCCU		
	AREA IN CULTIVATION.			Area out of cultivation, i. e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Grove.	Tree forest.	Scrub jungle and grass.
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
SOUTH-WESTERN								
No. 1, Gunderdehi ...	41,607	...	42,759	...	42,904	...	...	...
" 2, Khujji ...	14,883	...	20,194	...	20,417	...	...	...
" 3, Dondi-Lohara ...	63,697	...	77,620	...	78,788	...	...	...
Total ...	120,187	...	140,373	...	142,109	...	...	...
NORTH-WESTERN								
No. 1, Parpodi ...	17,219	...	18,439	...	18,605	—	...	...
" 2, Thakurtola ...	7,702	...	9,910	...	10,181	...	...	...
" 3, Gandai ...	31,515	...	37,302	...	37,758	...	...	...
" 4, Barbaspur ...	8,407	...	9,264	...	9,290	...	...	...
" 5, Silhati ...	7,637	...	9,278	...	9,336	...	...	...
" 6, Sahaspur-Lohara ...	37,435	...	40,041	...	40,462	...	...	...
Total ...	109,915	...	124,234	...	125,632	...	...	...
EASTERN								
No. 1, Bindra-Nawagarh ...	68,978	...	78,058	...	79,487	...	...	...
" 2, Kharriar ...	95,383	...	1,05,952	...	107,181	...	...	...
" 3, Narra ...	3,708	...	4,206	...	4,299	...	...	...
" 4, Deori ...	3,817	...	4,992	...	5,118	...	...	...
" 5, Suarmar ...	22,060	...	25,005	...	25,233	...	...	...
" 6, Kawdia ...	34,649	...	43,987	...	44,967	...	...	...
" 7, Fingeshwar ...	32,218	...	34,894	...	35,325	...	...	...
Total ...	260,813	...	297,094	...	301,610	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	490,915	...	561,701	...	569,351	...	...	...

SUMMARILY SETTLED.

areas in 1892—95 or year of Survey.

PIED AREA.			AREA IRRIGATED.			Number of irrigation wells.	Number of irrigation tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
Under water, hill and rock and covered by roads and buildings.	Total area unoccupied.	Total area of Group.	From tank.	From other sources.	Total.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Acres.			Acres.				
ZAMINDARIS.									
...	...	52,902	...	...	43	34	...	2,368	6,781
...	...	40,001	...	...	12	...	...	523	1,559
...	...	169,012	...	...	26	...	...	3,538	11,802
...	...	261,915	...	...	81	34	...	6,429	20,142
ZAMINDARIS.									
...	...	21,725	...	...	56	64	...	751	2,567
...	...	20,214	...	...	8	17	1	561	1,663
...	...	66,456	...	...	97	80	3	1,754	5,428
...	...	17,171	...	...	...	...	...	478	1,520
...	...	18,516	...	...	8	25	1	519	1,503
...	...	52,147	...	...	126	96	6	2,167	6,793
...	...	196,229	...	...	295	282	11	6,230	19,474
ZAMINDARIS.									
...	...	307,755	...	...	263	184	18	6,738	14,644
...	...	463,489	...	...	406	494	18	9,604	20,531
...	...	13,313	...	...	53	29	...	310	818
...	...	33,159	...	...	2	...	...	280	924
...	...	80,473	...	...	67	38	3	1,542	4,153
...	...	129,376	...	...	176	63	10	2,200	6,999
...	...	86,943	...	...	237	185	4	2,517	8,687
...	...	1,114,508	...	...	1,204	993	53	23,191	56,756
...	...	1,572,652	...	...	1,580	1,309	64	35,850	96,372

STATEMENT No. V.—Details of holdings

Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	HELD BY MALGUZAR.				HELD BY MALIK- MAKBUZA.		HELD BY REVENUE- FREE GRANTS.	
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
SOUTH-WESTERN								
No. 1, Gunderdehi	...	...	2,781	...	...	21	...	...
" 2, Khujji	...	...	1,265	...	...	41	...	...
" 3, Dondi-Lohara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	4,046	...	...	62	...	...
NORTH-WESTERN								
" 1, Parpodi	...	...	2,758	...	...	72	...	...
" 2, Thakurtela	...	...	997	...	...	...	...	...
" 3, Gandai	...	...	5,779	...	...	127	...	...
" 4, Barbaspur	...	...	2,015	...	...	19	...	...
" 5, Silhati	...	...	1,082	...	...	...	...	...
" 6, Sahaspur-Lohara	...	...	2,876	...	...	424	...	...
Total	...	...	15,507	...	...	642	...	...
EASTERN								
No. 1, Bindra-Nawagarh	}	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not
" 2, Kharriar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 3, Narra		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 4, Deori		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 5, Suarmar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 6, Kawdia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 7, Fingeshwar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		...	19,553	...	...	704	...	...

SUMMARILY SETTLED.

at the Settlement of 1866-68.

HELD BY ABSOLUTE- OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant rights.	HELD BY ORDINARY TENANTS.		HELD RENT-FREE OR BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total occupied area.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.		Number of holdings.	Area.	As grant from Mauguzar.	In lieu of service.	
11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
ZAMINDARIS.									
...	...	...	19,977	...	...	10,249	146		33,174
...	...	...	5,070	...	...	8,205	36		14,617
...	...	...	...	...	...	46,490	...		46,490
...	...	...	25,047	...	...	64,944	182		94,281
ZAMINDARIS.									
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,203	655		13,688
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,337	6		5,340
...	187	...	10,259	...	...	16,170	164		32,686
...	...	...	338	...	...	5,731	97		8,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,800	334		8,216
...	...	...	13,800	...	...	20,734	222		38,056
...	187	...	24,397	...	...	63,975	1,478		1,06,186
ZAMINDARIS.									
available									
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,712	...		2,712
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,735	...		1,735
...	...	...	...	...	...	11,598	...		11,598
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,644	...		10,644
...	...	...	...	...	...	26,572	...		26,572
...	...	...	...	...	...	53,261	...		53,261
...	187	...	49,444	...	...	182,180	1,660		253,728

STATEMENT No. V.—Details of holdings at

Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari	HELD BY MALGOZARS.				HELD BY MALIK- MAKBUZAS.		HELD BY REVENUE- FREE GRANTEES.	
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	Number of holdings	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
SOUTH-WESTERN								
No. 1, Gunderdehi	7,384	2,328	9,712	298	16	17	...	...
" 2, Khujji	2,476	1,900	4,376	57	20	29	...	...
" 3, Dondi Lohara	7,336	3,584	10,920	443	...	...	...	...
Total	17,196	7,812	25,008	798	36	46	...	...
NORTH-WESTERN								
No. 1, Parpodi	4,241	770	5,011	...	17	71	...	...
" 2, Thakurtola	1,365	765	2,130	...	...	...	...	...
" 3, Gandai	5,788	3,034	8,822	...	39	128	...	...
" 4, Barbaspur	1,740	626	2,366	...	5	21	...	...
" 5, Silhati	1,366	1,233	2,599	...	...	...	...	...
" 6, Sahaspur-Lohara	6,555	3,015	9,570	...	10	403	...	...
Total	21,055	9,443	30,498	...	71	628	...	...
EASTERN								
No. 1, Bindra-Nawagarh.	6,706	3,461	10,167	1,906	...	...	...	...
" 2, Kharriar	12,885	11,493	24,378	...	...	...	...	...
" 3, Narra	555	537	1,092	...	...	...	...	...
" 4, Deori	575	738	1,313	...	...	...	...	...
" 5, Suarimar	2,485	2,624	5,109	...	...	...	...	...
" 6, Kawdia	5,506	5,127	10,633	...	...	...	...	...
" 7, Fingeshwar	5,063	1,557	6,620	...	12	75	...	...
Total	33,775	25,537	59,312	1,906	12	75	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	72,026	42,792	114,818	2,704	119	749	...	...

SUMMARILY SETTLED

present (in year of attestation).

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.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.		Number of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ZAMINDARIS									
...	...	1,102	18,966	3,930	810	9,968	311	189	43,093
...	...	257	5,104	1,194	463	7,299	112	22	18,136
...	...	529	12,981	2,898	2,394	38,883	1,948	293	67,923
...	...	1,888	37,051	8,022	3,667	56,150	2,371	504	139,152
ZAMINDARIS.									
...	...	173	3,986	1,313	449	7,527	600	108	18,616
...	...	12	434	79	646	8,307	162	128	11,240
5	110	219	5,270	1,720	1,335	18,777	609	214	35,650
...	...	38	1,095	340	306	5,282	263	45	9,412
...	...	66	1,208	794	346	4,069	205	20	8,895
...	...	240	4,403	2,748	1,627	19,802	249	195	37,375
5	110	748	16,396	6,994	4,709	63,764	2,088	710	121,188
ZAMINDARIS									
...	...	606	13,170	5,219	6,336	77,690	480	3,607	110,333
...	...	433	5,111	3,842	8,596	91,724	1,755	9,047	135,857
...	...	45	757	294	269	3,485	179	132	5,939
...	...	26	443	177	549	4,412	108	80	6,533
...	...	96	2,079	966	2,059	28,333	449	529	37,465
...	...	131	4,263	1,132	3,160	44,711	115	571	61,425
...	...	171	3,198	581	2,359	26,191	220	334	37,219
...	...	1,510	29,021	12,211	23,328	2,76,546	3,306	14,300	394,771
5	110	4,146	82,468	27,227	31,704	396,460	7,765	15,514	645,111

STATEMENT No. V.—Details of

Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	HELD BY MALGUZARS.				HELD BY MALIK-MAKBUZAS.		HELD BY REVENUE-FREE GRANTEES.	
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
SOUTH-WESTERN								
No. 1, Gunderdehi	7,924	...	...	23	...	...
" 2, Khujji	2,515	...	...	21	...	...
" 3, Dondi-Lohara	8,982	...	...	...	...	...
Total	19,421	...	...	44	...	...
NORTH-WESTERN								
No. 1, Parpodi	4,692	...	...	75	...	...
" 2, Thakurtola	2,019	...	...	...	...	...
" 3, Gandai	7,475	...	...	132	...	...
" 4, Barbaspur	1,958	...	...	21	...	...
" 5, Silhati	2,055	...	...	...	...	...
" 6, Sahaspur-Lohara	8,809	...	...	408	...	...
Total	27,008	...	...	636	...	...
EASTERN								
No. 1, Bindra-Nawagarh	7,887	...	...	...	...	...
" 2, Kharriar	17,400	...	...	...	...	...
" 3, Narra	839	...	...	...	...	...
" 4, Deori	854	...	...	...	...	...
" 5, Suarmar	4,533	...	...	...	...	...
" 6, Kawdia	7,966	...	...	...	...	...
" 7, Fingeshwar	5,952	...	...	...	...	...
Total	45,431	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	91,860	...	...	680	...	...

SUMMARILY SETTLED.

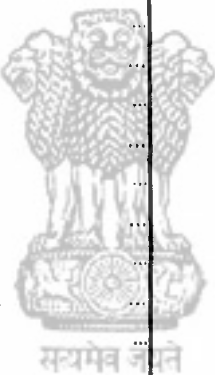
Holdings at Survey, 1892—95.

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.
No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.		No. of holdings.	Area.	As grant from Mulguzars.	In lieu of service.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acres.			Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
ZAMINDARIS.									
...	20,686	...	...	13,812	459		42,904
...	8,957	...	...	8,767	157		20,417
...	18,931	...	...	48,405	2,470		78,788
...	48,574	...	...	70,984	3,086		142,109
ZAMINDARIS.									
...	5,199	...	...	7,598	641		18,605
...	1,037	...	...	6,709	416		10,181
...	111	...	8,399	...	...	20,933	708		37,758
...	1,918	...	...	5,143	250		9,290
...	2,039	...	...	4,866	376		9,336
...	10,114	...	...	20,846	285		40,462
...	111	...	28,706	...	...	66,495	2,676		125,632
ZAMINDARIS.									
...	9,898	...	...	57,848	3,854		79,487
...	7,020	...	...	72,737	10,024		107,181
...	800	...	...	2,170	490		4,299
...	562	...	...	3,596	106		5,118
...	2,365	...	...	17,727	608		25,233
...	5,328	...	...	30,525	1,148		44,967
...	2,365	...	...	26,105	903		35,325
...	28,338	...	...	210,708	17,133		301,610
...	111	...	105,618	...	...	348,187	22,895		569,351

STATEMENT No. VI.—Details of Malik

Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.				AT LAST SETTLE		
				Malik-makbuzas.	TEN	
					Absolute-occu- pancy.	Occupancy.
1				2	3	4
				SOUTH-WESTERN		
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
No. 1, Gunderdehi	...	...	...	8 0 0	...	10,282 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	0 6 2	...	0 8 3
" 2, Khujji	...	...	...	7 0 0	...	2,284 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	0 2 10	...	0 7 2
" 3, Dondi-Lohara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	15 0 0	...	12,566 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	0 3 10	...	0 8 0
				NORTH-WESTERN		
No. 1, Parpodi	...	...	...	23 0 0	...	...
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	0 5 0	...	...
" 2, Thakurtola	...	...	...	...	...	...
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 3, Gandai	...	...	...	71 0 0	164 0 0	5,786 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	0 8 11	0 14 0	0 9 0
" 4, Barbaspur	...	...	...	7 0 0	...	178 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	0 6 3	...	0 8 5
" 5, Silheti	...	...	...	...	...	...
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 6, Sahaspur-Lohara	...	...	...	181 0 0	...	8,090 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	0 6 10	...	0 9 5
Total	...	...	...	282 0 0	164 0 0	14,054 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 9 3
				EASTERN		
No. 1, Bindra-Nawagarh	...	...	...	Not avail		
Incidence per acre	...	...	...
" 2, Khariar	...	...	...	Not avail		
Incidence per acre	...	...	...
" 3, Narra	...	...	...	Not avail		
Incidence per acre	...	...	...
" 4, Deori	...	...	...	Not avail		
Incidence per acre	...	...	...
" 5, Suarmar	...	...	...	Not avail		
Incidence per acre	...	...	...
" 6, Kawdia	...	...	...	Not avail		
Incidence per acre	...	...	...
" 7, Fingeshwar	...	...	...	Not avail		
Incidence per acre	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	297 0 0	164 0 0	26,620 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	0 6 9	0 14 0	0 8 7

SUMMARILY SETTLED.



makbuzas' and Tenants' Payments.

MENT (1866-68).		AS PAID PRIOR TO RE-SETTLEMENT.				
ANTS.		Malik-makbuzas.	TENANTS.			
Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occu- pancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ZAMINDARIS.						
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6,069 0 0	16,351 0 0	7 0 0	..	12,522 0 0	10,059 0 0	22,581 0 0
0 9 6	0 8 8	0 6 11	...	0 10 7	0 11 7	0 11 0
3,179 0 0	5,463 0 0	5 0 0	...	2,804 0 0	4,120 0 0	6,924 0 0
0 6 2	0 6 7	0 2 7	...	0 8 9	0 7 9	0 8 2
15,429 0 0	15,429 0 0	...	...	6,247 0 0	16,214 0 0	22,461 0 0
0 5 4	0 5 4	...	...	0 7 8	0 6 3	0 6 7
24,077 0 0	37,243 0 0	12 0 0	...	21,573 0 0	30,393 0 0	51,966 0 0
0 6 1	0 6 7	0 4 2	...	0 9 4	0 7 7	0 8 3
ZAMINDARIS.						
6,296 0 0	6,296 0 0	24 0 0	...	2,588 0 0	6,181 0 0	8,769 0 0
0 9 10	0 9 10	0 5 5	...	0 10 5	0 11 2	0 10 11
1,768 0 0	1,768 0 0	...	...	139 0 0	2,917 0 0	3,056 0 0
0 6 6	0 6 6	...	...	0 5 1	0 5 7	0 5 7
9,351 0 0	15,301 0 0	71 0 0	82 0 0	2,729 0 0	9,798 0 0	12,609 0 0
0 9 3	0 9 2	0 8 11	0 11 11	0 8 3	0 7 8	0 7 10
3,244 0 0	3,422 0 0	9 0 0	...	950 0 0	4,009 0 0	4,959 0 0
0 9 1	0 9 0	0 6 9	...	0 13 11	0 11 5	0 11 10
4,068 0 0	4,068 0 0	...	...	826 0 0	2,591 0 0	3,417 0 0
0 9 7	0 9 7	...	...	0 10 11	0 8 6	0 9 0
12,074 0 0	20,164 0 0	169 0 0	सत्यमेव जयते	3,233 0 0	15,558 0 0	18,791 0 0
0 9 4	0 9 4	0 6 8	...	0 11 9	0 11 0	0 11 2
36,801 0 0	51,019 0 0	273 0 0	82 0 0	10,465 0 0	41,054 0 0	51,601 0 0
0 9 2	0 9 3	0 6 11	0 11 11	0 10 3	0 9 3	0 9 6
ZAMINDARIS.						
able.	...	...	...	5,721 0 0	26,119 0 0	31,840 0 0
...	...	...	...	0 6 11	0 5 0	0 5 4
...	...	...	...	1,848 0 0	26,772 0 0	28,620 0 0
...	...	...	...	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 4 7
554 0 0	554 0 0	...	...	302 0 0	1,087 0 0	1,389 0 0
0 3 3	0 3 3	...	...	0 6 5	0 4 7	0 4 11
366 0 0	366 0 0	...	...	94 0 0	714 0 0	808 0 0
0 3 5	0 3 5	...	...	0 3 5	0 2 6	0 3 7
1,978 0 0	1,978 0 0	...	...	935 0 0	8,121 0 0	9,056 0 0
0 2 9	0 2 9	...	...	0 7 2	0 4 5	0 4 7
1,828 0 0	1,828 0 0	...	...	1,253 0 0	11,434 0 0	12,687 0 0
0 2 9	0 2 9	...	...	0 4 8	0 4 0	0 4 1
9,442 0 0	9,442 0 0	...	...	3,050 0 0	22,954 0 0	26,004 0 0
0 5 8	0 5 8	...	...	0 15 3	0 13 9	0 13 11
14,168 0 0	14,168 0 0	...	...	13,203 0 0	97,201 0 0	1,10,404 0 0
0 4 3	0 4 3	...	...	0 7 3	0 5 5	0 5 7
75,646 0 0	1,02,430 0 0	285 0 0	82 0 0	45,241 0 0	1,68,648 0 0	2,13,971 0 0
0 6 8	0 7 1	0 6 1	0 11 11	0 8 9	0 6 4	0 6 9

STATEMENT No. VI.—Details of Malik

Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.					AS PRO		
					Malik-makbuzas.	TEN	
						Absolute-occu- pancy.	Occupancy.
1					2	3	4
					SOUTH-WESTERN		
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
No. 1, Gunderdehi	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	...	12,374 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	0 7 3	...	0 10 5
" 2, Khujji	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	...	2,781 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	0 6 10	...	0 8 9
" 3, Dondi-Lohara	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,226 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 8
Total	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	21,381 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	0 6 11	...	0 9 3
					NORTH-WESTERN		
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
No. 1, Parpodi	...	...	...	...	24 0 0	...	2,540 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	0 5 5	...	0 10 8
" 2, Thakurtola	...	...	...	...	...	...	139 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 2
" 3, Gandai	...	...	...	...	71 0 0	75 0 0	2,685 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	0 8 11	0 11 0	0 8 2
" 4, Barbaspur	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	...	937 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	0 6 9	...	0 13 8
" 5, Silhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	820 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 10
" 6, Sahaspur-Lohara	...	...	...	...	199 0 0	...	3,270 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	0 7 10	...	0 11 11
Total	...	...	...	...	303 0 0	75 0 0	10,391 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	0 7 9	0 10 11	0 10 2
					EASERN		
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
No. 1, Bindra-Nawagarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,445 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 7
" 2, Khariar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,626 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 1
" 3, Narra	...	...	...	...	...	...	264 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 7
" 4, Deori	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 0
" 5, Suarmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	755 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 10
" 6, Kawdia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 6
" 7, Pingeshwar	...	...	...	...	64 0 0	...	2,988 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	0 13 8	...	0 14 11
Total	...	...	...	...	64 0 0	...	12,356 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	0 13 8	...	0 6 10
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	387 0 0	75 0 0	44,128 0 0
Incidence per acre	...	...	...	...	0 8 3	0 10 11	0 8 7

Note.—Increase of Rent-rates in Gunderdehi, due to inclusion of bandher

makbuzas' and Tenants' Payments.—(Concl'd.)

POSED.		AS ANNOUNCED.				
ANTS.		Malik-makbuzas.	TENANTS.			
Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occu- pancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ZAMINDARIS.						
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10,376 0 0	22,750 0 0	8 0 0	...	12,295 0 0	11,157 0 0	23,452 0 0
0 11 11	0 11 1	0 7 3	...	0 10 4	0 12 10	0 11 5
4,206 0 0	6,987 0 0	12 0 0	...	2,307 0 0	4,404 0 0	6,711 0 0
0 7 11	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...
16,587 0 0	22,813 0 0	...	...	5,052 0 0	15,764 0 0	20,816 0 0
0 6 4	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...
31,169 0 0	52,550 0 0	20 0 0	...	19,654 0 0	31,325 0 0	50,979 0 0
0 7 9	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...
ZAMINDARIS.						
6,275 0 0	8,815 0 0	24 0 0	...	2,540 0 0	6,275 0 0	8,815 0 0
0 11 4	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...
3,040 0 0	3,179 0 0	...	...	139 0 0	3,040 0 0	3,179 0 0
0 5 10	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...
10,012 0 0	12,772 0 0	71 0 0	75 0 0	2,685 0 0	10,012 0 0	12,772 0 0
0 7 10	0 7 11	...	...	...	...	...
4,039 0 0	4,976 0 0	9 0 0	...	937 0 0	4,039 0 0	4,976 0 0
0 11 6	0 11 10	...	...	...	...	...
2,665 0 0	3,485 0 0	...	...	820 0 0	2,665 0 0	3,485 0 0
0 8 9	0 9 2	...	...	...	...	...
15,880 0 0	19,150 0 0	199 0 0	...	3,344 0 0	15,880 0 0	19,224 0 0
0 11 5	0 11 4	...	...	...	...	...
41,911 0 0	52,377 0 0	303 0 0	75 0 0	10,465 0 0	41,911 0 0	52,451 0 0
0 9 6	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...
ZAMINDARIS.						
27,550 0 0	32,995 0 0	...	...	5,218 0 0	27,095 0 0	32,313 0 0
0 5 4	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...
28,003 0 0	29,629 0 0	...	...	1,578 0 0	28,224 0 0	29,802 0 0
0 4 8	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...
1,144 0 0	1,408 0 0	...	...	265 0 0	1,181 0 0	1,446 0 0
0 4 10	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...
741 0 0	823 0 0	...	...	114 0 0	1,130 0 0	1,244 0 0
0 2 7	0 2 7	...	...	0 4 1	0 3 11	0 3 11
8,629 0 0	9,384 0 0	...	...	817 0 0	9,769 0 0	10,586 0 0
0 4 9	0 4 9	...	...	0 6 3	0 5 4	0 5 5
11,664 0 0	12,860 0 0	...	...	1,480 0 0	14,626 0 0	16,106 0 0
0 4 1	0 4 1	...	...	0 5 7	0 5 1	0 5 1
23,099 0 0	26,087 0 0	64 0 0	...	2,988 0 0	23,083 0 0	26,071 0 0
0 13 10	0 13 11	...	...	...	...	...
1,00,830 0 0	1,13,186 0 0	64 0 0	...	12,460 0 0	1,05,108 0 0	1,17,568 0 0
0 5 7	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...
1,73,910 0 0	2,18,113 0 0	387 0 0	75 0 0	42,579 0 0	1,78,344 0 0	2,20,998 0 0
0 6 7	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...

dues in rents, and in Kauria, Suarman and Deori to transfer of commutation fees to rents.

**STATEMENT No. VI.—Details of Malik-makbuzas' and Tenants' payments at
1892—05 or Survey year.**

Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	Malik-makbuzas.	TENANTS.				Remarks.
		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

SOUTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.						
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
No. 1, Gunderdehi ...	7 0 0	...	14,054 0 0	11,217 0 0	25,271 0 0	
„ 2, Khujji ...	5 0 0	...	4,143 0 0	3,348 0 0	7,491 0 0	
„ 3, Dondi-Lohara ...	...	...	7,707 0 0	16,769 0 0	24,476 0 0	
Total ...	12 0 0	...	25,904 0 0	31,334 0 0	57,238 0 0	
NORTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.						
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
No. 1, Parpoth ...	14 0 0	...	3,067 0 0	5,647 0 0	8,714 0 0	
„ 2, Thakurtola ...	...	...	437 0 0	2,427 0 0	2,864 0 0	
„ 3, Gandai ...	71 0 0	82 0 0	3,869 0 0	10,304 0 0	14,255 0 0	
„ 4, Barbaspur ...	9 0 0	...	1,594 0 0	3,727 0 0	5,321 0 0	
„ 5, Silhati ...	...	...	1,326 0 0	2,578 0 0	3,904 0 0	
„ 6, Sahaspur-Lohara ...	164 0 0	...	6,997 0 0	15,724 0 0	22,721 0 0	
Total ...	258 0 0	82 0 0	17,290 0 0	40,407 0 0	57,779 0 0	
EASTERN ZAMINDARIS.						
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
No. 1, Bindra-Nawagarh ...	...	...	3,291 0 0	18,583 0 0	21,874 0 0	
„ 2, Khariar ...	...	...	2,232 0 0	24,090 0 0	26,322 0 0	
„ 3, Narra ...	...	...	381 0 0	800 0 0	1,181 0 0	
„ 4, Deori ...	...	...	88 0 0	590 0 0	678 0 0	
„ 5, Suarmar ...	...	...	973 0 0	7,115 0 0	8,088 0 0	
„ 6, Kawdia ...	...	...	1,486 0 0	7,674 0 0	9,160 0 0	
„ 7, Fingeshwar ...	...	...	2,149 0 0	20,554 0 0	22,703 0 0	
Total ...	...	...	10,600 0 0	79,406 0 0	90,006 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	270 0 0	82 0 0	53,794 0 0	1,51,147 0 0	2,05,023 0 0	

SUMMARILY SETTLED.

STATEMENT No. VII.—Forest and Miscellaneous Income.

Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	Amount at former Settlement.	Annual average income at present.	AMOUNT ASSUMED FOR PURPOSES OF ASSESSMENT.		Remarks.
			Gross.	Net.	
I	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
SOUTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.					
No. 1, Gunderdehi ...	1,096	...	...	...
" 2, Khujji ...	1,800	1,311	1,090	1,090	
" 3, Dondi-Lohara ...	4,335	11,116	8,204	5,600	
Total ...	7,231	12,427	9,294	6,690	
NORTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.					
No. 1, Parpodi ...	...	...	...	...
" 2, Thakurtola ...	3,500	5,899	5,307	3,740	
" 3, Gandai ...	2,210	6,530	5,482	4,235	
" 4, Barbaspur ...	1,000	1,178	1,060	800	
" 5, Silhati ...	1,010	2,404	1,761	1,410	
" 6, Sahaspur-Lohara ...	1,500	2,413	2,312	1,660	
Total ...	9,220	18,424	15,922	11,845	
EASTERN ZAMINDARIS					
No. 1, Bindra-Nawagarh ...	25,000	50,184	38,015	29,500	
" 2, Khariar ...	3,494	34,225	21,571	14,510	
" 3, Narra ...	...	...	...	...
" 4, Deori ...	870	3,204	2,267	1,822	
" 5, Suarmar ...	1,350	2,396	1,694	1,057	
" 6, Kawdia ...	2,795	9,179	7,173	5,588	
" 7, Fingeshwar ...	2,250	4,819	4,007	3,393	
Total ...	35,759	1,04,007	74,727	55,870	
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,210	1,34,858	99,943	74,405	

NOTE.—Exclusive of irregular dues and of bandhaor in Gunderdehi, and nistar dues in Suarmar, Deori and Kawdia transferred to tenants' rents.

STATEMENT VIII.—Details of annual value of Sir, Khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.

Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	SIR AND KHUDKASHT.			AREA HELD BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total rental value, columns 1, 3 and 4.	VALUATION ADOPTED.		Rate per acre of valuation adopted for Sir and Khudkasht.
	AREA LEASED OUT.		AREA CULTIVATED BY MAL-GUZARS.	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 Mal-guzars.								Rental value at sanctioned unit-rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SOUTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.									
No. 1, Gunderdehi	235	...	...	...	7,497	339	0 12 4
" 2, Khujji	31	...	...	...	2,611	111	0 9 7
" 3, Dond-Lohara	86	...	...	...	4,867	894	0 7 2
Total	352	...	...	...	14,975	1,344	0 9 7
NORTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.									
No. 1, Parpodi	3,809	438	0 12 2
" 2, Thakurtola	823	81	0 6 2
" 3, Gandai	5,117	385	0 9 3
" 4, Barbaspur	1,725	192	0 11 8
" 5, Silhati	1,477	133	0 9 1
" 6, Sahaspur-Lohara	6,967	276	0 10 7
Total	19,918	1,505	0 10 5
EASTERN ZAMINDARIS.									
No 1, Bindra-Nawagarh	1,156	...	...	...	4,903	1,567	0 7 9
" 2, Khariar	7,942	4,059	0 5 3
" 3, Narra	344	110	0 5 0
" 4, Deori	208	35	0 2 6
" 5, Suarmar	1,682	341	0 5 3
" 6, Kawdia	2,808	186	0 4 3
" 7, Fingeshwar	5,951	519	0 14 5
Total	1,156	...	...	...	23,838	6,817	0 6 5
GRAND TOTAL	1,508	...	...	...	58,731	9,666	0 8 2

SUMMARILY SETTLED.

SUMMARILY SETTLED.

STATEMENT No. IX.—Total assets on which assessment based (i. e., as sanctioned and announced).

Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	Payments of Malik-makbuzas as sanctioned and announced.	Payments of Tenants as sanctioned and announced.	Annual value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Forest and miscellaneous income, Siwai receipts, net.	Total.	COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENTS.				Remarks.
						Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants, with rate of valuation per acre.	Siwai receipts.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

SOUTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.										
No. 1, Gunderdehi.	8	23,452	7,836	...	31,296	{ 16,359 16,579	1,567 4,008	...	17,926 20,587	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
" 2, Khujji ...	12	6,711	2,722	1,090	10,535	{ 5,470 7,397	567 1,246	...	6,037 8,643	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
" 3, Dondi-Lohara	...	20,816	5,761	5,600	32,177	{ 15,429 18,029	...	...	15,429 21,827	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
Total ...	20	50,979	16,319	6,690	74,008	{ 37,258 42,005	2,134 8,217	...	39,392 51,057	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
NORTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.										
No. 1, Parpodi ...	24	8,815	4,247	...	13,086	{ 6,319 7,766	1,541 2,590	...	7,860 10,356	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
" 2, Thakurtola...	...	3,179	904	3,740	7,823	{ 1,768 3,227	394 929	65	2,227 4,156	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
" 3, Gandai ...	71	12,772	5,502	4,235	22,580	{ 15,372 15,023	2,873 2,517	9	18,254 17,540	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
" 4, Barbaspur ...	9	4,976	1,917	800	7,702	{ 3,429 5,583	1,041 1,662	25	4,495 7,245	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
" 5, Silhati ...	...	3,485	1,610	1,410	6,505	{ 4,068 4,106	633 1,006	16	4,717 5,172	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
" 6, Sahaspur-Lohara	199	19,224	7,243	1,660	28,326	{ 20,345 21,190	1,730 5,198	16	22,091 26,388	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
Total ...	303	52,451	21,423	11,845	86,022	{ 51,301 56,895	8,212 13,962	131	59,644 70,857	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
EASTERN ZAMINDARIS.										
No. 1, Bindra-Nawagarh.	...	32,313	6,470	29,500	68,283	{ ... 14,011	Not available. 2,355	...	...	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
" 2, Khariar ...	...	29,802	12,001	14,510	56,313	{ ... 17,186	Not available. 3,398	...	...	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
" 3, Narra ...	...	1,446	454	...	1,900	{ 554 601	...	...	554 936	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
" 4, Deori ...	...	1,244	243	1,822	3,309	{ 366 339	...	...	366 497	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
" 5, Suarmar ...	...	10,586	2,023	1,057	13,666	{ 1,978 3,977	...	...	1,978 4,884	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
" 6, Kawdia ...	...	16,106	2,994	5,588	24,688	{ 1,828 5,430	...	...	1,828 8,517	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
" 7, Fingeshwar..	64	26,071	6,470	3,393	35,998	{ 9,442 12,301	...	...	9,442 14,839	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
Total ...	64	1,17,568	30,655	55,870	2,04,157	{ 14,168 53,845	...	...	14,168 66,623	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.
GRAND TOTAL ...	387	2,20,998	68,397	74,405	3,64,187	{ 1,02,727 1,52,745	10,346 33,461	131	1,13,204 1,88,537	Mr. Hewett's. Mr. Carey's.

SUMMARILY SETTLED.

STATEMENT No. X.—Revised Assessment as sanctioned.

Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	Present revenue (Kamil-jama) inclusive of forest revenue assumed at 50 per cent.	Revised revenue (Kamil-jama) as sanctioned and announced.	Percent- age of sanc- tioned revenue (Kamil-jama) on total assets of former settle- ment (col. 10 of Table IX).	Percent- age of present revenue (Kamil-jama) on total existing assets (col. 6 of Table IX).	ANALYSIS OF INCOME ON WHICH ASSESSMENT BASED.					Remarks.
					Present rental receipt col. 11 of Table 6 and cols. 3 and 6 of Table 8.	Forest and miscel- laneous income (net) col. 4 of Table VII.	RESULTING FROM VALUA- TION.			
							Rental value of sir and khud- kasht and exclud- ing actual cash receipts (i. e., col. 8 of Table 8 minus col. 3).	Rental value of land held by privi- leged tenants exclud- ing cash receipts (i. e., col. 9 of Table 8 minus col. 6).	Differ- ence between lines 5 and 3, cols. 2 and 6 of Table VI.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOUTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.										
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
No. 1, Gunderdehi ...	12,853	17,530	60	56	22,824	(a) 1,160	6,636	339	+ 169	(a) Rs. 1,329 added to rents.
" 2, Khujji ...	6,051	6,010	60	57	6,959	1,470	2,372	111	+ 71	
" 3, Dondi-Lohara ...	14,512	17,075	58	53	22,547	5,600	4,608	894	+ 352	
Total ...	33,416	40,615	59	55	52,330	8,230	13,616	1,344	+ 592	
NORTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.										
No. 1, Parpodi ...	6,529	7,550	62	58	8,793	...	3,809	438	+ 46	
" 2, Thakurtola ...	4,484	3,950	63	50	3,056	3,740	823	81	+ 123	
" 3, Gandai ...	12,428	12,415	62	55	12,679	4,235	5,117	385	+ 164	
" 4, Barbaspur ...	4,874	4,370	59	57	4,968	800	1,725	192	+ 17	
" 5, Silhati ...	3,896	3,645	63	56	3,417	1,410	1,477	133	+ 68	
" 6, Sahaspur-Lohara ...	17,221	16,215	61	57	18,961	1,660	7,041	276	+ 388	
Total ...	49,432	48,145	61	56	51,874	11,845	19,992	1,505	+ 806	
EASTERN ZAMINDARIS.										
No. 1, Bindra-Nawagarh ...	22,885	36,245	60	53	32,996	26,500	3,388	1,567	+ 1,155	
" 2, Khariar ...	14,434	29,200	60	52	28,620	14,510	7,741	4,059	+ 1,009	
" 3, Narra ...	561	1,060	60	56	1,389	...	353	110	+ 19	
" 4, Deori ...	732	1,665	60	50	808	(b) 2,287	208	35	+ 15	(b) Rs. 384 added to rents.
" 5, Suarmar ...	3,775	7,075	60	52	9,056	(c) 2,085	1,689	341	+ 328	(c) Rs. 1,028 do.
" 6, Kawdia ...	6,760	12,395	63	50	12,687	(d) 7,260	2,827	186	+ 173	(d) Rs. 3,173 do.
" 7, Fingesnwar ...	10,378	19,745	60	55	26,004	3,393	5,930	519	+ 147	
Total ...	59,525	1,07,385	60	53	1,11,560	56,035	22,136	6,817	+ 2,846	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,42,373	1,96,145	60	54	1,15,764	76,110	55,744	9,666	+ 4,244	

SUMMARILY SETTLED.

STATEMENT No. XI.—Assessment comparison.

Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.	Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) on present revenue.	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—).				Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. of sanctioned revenue over present revenue.	COMPARE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) PER CENT. IN		INCIDENCE PER ACRE IN CULTIVATION OF	
		In sanctioned cash rental, cols. 2, 3 and 7 of Statement IX.	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land (cols. 4 & 8 of Statement IX).	In siwal income (cols. 5 & 9 of Statement IX).	Net increase or decrease.		Area in cultivation, col. 6 of Statement IV.	Estimated income, cols. 6 & 10 of Statement IX.	Present revenue on area of former Settlement.	Sanctioned revenue on present area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOUTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.										
No. 1, Gunderdehi ...	(+) 4,677	(+) 6,179	(+) 3,202	(+) 1,160	(+) 10,541	(+) 36	...	(+) 51	...	...
" 2, Khujji ...	(—) 41	(—) 398	(+) 1,268	(+) 1,470	(+) 2,340	(—) 1	...	(+) 27	...	...
" 3, Dondi-Lohara ...	(+) 2,563	(+) 4,784	(+) 2,625	(+) 4,765	(+) 12,174	(+) 18	...	(+) 56	...	...
Total ...	(+) 7,199	(+) 10,565	(+) 7,095	(+) 7,395	(+) 25,055	(+) 22	...	(+) 49	...	...
NORTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.										
No. 1, Parpodi ...	(+) 1,021	(+) 1,074	(+) 1,657	...	(+) 2,731	(+) 16	...	(+) 26	...	...
" 2, Thakurtola ...	(—) 534	(—) 49	(—) 24	(+) 3,740	(+) 3,667	(—) 12	...	(+) 88	...	...
" 3, Gandai ...	(—) 13	(—) 2,179	(+) 2,985	(+) 4,235	(+) 5,041	...	...	(+) 29	...	...
" 4, Barbaspur ...	(—) 504	(—) 599	(+) 255	(+) 800	(+) 456	(—) 10	...	(+) 6	...	...
" 5, Silhati ...	(—) 251	(—) 621	(+) 544	(+) 1,410	(+) 1,333	(—) 6	...	(+) 26	...	...
" 6, Sahaspur-Lohara ...	(—) 1,006	(—) 1,841	(+) 2,118	(+) 1,600	(+) 1,937	(—) 6	...	(+) 7	...	...
Total ...	(—) 1,287	(—) 4,215	(+) 7,535	(+) 11,845	(+) 15,165	(—) 3	...	(+) 21	...	...
EASTERN ZAMINDARIS.										
No. 1, Bindra-Nawagarh..	(+) 13,360	(+) 18,984	(+) 3,755	(+) 26,500	(+) 49,239	(+) 58	...	(+) 301	...	...
" 2, Kharlar ...	(+) 14,766	(+) 12,442	(+) 8,403	(+) 14,510	(+) 35,355	(+) 102	...	(+) 171	...	...
" 3, Narra ...	(+) 499	(+) 807	(+) 174	(—) 46	(+) 935	(+) 80	...	(+) 100	...	...
" 4, Deori ...	(+) 933	(+) 484	(+) 105	(+) 2,267	(+) 2,856	(+) 127	...	(+) 575	...	...
" 5, Suarmar ...	(+) 3,300	(+) 5,407	(+) 1,122	(+) 2,085	(+) 8,615	(+) 87	...	(+) 176	...	...
" 6, Kawdia ...	(+) 5,635	(+) 7,430	(+) 1,356	(+) 5,830	(+) 14,616	(+) 82	...	(+) 172	...	...
" 7, Fingeshwar ...	(+) 9,367	(+) 13,851	(+) 3,911	(+) 3,303	(+) 21,155	(+) 90	...	(+) 143	...	...
Total ...	(+) 47,860	(+) 59,405	(+) 18,827	(+) 54,539	(+) 1,32,771	(+) 80	...	(+) 199	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	(+) 55,772	(+) 65,755	(+) 33,457	(+) 73,779	(+) 1,72,991	(+) 38	...	(+) 92	...	...

SUMMARILY SETTLED.

STATEMENT No. XII.—Distribution of revised revenue between Malik-makbuza and Malguzari lands.

Name of Assessment Group or Zamindari.		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 (as sanctioned).	Percentage of balance on Malguzari assets (col. 6 of Table IX minus col. 2).
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
	SOUTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.						
	No. 1, Gunderdehi	8	7	1	10	17,523	56
	" 2, Khujji	12	11	1	12	5,999	57
	" 3, Dondi-Lohara	...	...	...	...	17,075	53
	Total	20	18	2	10	40,597	55
	NORTH-WESTERN ZAMINDARIS.						
	No. 1, Parpodi	24	20	4	18	7,530	58
	" 2, Thakurtola	...	...	...	...	3,950	50
	" 3, Gandai	71	60	11	16	12,355	55
	" 4, Barbaspur	9	7	2	20	4,363	57
	" 5, Bilheti	...	...	...	...	3,645	56
	" 6, Sahaspur-Lohara	199	160	39	20	16,055	57
	Total	303	247	56	18	47,898	56
	EASTERN ZAMINDARIS.						
	No. 1, Bindra-Nawagarh	...	...	...	...	36,245	53
	" 2, Khariar	...	...	...	...	29,200	52
	" 3, Narra	...	...	...	...	1,060	56
	" 4, Deori	...	...	...	...	1,665	50
	" 5, Suarmar	...	...	...	...	7,075	52
	" 6, Kawdia	...	...	...	...	12,395	50
	" 7, Fingeshwar	64	55	9	14	19,690	55
	Total	64	55	9	14	1,07,330	53
	GRAND TOTAL	387	320	67	17	1,95,825	54

SUMMARILY SETTLED.

ZAMINDARI WAJIB-UL ARZ, RAIPUR DISTRICT.

(Sanctioned in Revenue Secretariat letter No. 2390, of 25th April 1902.)

Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.
	<p style="text-align: center;">PART I.—OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE ZAMINDAR AS AGAINST GOVERNMENT.</p> <p><i>I.—Tenure.</i></p> <p>The tenure of the zamindari is impartible and non-transferable, save to the nearest male 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>II.—Succession.</i></p> <p>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 widows of the zamindar succeed, in order of seniority, each for her life-time. On the death of the widows, the estate devolves upon the nearest legitimate heir of the zamindar. 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.</p> <p>In the event of the first in order of succession being in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner unfit to carry out the conditions of Clause I, the zamindari devolves upon the nearest male heir who possesses the requisite qualifications.</p> <p><i>III.—Removal of zamindar and forfeiture of privileges.</i></p> <p>The zamindar in the case of gross misconduct or mal-administration is liable to removal by the Chief Commissioner. Such removal may be temporary (in which case the Deputy Commissioner will manage the estate on behalf of the zamindar) or it may be permanent. If permanent removal be ordered, the succession shall take place as if the zamindar removed had died.</p> <p><i>IV.—Maintenance of relations.</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>V.—Village management.</i></p> <p>The villages of the zamindari are managed according to the conditions of the 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.</p> <p><i>VI.—Assigned revenues</i></p> <p>If at any time it is considered expedient to assume the management of ferries and pounds, the zamindar shall receive reasonable compensation in respect of any loss of income resulting from such transfer</p> <p><i>VII.—Forests.</i></p> <p>The Forest mahals shall be managed in accordance with the rules which may from time to time be framed by the Chief Commissioner under Section 124-A of the Land Revenue Act.</p> <p><i>VIII.—Dues on traders.</i></p> <p>No transit dues are levied by the zamindar. But the zamindar with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner 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.</p>

Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.		
	<p align="center">PART I.—OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE ZAMINDAR AS AGAINST GOVERNMENT.—(Concl'd.)</p>		
<i>IX.—Miscellaneous dues.</i>	<p>No dues not authorized by this <i>Wajib-ul-arz</i> shall be leviable by the zamindar without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.</p>		
<i>X.—Minerals.</i>	<p>All minerals are the property of Government which has a right of free access and egress thereto and therefrom.</p>		
	<p align="center">PART II.—OF THE RELATIONS OF THE ZAMINDAR WITH GAONTIAS AND RYOTS.</p>		
<i>I.—Gaontias and co-sharers.</i>	<p>Except where the contrary is stated, the term "Gaontia," as used in this <i>Wajib-ul-arz</i>, includes all inferior proprietors, village muafidars and thekadars, whether protected or unprotected.</p> <p>In villages held by muafidars or thekadars having protected status, co-sharers cannot claim partition.</p>		
<i>II.—Discontinuance of nazarana.</i>	<p>The zamindar will discontinue the practice of levying <i>premia</i> (<i>nazarana</i>) when granting or renewing leases, and will receive in lieu thereof an annual payment calculated on the rental value of the land in the gaontia's own cultivation.</p>		
<i>III.—Protected Thekadars.</i>	<p>The thekadar-gaontias of the villages noted below are granted protected status under Section 65-A of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="633 1121 1458 1171"> <tr> <td align="center">Name of village.</td><td align="center">Name of thekadar.</td></tr> </table>	Name of village.	Name of thekadar.
Name of village.	Name of thekadar.		
<i>IV.—Cesses.</i>	<p>The levy from ryots by either zamindar or gaontia of cesses in money, kind or labour which are not authorized by law or by the Chief Commissioner, is prohibited.</p>		
<i>V.—Patwari cess.</i>	<p>The zamindar is entitled to levy Patwari cess at the following rates:—</p> <p>From ryots, six pies per rupee of rental.</p> <p>From thekadars, six per cent. on <i>kamil-jama</i> included in <i>theka-jama</i>.</p> <p>From inferior proprietors and from muafidars six per cent. on <i>kamil-jama</i>.</p>		
<i>VI.—Bheti-begar.</i>	<p>The gaontia in villages held by inferior proprietors, thekadars or muafidars, and the zamindar in villages held direct, may, during the term of his settlement, demand <i>bheti-begar</i> from ryots for the cultivation of the home-farm at the rates now in force. Provided; firstly, that the <i>bheti-begar</i> demanded from a ryot shall not exceed a two-bullock plough with man for two days at ploughing or <i>biasi</i> time, and a labourer for two days at sowing or reaping time; secondly, that ryots have the right of commuting at the rate of four annas for a plough with a man, and two annas for a labourer; thirdly, that a ryot cannot be called upon to render <i>bheti-begar</i> to both zamindar and gaontia in the same village; and, fourthly, that a ryot can only be called upon to render <i>bheti-begar</i> in a village in which he himself cultivates.</p>		
<i>VII.—Village watchmen and their remuneration.</i>	<p>The appointment, suspension and removal of village watchmen are governed by the rules framed under Section 147-A of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.</p> <p>The kotwar is remunerated by contributions from ryots, and in future gaontias will contribute at the rates paid by ryots in their several villages. The kotwar, however, may claim to have remuneration fixed at <i>khalsa</i> rates. The perquisites <i>napai</i> or <i>bayi</i> and other miscellaneous perquisites will be continued as at present.</p>		

Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.
	<p>PART II.—OF THE RELATIONS OF THE ZAMINDAR WITH GAONTIAS AND RYOTS.—(Contd.)</p>
VII.—Other village servants.	<p>The village barber, blacksmith, herdsman and baiga will be appointed by the gaontias and will be paid by them and their ryots according to the present custom and practice.</p>
IX.—Village site.	<p>Every ryot is entitled to a site for his house rent-free and for his threshing-floor and nistar-bari.</p> <p>If a cultivator abandons his holding and leaves the village, he loses all right to any house-site he may have held in the village. If a cultivator leaves the village having been ejected from his holding, he is entitled to sell or remove the material of his house, provided that he does so within a month. A cultivator who has built a house does not, so long as he remains in the village, lose his right to occupy such house if he loses his land.</p> <p>Non-agricultural traders, &c., can build houses only on such terms as may be agreed upon with the gaontia. In the absence of any such terms to the contrary any such person who has built a house may, on leaving the village, dispose of it or the materials thereof as he thinks best.</p>
X.—Village roads and thoroughfares.	<p>The ordinary country cart-roads, foot-paths and thoroughfares shall be kept open and passable during all seasons of the year, and it shall be the duty of the gaontia and kotwar to see that no encroachment is made on them by any one, and to report, if necessary, to the zamindar. The ryots shall repair them annually.</p>
XI.—Village waste.	<p>(i) Forest lands in the estate will be managed in accordance with any rules which may be made by the Chief Commissioner.</p> <p>(ii) Waste land may not be enclosed by either gaontias or tenants except for purposes of cultivation, and provided there has been no express prohibition on the part of the zamindar. An enclosed plot, which is not cultivated within six months of its enclosure, reverts to the village waste. But gaontias may enclose waste land for the planting of groves or the formation of fodder reserves or grass birs with the approval of the zamindar, and tenants may do so with the permission of the gaontia, subject to the veto of the zamindar, if the gaontia does not hold the village as inferior proprietor.</p> <p>(iii) Any gaontia or ryot wishing to construct a tank in the village waste may do so, provided that, if substantial progress is not made with the construction of the tank within six months of its commencement, the land reverts to the village waste :—</p> <p>Provided also that the zamindar may prohibit the making of a tank by either gaontia or ryot in the waste land of villages which are not held by inferior proprietors or protected thekadars, and that a gaontia who is inferior proprietor may prohibit the making of a tank by a ryot on the waste land of his village.</p> <p>(iv) The fruit of trees planted in the village waste by ryots may be taken by the persons who planted them as long as such persons remain in the village, but if they leave the village they have no future claim to the trees.</p> <p>(v) The fruit of mahua trees on the village waste shall be enjoyed by the zamindar, gaontias and ryots according to the custom of the village.</p> <p>(vi) All gaontias, ryots and other members of the agricultural class are entitled to graze their cattle in the waste of the village where they hold land and to take ordinary nistar free of any charge.</p>

Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.
	<p>PART II.—OF THE RELATIONS OF THE ZAMINDAR WITH GAONTIAS AND RYOTS.—(Concl'd.)</p> <p>The gaontia is responsible for conserving and regulating the enjoyment of this right. The privilege of the free grazing does not, however, apply to large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats kept by any person for trade in stock and ghi, &c., nor is the free grant of timber conceded to merchants, traders, &c., desirous of building large establishments with a view to settle themselves in the zamindari.</p> <p>No assessment shall be levied on groves so long as they continue to be maintained for public benefit and the area in which they stand remains uncultivated. The fruit of trees planted by ryots in their holdings, and the wood of the trees when they are cut, shall belong to those who planted them as long as they retain their holdings, and at their death the same right shall pass to their successors. But if a ryot abandons his holding he has no right to trees growing on it. Cultivators may cut trees of spontaneous growth on land included in their holdings with the permission of the zamindar or gaontia.</p> <p>Grass growing on field banks belongs to the cultivator of the fields.</p> <p>(i) Any tanks, bunds and wells constructed for the public good shall be enjoyed by all without interference, and according to local custom. Such tanks, &c., shall be repaired by the village community according to local custom.</p> <p>(ii) Ryots can make tanks in their own holdings, and gaontias in their <i>sir</i> lands without obtaining permission from the zamindar.</p> <p>(iii) If the construction of a tank or embankment is opposed by others on the ground that their lands will be submerged or in any way injuriously affected by such tank or embankment, the person desiring to make the improvement shall refer the matter to the zamindar.</p> <p>(iv) The gaontia, or in villages held direct, the agent of the zamindar will distribute the water of tanks, nalas and tars enjoyed in common for irrigation purposes, according to local custom. If the ryots are dissatisfied they may apply to the zamindar for the appointment of a panchayat, and if they fail to obtain redress, may appeal in the last resort to the Deputy Commissioner.</p> <p>In villages in which sugarcane is grown jointly in one plot, whether or not on <i>sir</i> land, the gaontia shall make a proper allotment of such land to ryots who desire to grow cane in accordance with the custom of the village, and in the years when cane is not grown in it, he shall be at liberty in accordance with the village custom to cultivate it himself or jointly with the others, as the case may be or to leave it uncropped.</p> <p>The hides and carcasses of dead cattle are the property of their owner, who is at liberty to make any disposition of them he may deem fit.</p> <p>When the village lands adjoin blocks of Government or zamindari forest, the gaontias and ryots 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.</p>

XII.—Trees and grass land included in holdings.

XIII.—Tanks and embankments

XIV.—Joint sugarcane cultivation.

XV.—Disposal of hides and carcasses.

XVI.—Maintenance of forest boundaries.